





Foreword June 2001

FOREWORD

This manual is not intended for use as a textbook or a substitute for engineering knowledge, experience, or judgment. It establishes uniform standards and procedures to use when preparing right of way maps, informational exhibits, application exhibits, and the development of project plans. The uses for and contents of the various drawings are described and, in most cases, illustrated by examples. This manual also seeks to acquaint the user with the use of the Metric System in engineering drawing preparation.

PLANS PREPARATION MANUAL

ISSUED BY

STATE OF CALIFORNIA BUSINESS, TRANSPORTATION AND HOUSING AGENCY DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION DIVISION OF ENGINEERING SERVICES OFFICE OF OFFICE ENGINEER

Current price for additional copies of this manual may be obtained by writing

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Information concerning the contents of this manual may be obtained by writing

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Editor: John L. Gizinos, DES-OE, June 2001





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The format of this manual has been revised such that the contents are suitable for insertion in a binder. The text portion of the manual is mostly in a 216 mm x 279 mm (8 1/2" x 11") size, while most plan sheet samples are in a 279 mm x 432 mm (11" x 17") foldout size.

ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO SECTION 2-1.3 OF THIS MANUAL REGARDING USE OF THE METRIC SYSTEM IN THE PREPARATION OF PLANS.





Section 1 - Engineering CADD Drawing Basics

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Engineering CADD Drawing Basics



1-1 GENERAL

1-1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this Section is to acquaint the user with the procedures and standards used for the preparation of CADD engineering drawings.

1-1.2 Types of Engineering CADD Drawings

Engineering drawings are generally categorized into two types - geographical oriented and nongeographical oriented. Geographical oriented drawings have graphical elements (lines, symbols) located on the drawing by their on-ground horizontal (N,E) locations. For example, a layout sheet is geographically oriented. Nongeographical oriented drawings generally have graphical elements which describe the spatial relationship of an object or planned construction without a direct relationship to specific on-ground locations. An example is a detail drawing for a drainage inlet.

For a description of the information that determines what is a map, a working drawing and a plan, see Section 3-1.2 through 3-1.5 of this manual.

1-2 CADD DRAWING STANDARDS

The standards given in this manual are primarily intended to improve CADD drawing quality and readability.

1-2.1 Line Work

Line quality is extremely important to the readability of CADD drawings. Line widths are varied to distinguish certain classes of features from others. The more basic outlining features are emphasized with heavier (wider) lines. Examples are center lines, base lines, construction layout lines, and the basic outline of objects. Medium weight lines are used for proposed construction and right of way. Light lines are used for existing topography, dimensioning, and other less important details. Dashed or dotted lines are used to distinguish existing from proposed work. Refer to the CADD User's Manual and the EZ Guide.

1-2.2 Lettering Standards

(1) Size

Refer to Section 2.6 of the CADD User's Manual and the EZ Guide for lettering sizes and fonts.

(2) Reading Direction

- (a) Horizontal Line: Read left to right.
- (b) Vertical Lines: Read bottom to top.
- (c) Diagonals: Read left to right.

1-2.3 Shading and Coloring

Shading and coloring of engineering drawings is not recommended and is not acceptable on project plans.

1-3 PLANNING THE CADD DRAWING

1-3.1 General

To be effective, an engineering CADD drawing must be clear, concise, complete, accurate, easily understood, and functional. It is a graphic set of instructions.





Section 1 - Engineering CADD Drawing Basics

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1-3.2 Scales

Recommended scale for project plans and other drawings is discussed in Section 2 (Table 2-1.3A) of this manual. Caltrans base scale is 1:500. Most plan sheets will use the 1:500 scale border sheets. To show greater detail use 1:200 scale. If less detail is needed use 1:000 scale. To measure the actual length of an element in a given plotted scale, it must be plotted at the standard sheet size, 559 mm x 864 mm (22" x 34") trim line dimensions.

If objects of different sizes are to be shown on the same engineering CADD drawing sheet, the detail for each object may be drawn to a different scale to provide a balanced appearance.

If an object is cross-sectionally uniform and the full length of the object can not be shown at the scale being used, the lines representing the length of the object may be broken and the dimensions indicated on the drawing.

1-3.3 Arranging the CADD Drawing

When preparing the engineering CADD drawings, it is important that the physical features be drawn in exact position. Labels, dimensions, notes, and other data should be positioned to present the most understandable picture. For example, the area within the right of way may be required for data pertinent to construction. Notes and other data should be placed outside the right of way.

1-3.4 CADD Drawing Order

Generally, there is no prescribed order to prepare a CADD drawing. Each type of drawing involves different preparation procedures.

For minimum interference, work should generally follow this procedure:

(1) Basic Control Lines

- Center lines
- · Radial lines
- Station tick marks and figures
- Other construction lines
- · Right of way lines

(2) Existing Topography (line work only)

- · Roads and streets
- Driveways, walks and curbs
- Streams, ditches and drains
- Bridges and culverts
- Utilities (railroads, poles, and pipelines)
- · Land lines
- Fences and gates
- Buildings
- · Trees and shrubs.

Topographic symbols are shown on Standard Plan A10B. Existing topography may be provided by aerial photography, scanned maps, digitized maps or maps from ground surveys.

(3) Planned Construction Features (line work only)

- Roadways
- Drainage
- Substructures
- Miscellaneous items.

Construction and cadastral symbols are shown on Standard Plan A10B.

(4) Lettering, Labels, Data, and Notes

- Beginning of curves (BC's) and end of curve (EC's)
- Curve data
- Equations
- Tangent bearings and lengths
- Land lines
- General topography
- Street and road names
- Construction line designation
- · North arrow
- Construction notes
- Sheet references and title.

1-3.5 CADD Drawing Data

CADD permits the separation of drawing data by kind of data. The CADD system defines the various layers of similar data, or overlays as "levels". Geographical drawings are created by combining levels of data from a master drawing. Refer to Section 2.4 of the CADD User's Manual.





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Section 2

Plans Preparation Manual

Project Plans

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2-1 GENERAL

2-1.1 Purpose

Project plans are engineering CADD drawings which contain information from which contractors prepare bids, surveyors stake the contracts, successful bidders construct projects, and engineers inspect the contractors' work. These plans become permanent records for future reference.

2-1.2 General Standards

Project plans shall be prepared following the standards set forth in this section. Additional standards and procedures for preparing CADD drawings are contained in the CADD Users Manual of Instructions. CADD use shall be maximized for project plan preparation.

Plan sheets in conjunction with other contract documents must contain all data necessary for bidding, building, and inspecting the project.

Final project plan sheets used for bidding, building, and inspecting projects are printed in the 279 mm x 432 mm (11"x17") size. This printed size is one-half of the standard sheet size used to develop the project plans.

Lines and lettering must be of adequate size and weight to produce legible reproductions (copies). Line work shall conform to the requirements in Section 1-2.1 of this manual. Lettering sizes shall conform to the requirements in Section 1-2.2 of this manual.

Caltrans symbols and abbreviations shown in the Standard Plans and Caltrans CADD Cell Library shall be used in the preparation of project plans.

Project plans are to be based on the metric system. See Section 2-1.3 for use of the metric system in plan preparation.

2-1.2(A) Project Plan Sheet Formats

Project plan sheet formats as contained in the Caltrans CADD Cell Library are to be used for project plan preparation. See Figures 2-1A and 2-1B for some of the sheet formats available. Basic sheet configurations for full plan, detail, and profile sheets are shown in Figures 2-1C and 2-1D.



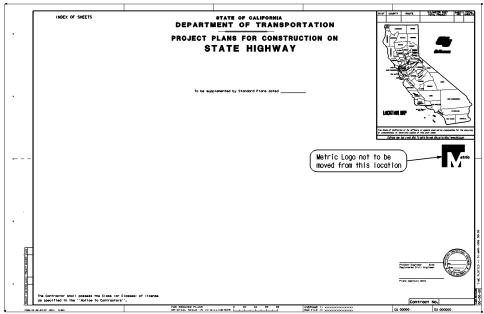


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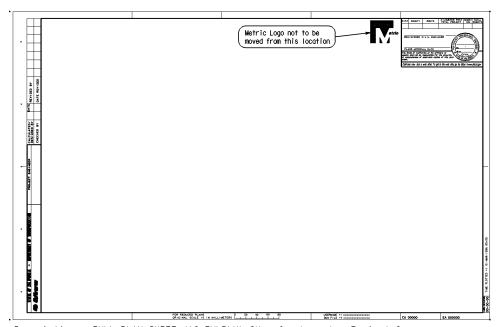
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FIGURE 2-1A

BASIC PLAN SHEET FORMATS FOR THE PREPARATION OF PROJECT PLANS



Description: TITLE SHEET (AC=TITLE) [Use for all title sheets]



Description: FULL PLAN SHEET (AC=FULPLN) [Use for Layouts, Typical Cross Sections, Drainage Details, Construction Details, Contour Grading, Sign Plans, etc.]

NOTE: IN ADDITION TO THE SHEET FORMATS SHOWN, OTHER FORMATS SUCH AS THOSE USED FOR THE DRAINAGE QUANTITIES SHEETS ARE AVAILABLE IN THE CALTRANS CADD CELL LIBRARY.

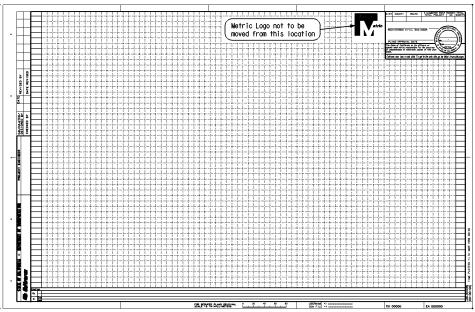


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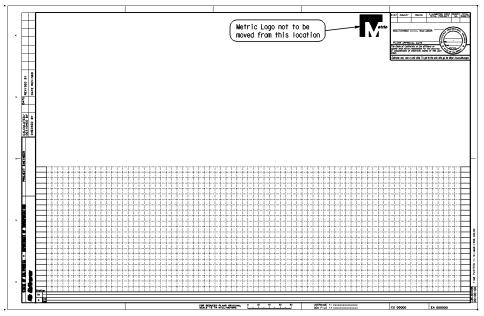
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FIGURE 2-1B

BASIC PLAN SHEET FORMATS FOR THE PREPARATION OF PROJECT PLANS



Description: FULL PROFILE SHEET (AC=FULPLN and AC=PROFIL) [Use for Roadbed Profiles, Drainage Profiles, Sewer Profiles, and Superelevation Diagrams]



Description: PLAN AND PROFILE SHEET (AC=FULPLN and AC=PLNPRO) [Use for combined Layouts and Roadbed Profiles, Superelevation Diagrams may be included on the grid profile portion of the sheet where sufficient space is available and such addition will not produce sheets which are cluttered, unreadable or confusing.]

NOTE: IN ADDITION TO THE SHEET FORMATS SHOWN, OTHER FORMATS SUCH AS THOSE USED FOR THE DRAINAGE QUANTITIES SHEETS ARE AVAILABLE IN THE CALTRANS CADD CELL LIBRARY.

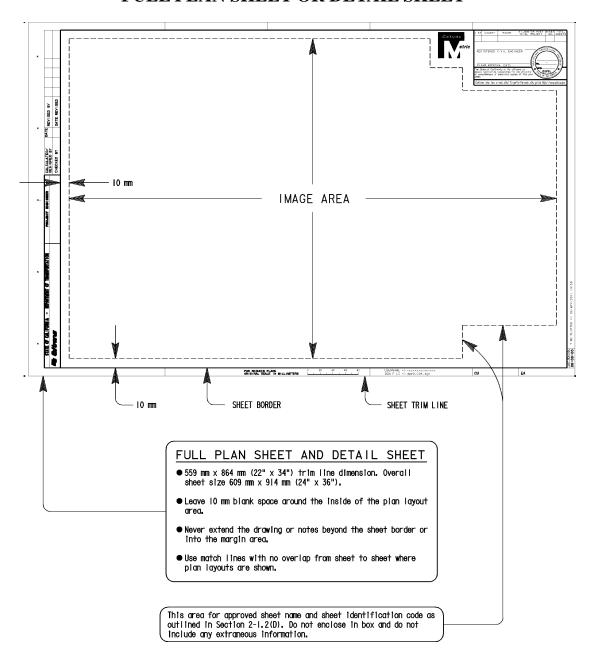


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FIGURE 2-1C

BASIC SHEET CONFIGURATION FULL PLAN SHEET OR DETAIL SHEET



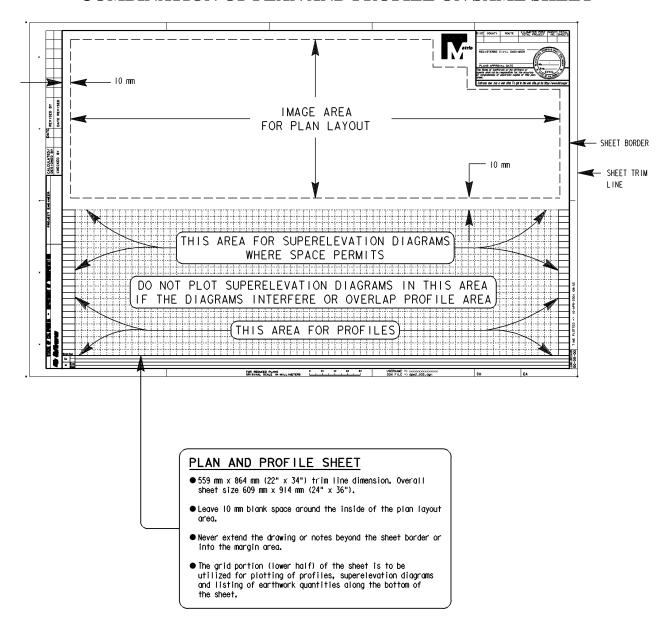


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FIGURE 2-1D

BASIC SHEET CONFIGURATION COMBINATION OF PLAN AND PROFILE ON SAME SHEET







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2-1.2(B) Electronic Plan Signatures and Project Development Names

(a) Title Sheet Signatures - The title sheet of the project plans shall have the license seal and signature of the lowest classification licensed person in responsible charge for preparation of the entire project. Only one license seal and number with associated signature shall appear on the sheet. The printed name, registration number and license expiration date shall appear within the generic registration seal on the line adjacent to the seal. The signature shall be electronically affixed to the title sheet. In all cases, the words "Registered Civil Engineer" or equivalent designation must appear with the registrant's signature. See Figure 2-3 for title sheet signature and license seal information.

(b) Title Sheet Project Development Names - For projects prepared by Caltrans, the printed name of the individual involved in the development of the entire project is to be placed in the "Project Engineer" name block space located in the lower left margin of the title sheet. The printed name of the project manager shall also be included as part of the name block information. Printed names included in the name blocks shall not have any designation indicating professional status. See Figure 2-4 for project development names required on the title sheet of Caltrans prepared projects.

For projects prepared by consultants or local agencies, the Caltrans engineer or project manager providing design oversight shall have his/her printed name, signature, registration number, and date of signature included in the name block spaces located in the lower left margin of the title sheet. The design oversight approval note shall be affixed in the proximity to the name block. See Figure 2-4 for project development names required on the title sheet of consultant or local agency prepared projects.

(c) Structure General Plan Sheet Signature and Structure Development Names - The general plan of a structure shall have the license seal and signature of the lowest classification licensed person in responsible charge for preparation of the plans for an entire structure. Only one licensed seal and number with associated signature shall appear on the sheet. The printed name, registration number and license expiration date shall appear within the generic registration seal. The registrant's signature and date signed shall be outside the registration seal and within the signature block on the line provided in the upper right hand corner of the sheet. The signature shall be electronically affixed to the general plan sheet. In all cases, the words "Registered Civil Engineer" or equivalent designation must appear with the registrant's signature. The signature of the Design Engineer and the printed names of individuals involved in the development of the general plan sheet are to be placed in the spaces provided along the bottom of

(d) Individual Plan Sheet Signature - Individual project plan sheets, other than title sheets, shall have the license seal and signature of the licensed civil engineer, electrical engineer, mechanical engineer, geologist, architect or landscape architect who is knowledgeable about, and in responsible charge for developing that plan. Only one license seal and number with associated signature shall appear on the sheet. Licensed traffic engineers are not authorized to seal and sign plans. The printed name, registration number and license expiration date shall appear within the generic registration seal. The registrant's signature and date signed shall be outside the registration seal and within the signature block on the line provided in the upper right hand corner of the sheet. The signature shall be electronically affixed to the plan sheet. In all cases, the words "Registered Civil Engineer" or equivalent designation must appear with the registrant's signature. Do not add job titles such as "Utility Engineer", "Traffic Engineer", "Project Studies Engineer", etc. See Figure 2-5 for individual plan sheet signature and license seal information.





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(e) Individual Plan Sheet Development Names -For projects prepared by Caltrans, individual project plan sheets, other than title sheets, shall have the printed names of the functional area, project manager, and the individual(s) involved in the development of the plan sheet. The names are to be placed in name block spaces located in the lower left margin of the sheet. On Office of Structures Design plans, the printed names of individuals involved in the development of the plan sheet are to be placed in the spaces provided along the bottom of the sheet. Printed names included in name blocks of individual plan sheet shall not have any designation indicating professional status. Do not place additional signature blocks other than those shown on the approved sheet formats in the Caltrans CADD Cell Library. See Figure 2-6 for project development names required on individual plan sheets of Caltrans prepared projects.

On individual project plan sheets developed by consultants or local agencies, the Caltrans person providing oversight for that plan, shall have his/her name printed in the name block space identified as "Project Engineer". The words "Project Engineer" shall be removed and replaced with the words "Design Oversight". On structure plans the name block space is designated as "Design Oversight". See Figure 2-6 for project development names required on individual plan sheets of consultant or local agency prepared projects.

- (f) Work Financed by Others Where the work shown on an individual plan sheet, other than the title sheet, is to be financed by a firm (permittee) or local agency, section (d) above shall apply. The firm or local agency may place their name and address immediately below the signature block located in the upper right-hand corner of the individual plan sheet. Where a firm or local agency finances and prepares the entire project, their name and address may be placed in the lower right-hand corner of the title sheet. A consultant, that prepares the entire project, shall place the company name and address in the same location. Logos, telephone numbers, or artwork is not permitted. See Figures 2-3 and 2-5 for placement of the name and address of firms, local agencies, or consultants on plan sheets and title sheets.
- (g) Caltrans Standard Plans Standard plan sheets are to be signed by the lowest classification licensed person in responsible charge for preparation of the individual standard plan sheet.
- (h) Standard Drawings from Other Agencies Standard drawings of other agencies, when applicable to the project, shall be included as part of the project plans. Reference only to the standard drawing number is not acceptable. Such incorporated standard drawings shall be legible when reduced to the 279 mm x 432 mm (11" x 17") size. They shall have the signature, date signed and seal of the lowest classification licensed person in responsible charge for preparation of the plans. Generally, the Caltrans project engineer will sign these sheets.



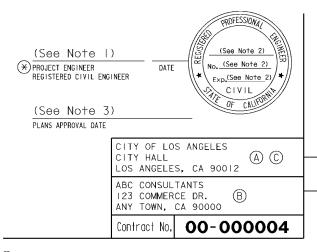


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FIGURE 2-3

TITLE SHEET SIGNATURE (Lower Right Corner of Title Sheet)



(*) JOB TITLE MAY BE USED WITH THE TITLE SHEET SIGNATURE.

GENERAL NOTES:

- a) The title sheet of the project plans shall be signed by the lowest classification licensed person in responsible charge for preparation of the entire project.
- b) Only one seal with associtaed signature shall appear on the title sheet.
- Addl+lonal seal, license number and signature of supervisors and managers shall not be placed on the title sheet.
- (A) Where the entire project is financed and prepared by a permittee or agency, the name and address of the firm (permittee) or agency shall be placed in this location on the title sheet.
- (B) Where a consultant prepares the entire project for the firm (permittee) or agency, the firm name and address of the consultant shall be placed in this location.
- © Where a consultant prepares the entire project for Caltrans, the firm name and address of the consultant shall be placed in this location.

Only names and addresses of the firm, agency and consultant shall be shown. Do not use logos, telephone numbers, or artwork.

NOTES:

- Signature and date signed of person in responsible charge for preparation of the entire project. Add date signed (month/day/year, e.g., 4/27/01) on same line and adjacent to signature.
- Name, Registration Number and License Expiration Date of person whose signature is affixed to this sheet (see Note I). (FT=2, TX=1.5, WT=1)
- 3. The Plans Approval Date will be added in DES-OE by Caltrans after all confirmed changes to the plans have been made.





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FIGURE 2-4

TITLE SHEET PROJECT DEVELOPMENT NAME BLOCK (Lower Left Margin of Title Sheet)

Projects Prepared by Caltrans

PROJECT ENGINEER	DATE	PROJECT MANAGER	DATE
		2	

NOTES:

- (1) Printed name of the individual involved in the development of the entire project. The word "Engineer" shall be removed and the appropriate word placed in the name block for non-engineering projects, e.g., Project "Architect".
- ② Printed name of project manager. The title sheet name block may be revised as shown below where the project manager is not the design engineer for the project.

PROJECT ENGINEER	DATE	DESIGN ENGINEER	DATE	PROJECT MANAGER	DATE
0		3		2	

3 Printed name of the design engineer.

Projects Prepared by Consultants or Local Agencies

PROJECT ENGINEER	DESIGN OVERSIGHT APPROVAL	REGISTRATION NO.	DATE
4	PRINTED NAME 5 SIGNATURE	6	**************************************

Approved as to impact on State facilities and conformance with applicable State standards and practices and that technical oversight was performed as described in the California Department of Transportation A & E Consultant Service Manual.

NOTES:

- Printed name of the individual involved in the development of the entire project. The word "Engineer" shall be removed and the appropriate word placed in the name block for non-engineering projects, e.g., Project "Architect".
- (5) Printed name and signature in this name block of Caltrans licensed person providing design oversight approval.
- 6 Registration number and date of signature of Caltrans licensed person whose signature is in the design oversight approval name block.
- (7) Enter this note in the lower left side of the Title sheet perpendicular to the bottom portion of the sheet and in proximity of the Title Sheet Project Development Name Block as shown above.



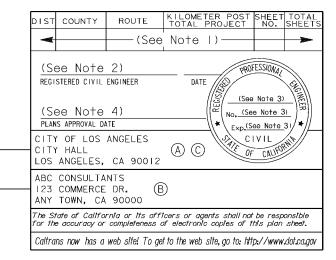


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FIGURE 2-5

INDIVIDUAL PLAN SHEET SIGNATURE (Upper Right Corner of Plan Sheet)



^{*} If other than CIVIL revise appropriately, e.g., ELECTRICAL, MECHANICAL, LAND SURVEYOR, GEOLOGIST, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT.BUILDING ARCHITECT (DO NOT USE JOB TITLES).

GENERAL NOTE:

Only one seal and signature of the appropriate licensed person in responsible charge for developing the plan sheet shall be shown on each individual plan sheet.

- (A) Where the work shown on the plan sheet is not financed by Caltrans, but is financed by a permittee or agency, the name and address of the firm (permittee) or agency shall be placed in this location on the plan sheet.
- (B) Where a consultant prepares the plan sheet for the firm (permittee) or agency, the firm name and address of the consultant shall be placed in this location.
- © Where a consultant prepares the plan sheet for Caltrans, the firm name and address of the consultant shall be placed in this location.

Only names and addresses of the firm, agency and consultant shall be shown. Do not use logos, telephone numbers, or artwork.

NOTES:

- I. For information to be placed in this area, see Section 2-1.2(C).
- Signature and date signed of person in responsible charge for preparation of the plan sheet. Add date signed (month/day/year, e.g., 4/27/01) on same line and adjacent to signature.
- 3. Name, Registration Number and License Expiration Date of person whose signature is affixed to this sheet (see Note 2). (FT=2, TX=1.5, WT=1)
- The Plans Approval Date will be added in DES-OE by Caltrans after all confirmed changes to the plans have been made.





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FIGURE 2-6

INDIVIDUAL PLAN SHEET DEVELOPMENT NAME BLOCK * (Left Side of Plan Sheet)

Projects Prepared by Caltrans

		4						 		-
STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	PROJECT ENGINEER	CALCULATED/	D	ATE	REVISED BY					
		DESIGNED BY					Ь_		i l	
Et Caltrans	(2)	CHECKED BY			DATE REVISED		ĺ			

NOTES:

- ① Enter name of the functional area responsible for development of the plan sheet, e.g., DESIGN, TRAFFIC OPERATIONS, etc. Where one Caltrans District develops the plan sheet for another Caltrans District, the functional area shall be preceded with the preparer's District Number, e.g., OI-DESIGN.
- ② Printed name of person in functional area responsible for development of the plan sheet.
- 3 Printed initials of the person responsible for the work indicated. Use month and year for date.
- * Structure plan sheets have other name block formats.

Projects Prepared by Consultants or Local Agencies

		-								
STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION		CALCULATED/	DATE	REVISED BY						
	6	DESIGNED BY			 -	\vdash	\vdash	\vdash	\rightarrow	
Et Caltrans (4)		CHECKED BY		DATE REVISED	'		1	1 1		

NOTES:

- 4) No entry is to be made in this name block when the plan sheet is prepared by a consultant or local agency.
- (5) If project is developed by consultant or local agencies, the Caltrans person providing the oversight to ensure the plan sheet is designed in accordance with the Department's practices, shall have his/her name printed in this name block space. The words "Project Engineer" shall be removed and replaced with the words "Design Oversight".
- ⑥ Printed initials of the person responsible for the work indicated. Use month and year for date.
- * Structure plan sheets have other name block formats. Sheets will be provided by Caltrans Division of Engineering Services.

[Additional name block shall not be added to the plan sheet formats.]





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2-1.2(C) Project Identification Blocks and County Abbreviations

For plans CADD prepared and transmitted electronically, the District, County, Route, Kilometer Post(s), and individual sheet numbers are to be included in the Project Identification Block. The number of total sheets shall be left blank. Division of Engineering Services-Office of Office Engineer (DES-OE) will insert the total sheet number. The county or counties in which the project is located shall be abbreviated as shown in Table 2-1.2.

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION BLOCK

(Upper Right Corner of Plan Sheet)

DIST.	COUNTY	ROUTE	KILOMETER POST TOTAL PROJECT	TOTAL SHEETS

(1) PROJECT CONSTRUCTION IS ON ONE ROUTE

(a) The project consists of one location on one route with a length of construction greater than 0.3 km. The "From...To..." format is used in the project description to describe the location. A slash is used between the associated KPs for beginning and end of construction.

Example: 07-LA-05-R74.9/R79.3

(b) The project consists of two locations on one route (with individual lengths of construction 0.3 km or greater). The "From...To..." format is used in the project description to describe each location. A slash is used between the associated KPs for beginning and end of construction for each location and a comma is used between the two sets of KPs.

Example: 07-LA-5-R74.9/R79.3, R81.2/R83.5

(c) The project consists of two locations on one route with one construction location 0.3 km or greater in length and one construction location less than 0.3 km (spot location). The "From... To..." format is used in the project description to describe the location 0.3 km or greater in length. A slash is used between the associated KPs for beginning and end of construction for this location followed by a comma then followed by a single KP to describe the spot location.

Example: 07-LA-5-R74.9/R77.6, R78.9

(d) The project consists of two locations on one route with individual lengths of construction less than 0.3 km (spot locations). A single KP is used to describe each location separated by a comma.

Example: 06-Fre-99-43.9, 45.7





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(e) The project consists of one location on one route with an individual length of construction less than 0.3 km (spot location). A single KP is used to describe the location.

Example: 01-Men-1-80.8

(f) The project consists of one or more locations within 0.6 km of the center of a route separation (measured radially). A single KP is used for each route to describe the location.

Example: 07-LA-5,118-63.4,18.3

(g) The project consists of three or more locations on the same route at various locations. The "From...To..." format is used in the project description to describe the beginning of the first location as the beginning point of construction or highway planting and the end of the last location as the end point of construction or highway planting. A slash is used between the associated KPs for beginning and end of construction.

Example: 07-LA-101-0.2/7.2

(h) The project consists of three or more locations on the same route at various locations and the project locations cover a lengthy section of highway (greater than 10 km). The "From...To..." format is used in the project description to describe the beginning of the first location as the beginning point of construction or highway planting and the end of the last location as the end point of construction or highway planting. A slash is used between the associated KPs for beginning and end of construction.

Example: 11-Imp-8-R65.8/R155.9

(2) PROJECT CONSTRUCTION IS ON TWO ROUTES

(a) The project consists of two locations which are on two different routes with each length of construction 0.3 km or greater. The "From...To..." format is used in the project description to describe each location. Both routes are shown with a comma between them. A slash is used between the associated KPs for the beginning and end of construction for each location and a comma is used between the two sets of KPs. The order of listing the routes is to match the order of listing the KPs.

Example: 11-SD-8, 67-26.2/26.5, R0.2/R0.5

(b) The project consists of two locations which are on two different routes where the length of construction on one route is 0.3 km or greater and the length of construction on the other route is less than 0.3 km. Both routes are shown with a comma between them. The "From... To..." format is used in the project description to describe the location 0.3 km or greater. A slash is used between the associated KPs for the beginning and end of construction for this location followed by a comma then followed by a single KP to describe the spot location. The order of listing the routes is to match the order of listing the KPs.

Example: 11-SD-8, 67-26.2/26.5, R0.5

(continued)





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(c) The project consists of two locations which are on two different routes with individual lengths of construction less than 0.3 km (spot locations). Both routes are shown with a comma between them. A single KP is used to describe each location separated by a comma. The order of listing the routes is to match the order of listing the KPs.

Example: 11-SD-8, 67-26.5, R0.5

(3) PROJECT CONSTRUCTION IS ON THREE OR MORE ROUTES

(a) The project consists of three or more locations spread over two or more routes or two or more counties at various locations. All counties, in which the project is located, are listed with a comma between them. All routes, where the project is located, are listed in numerical order. The order of listing the counties does not generally match the order of listing the routes. No KPs are listed in the "Kilometer Post Block". "Var" is to be used in the "Kilometer Post Block". "Var" represents the various KPs of the different routes. Whenever "Var" is used in the "Kilometer Post Block", a table with a heading of "Locations of Construction" shall be included on the title sheet. The table shall list all of the project's location numbers and associated counties, routes, and KPs.

Example: 08-SBd, Riv, LA-18, 71, 138, 173, 189, 247-Var





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TABLE 2-1.2

COUNTY ABBREVIATIONS

COUNTY	COUNTY ABBR.
Alameda	Ala
Alpine	Alp
Amador	Ama
Butte	But
Calaveras	Cal
Colusa	Col
Contra Costa	CC
Del Norte	DN
El Dorado	ED
Fresno	Fre
Glenn	Gle
Humboldt	Hum
Imperial	Imp
Inyo	Iny
Kern	Ker
Kings	Kin
Lake	Lak
Lassen	Las
Los Angeles	LA
Madera	Mad
Marin	Mrn
Mariposa	Mpa
Mendocino	Men
Merced	Mer
Modoc	Mod
Mono	Mno
Monterey	Mon
Napa	Nap
Nevada	Nev

COUNTY	COUNTY ABBR.
Orange	Ora
Placer	Pla
Plumas	Plu
Riverside	Riv
Sacramento	Sac
San Benito	SBt
San Bernardino	SBd
San Diego	SD
San Francisco	SF
San Joaquin	SJ
San Luis Obispo	SLO
San Mateo	SM
Santa Barbara	SB
Santa Clara	SC1
Santa Cruz	SCr
Shasta	Sha
Sierra	Sie
Siskiyou	Sis
Solano	Sol
Sonoma	Son
Stanislaus	Sta
Sutter	Sut
Tehama	Teh
Trinity	Tri
Tulare	Tul
Tuolumne	Tuo
Ventura	Ven
Yolo	Yol
Yuba	Yub

Use the above list for the correct abbreviations of the counties.

Use upper and lower case lettering as shown.





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2-1.2(D) Sheet Identification Codes, Sheet Names, and Plan Order

A coding system maintains sheet order during the design and construction of the project. The larger the project, the more important a coding system becomes because it facilitates sorting out specific data and is used extensively for cross referencing.

Coding shall consist of identifying each sheet of plans by the appropriate code letter as provided herein and by numbering those sheets consecutively, e.g., L-1, L-2, L-3, etc. The title sheet does not require a sheet identification code.

The project plan sheet name and sheet identification code are both required on every sheet, except the title sheet. They should be placed inside the sheet border at the lower right-hand corner of each sheet.

When Office of Structures Design prepared plans (e.g. Sign Structure, Retaining Wall, etc.) are included in the roadway portion of the plans, the sheet name and sheet identification code shall be placed on these sheets as provided above.

The sheet name such as Layout, Drainage, etc., identifies the plan for indexing. The codes such as L-1, D-1, etc., identify individual project plan sheets for cross referencing.

Except for projects consisting of work at various locations, the project plan sheet name and sheet identification code shall be the only Sheet Identification shown. Where the project consists of work at various locations, the work location number unique to that sheet may also be shown in the lower right-hand corner. The project description shall not be repeated on individual plan sheets. The project description shall appear only on the Title Sheet.

On combination sheets where more than one type of work is being shown, the sheet identification code shall be the code letter for the first type of work shown in the project plan sheet name. (Example: The code letter for a "Pavement Delineation and Sign Plan" is PD. Generally, combining should be limited to two types of work. When the layout sheet contains a combination of work, do not combine sheet names on the layout sheet. Use the sheet name "Layout" only.

ROADWAY AND STRUCTURE PLANS

A set of project plans may contain a few or all of the following sheets. Use the following code letters and arrange sheets in the order shown.

ID CODE	
LETTER	SHEET NAME
	Title Sheet
X	Typical Cross Sections
K	Key Map and Line Index
${f L}$	Layout (A sheet which contains only plan layout information or a sheet which contains both plan
	layout and profile information with or without the superelevation diagram shown)
P	Profile (A sheet which contains plan profile information with or without the superelevation
	diagram shown)
SE	Superelevation Diagram (A sheet which contains only superelevation diagram information)
C	Construction Details
WPC	Temporary Water Pollution Control Plan, Details, and Quantities
\mathbf{G}	Contour Grading
D	Drainage Plan, Profiles, Details, and Quantities
SS	Sanitary Sewer Plan, Profiles, Details, and Quantities
${f U}$	Utility Plan and Details





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ROADWAY AND STRUCTURE PLANS (cont'd)

ID CODE	
LETTER	SHEET NAME
TM	Transportation Management Plan
SC	Stage Construction, Traffic Handling Plan and Detours
TH	Traffic Handling Plan (A sheet which contains only traffic handling information and is not
	included as a SC sheet)
DE	Detour (A sheet which contains only detour information and is not included as a SC sheet)
CS	Construction Area Signs
PD	Pavement Delineation Plan, Details, and Quantities
Q	Summary of Quantities
\mathbf{S}	Sign Plan, Details, and Quantities
R	Retaining Wall Plan, Details, and Quantities
SW	Sound Wall Plan, Details, and Quantities
HP	Plant List, Planting Plan, Irrigation Plan, etc. (See sheet names and order below. Use HP
	ID Code when part of a highway construction or building construction project)
${f E}$	Signal, Lighting, and Electrical Systems Plans and Details (See Section 2-2.23
	for approved plan sheet names for E sheets)
	Revised and/or New Standard Plans (Issued and inserted by DES-OE)
_	Structure Plans (Office of Structures Design)

Section 2-2 contains specific data pertaining to the sheets listed above. Examples of most of these sheets are included in Section 2-2 of this manual.

HIGHWAY PLANTING PLANS

A set of highway planting plans may contain a few or all of the following sheets. Arrange sheets in the order shown.

Use the following code letters and sheet names for highway planting plan sheets when the project consists entirely of planting and irrigation work.

ID CODE

LETTER	SHEET NAME
_	Title Sheet
K	Key Map*
WPC	Temporary Water Pollution Control Plan and Details
\mathbf{PL}	Plant List
PR	Plant Removal Plan*
RC	Roadside Clearing Plan*
MA	Maintain Existing Plants Plan*
P	Planting Plan
IR	Irrigation Removal Plan*
I	Irrigation Plan





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HIGHWAY PLANTING PLANS (cont'd)

ID CODE	
LETTER	SHEET NAME
PI	Planting and Irrigation Plan
SD	Sprinkler Schedule (Use this title if only a sprinkler schedule is on this sheet)
SD	Sprinkler Schedule and Details (Use this title when a sprinkler schedule and details are on
	this sheet)
SD	Details (Use this title if only details are on this sheet)
IQ	Irrigation Quantities
EI	Existing Irrigation Plan*
\mathbf{EU}	Existing Utilities Plan
${f E}$	Electrical Service (Irrigation) Plan*
CS	Construction Area Signs
$\mathbf{E}\mathbf{E}$	Booster Pump - Electrical*
ME	Booster Pump - Mechanical Electrical*
\mathbf{M}	Booster Pump - Mechanical*
_	Revised and/or Standard Plans (etc.)

^{*} Optional plan sheets. Use these sheets where additional space is required to more clearly show the work to be done.

When highway planting is to be included as part of a highway construction or building construction project, the sheet identification code letters shown above for projects consisting entirely of planting and irrigation work shall not be used. "HP" shall be used in place of the above sheet identifications codes. The "HP" sheet identification code shall be used on every sheet of the highway planting portion of the highway construction or building construction project, e.g., HP-1, HP-2, etc.

BUILDINGS AND PUMPING PLANT PLANS

A set of building work plans may contain a few or all of the following sheets.

Use the following code letters and sheet names. Arrange sheets in the order shown.

ID CODE

LETTER	SHEET NAME
	Title Sheet
	(Civil and Landscaping Plans [Use the order, identification code letters and sheet names shown
	for roadway plans])
\mathbf{GP}^{**}	General Plan (General layout and index of Office of Structures Design work)
\mathbf{A}	Architectural Plans
ST	Structural Plans
\mathbf{M}	Mechanical Plans
$\mathbf{E}\mathbf{E}$	Electrical Plans





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BUILDINGS AND PUMPING PLANT PLANS (cont'd)

ID CODE

<u>LETTER</u> <u>SHEET NAME</u>

SS Sanitary Plans (Sewers for buildings)

— Revised and/or etc.

Use of the GP code is necessary to maintain the sheet order shown.

Depending on the amount of roadway work involved, building projects may be administered under either the Standard Specifications or the General Conditions. An early determination should be made for each project as to whether the Standard Specifications or the General Conditions are to be used.

2-1.3 Use of the Metric System

Caltrans has formally adopted the International System of Units (SI) as its preferred system of weights and measures.

Caltrans, in step with FHWA, has adopted the provisions of ASTM E380 "Standard Practice For Use of the International System of Units" as the authoritative reference to SI units of measurement.

When converting values to the metric system there are two methods: soft and hard. Soft conversion is an exact restating of an English unit of measurement in SI terms. Hard conversion is a statement of a previous dimension in convenient, rounded SI units.

For Example:

Soft Conversion - 10 ft. Shoulder = 3.05 m (10.0 ft.) Hard Conversion - 10 ft. Shoulder = 3.0 m (9.84 ft.)

Land surveying measurements must be converted using the special conversion factor for the US Survey foot, rather than the standard conversion factor. The Geometronics Branch is advising all users of survey data about this special conversion factor. This also applies to all other measurements, such as centerlines, which are based on surveys. The conversion factor is: 1200/3937 ft./m. This is the definition of the US Survey foot as defined by, Section 8810, State of California Public Resources Code.

The SI system of measure is a modern form of the metric system. In the SI system the comma has been replaced by a space to separate digits into groups of three starting from the decimal point and moving to the left and right. (Exception: no space is used when there is four digits to the left or right of the decimal point and monetary values will continue to be expressed in the traditional manner). Numbers less than one should be written with a zero before the decimal point.

For Example:

3.878 632 95 278.6894 2043 0.213 18 Monetary value \$725,000.00

Where metric measurements are expressed using digit numbers, the metric unit symbol is to be used with the digit number with a space between the number and the unit symbol. (Exception: no space is used between the digit number and the degree symbol or between the degree symbol and the symbol for temperature).

For Example:

3.8 m 0.2 m 300 mm 45° 45°C

Where no digit number is used with the metric unit, such as a reference to the unit of measure in a specification pay clause, the metric unit of measure is spelled out. Also, where the number is spelled out, the metric unit should be spelled out.

^{**} The GP code letter is for the first plan sheet prepared by Office of Structures Design.





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Special Rule: When a quantity is expressed as a number and a unit is used in an adjectival sense, it is preferable to use a hyphen instead of a space between the number and the unit name or between the number and the symbol.

For Example:

A three-meter pole. The length is 3 m. A 35-mm film. The width is 35 mm.

However, no space is used between the digit number and the degree symbol or between the degree symbol and the symbol for temperature.

For Example:

a 90° angle an angle of 90°

Significant Digits & Rounding Values

Significant digits are any digits that are necessary to define the specific value or quantity. When converting values of units, consideration must be given to the implied or required precision of the value to be converted. The converted value must be carried to a sufficient number of digits to maintain the accuracy implied or required in the original quantity.

When measuring to the nearest 1 m, a distance may have been 157 m; this number has three significant digits. If the measurement had been made to the nearest 0.1 m, the measurement may have been 157.4 m; this number has four significant digits.

The addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of SI values follow specific rules:

The rule for addition and subtraction states that the answer shall contain no significant digits farther to the right than occurs in the least precise number.

The rule for multiplication and division requires that the product or quotient shall contain no more significant digits than are contained in the number with the fewest significant digits used in the multiplication or division.

The difference between these two rules should be noted; the latter rule merely requires rounding of digits that lie to the right of the last significant digit in the least precise number.

For Example:

Addition: 113.2 + 1.43 = 114.63, rounded to 114.6

Subtraction: 113.2 - 1.43 = 111.77, rounded to

111.8

Multiplication: $113.2 \times 1.43 = 161.876$,

rounded to 162

Division: 113.2 / 1.43 = 79.16, rounded to 79.2

The product and quotient are limited to three significant digits since 1.43 contains only three significant digits.

When rounding values, the following rules should be followed:

- 1. If the first digit discarded is less than 5, the last digit retained should not be changed. For example, 3.463 25, if rounded to four digits, would be 3.463; if rounded to three digits, 3.46.
- 2. If the first digit to be discarded is greater than or equal to 5 followed by at least one digit other than 0, the last digit retained should be increased by one unit. For example, 8.376 52, if rounded to four digits, would be 8.377; if rounded to three digits, 8.38.
- 3. If the first digit discarded is equal to 5, but is followed only by zeros, the last digit retained should be rounded upward if it is an odd number. No adjustment should be made if the last digit retained is an even number. For example, 4.365, when rounded to three digits, becomes 4.36. The number 4.355 would also round to the same value, 4.36, if rounded to three digits.

Large Numbers

As stated previously, no commas shall be used within a number. The preferred method of representing numbers with five or more digits on either side of the decimal point is to group the digits by three from the decimal point and separate the groups with a space. At the present time, Caltrans roadway design and drafting software cannot display numbers in this format. For CADD drawings with computer generated numbers, it is acceptable to display the digits without grouping.

 Preferred
 123 456.789 01

 Acceptable
 123456.78901

 Not Acceptable
 123,456.78901





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The method of representing large numbers must be consistent throughout a product, such as Plan, Map, Report, etc.

Metric Plan Dimensioning

All dimensions on metric plans shall be shown in metric units only, with the following exceptions.

- Pertinent dimensions within railroad right of way shall be shown in dual units with metric units being primary (soft conversion) and English units in parenthesis. All other dimensioning on the plans shall be shown in metric only. Examples of pertinent dimensions would be right of way widths, horizontal and vertical clearances, rail elevations and track layout dimensioning. See Sections 2-2.24 and 3-2.6 of this manual.
- Plans utilizing As-Builts as base information should be rescaled and dropped out. As-Built dimensions which need to be provided shall be soft converted. See Section 2-3.1 of this manual.
- As-Built Log of Test Borings Sheets may be used in the imperial units provided that the metric layout line be placed on the plan view and tied to the original boring locations in dual dimensions (imperial and metric). See Section 2-2.24 of this manual.
- Right of Way Maps shall utilize metric units for project related changes, however original recorded units outside the affected area shall remain in the units of record.

Survey information on Right of Way maps showing property data should be expressed in meters, square meters, or hectares. When recorded data is included on Right of Way maps, it shall be expressed in its original units.

With the exception of the following listed project plan sheets, a note shall be placed on each plan sheet indicating the predominant length unit of measure:

- Title Sheet
- Key map and Line Index Sheet
- Plan sheets consisting entirely of quantity summaries. The unit of measure should be shown in the respective column headings for the quantities involved.

On the plan sheets where the predominant unit of measure note is used, the symbol indicating the predominant unit of measure should be omitted. All other units shall be so indicated by using the appropriate symbol.

For Example:

Note: All dimensions are in meters unless otherwise shown

300 millimeters is written as 300 mm

2.2 meters is written as 2.2

Where a descriptor note is used with the digit number for the predominant unit of measure as described in the above example, the unit symbol may be used with the digit number if the note could be misinterpreted.

For Example:

2 m trapezoidal earth ditch

If the unit symbol is omitted, the note could be interpreted as "2 trapezoidal earth ditches".

Angular Measurements

Angular measurements shall retain Degree-Minute-Second.

Cross Slopes

Pavement cross slopes and superelevation shall be shown as a percent.

Side Slopes

Side slopes shall be expressed in nondimensional ratios. The vertical component is shown first and then the horizontal (Y:X). For slopes less than 45 degrees, the vertical component shall be unitary (for example, 1:20). For slopes over 45 degrees, the horizontal component shall be unitary (for example, 5:1) since the metric system does not use fractions.

Scales

Metric scales are a unitless ratio, such as, 1:500, 1:1000, or 1:2000. This means that 1 of any unit on the metric unit map or plan sheet equals to 500, 1000, or 2000 of the same unit on the ground. One meter on the map equals 500, 1000, or 2000 m on the ground. Or, ten millimeters on the map equals 5000, 10 000, or 20 000 mm on the ground.





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Scales (continued)

A horizontal scale ratio of 1:500 will typically replace the 1'' = 50' imperial scale used in urban areas and some rural areas. A ratio of 1:200 is used in place of the 1'' = 20' imperial scale. A ratio of 1:200 is used where greater detail is required than can be shown on the plan layouts. These sheets would typically be construction detail sheets, signal and

lighting plans, etc. For projects in rural areas, a ratio of 1:1000 should be used to replace a 1" = 100' imperial scale.

Earthwork cross section plotting scales, both horizontal and vertical, should be 1:100 for rural projects and 1:50 for urban projects. Cross section intervals shall be 20 m or as required.

TABLE 2-1.3A

	SCALES	
Plan Sheets:		
Imperial	Metric	
<u>Scale</u>	<u>Scale</u>	
3/4"=1'	1:20	
1/2"=1'	1:20	
3/8"=1'	1:50	
3/16"=1'	1:50	
1/4"=1'	1:50	
1/8"=1'	1:100	
1"=1'	1:10	
		Major Station
Imperial	Metric	Tick Mark
<u>Scale</u>	<u>Scale</u>	<u>Interval</u>
1"=2'	1:20	
1"=5'	1:50	
1"=10'	1:100	
1"=20'	1:200	100 m
1"=50' Base	1:500 Base	100 m
1"=100'	1:1000	100 m
1"=200'	1:2000*	500 m
1"=400'	1:5000*	1000 m
*Typically us	sed for title sheets,	route adop-

^{*}Typically used for title sheets, route adoption maps, etc.

The typical length of a minor station tick mark is: 0.4 meter for 1:200 scale, 1.0 meter for 1:500, and 2.0 meters for 1:1000 scale. Major Station tick marks are twice the length of the minor station tick mark.

TABLE 2-1.3A (cont'd)

Profile Sheets:

Select scales appropriate for the project. The following example scales may be appropriate for the condition shown:

- 1. Rural Sections in hilly or mountainous terrain- 1:100 vertical, 1:1000 horizontal
- 2. Rural or urban with gentle rolling terrain-1:50 vertical, 1:500 horizontal
- 3. Rural or urban with level terrain-1:20 vertical, 1:200 horizontal

Contour		
Intervals:	Index	Intermediate
<u>Scale</u>	<u>Contours</u>	<u>Contours</u>
1:200	1 m	0.25 m
1:500	2 m	0.5 m
1:1000	5 m	1 m
1:2000	10 m	2 m
1:5000	25 m	5 m

Stationing and Kilometer Post System (Formerly Post Miles)

Instead of the 100 foot stationing, we will be using 100 meter (328.08') per station. This means a station value will look something like 2+80.374. Because 100 meters is such a large distance, minor station tick marks will be at 20 meter intervals with annotation at full 100 meter stations. The first number in the station is in 100 meter intervals, the next two digits are in meters, and the last three digits are millimeters. The reason we need to measure stationing to the millimeter is to retain the current degree of accuracy (for example 3 mm = 0.01 foot).





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Station pluses to reference construction features should be shown to 0.1 m, except for those situations where greater accuracy is required.

The Post Mile System (PM) will be soft converted to the Kilometer Post System (KP) by applying the 1.6093 factor to the existing reference system. All equations and prefixes will be retained. Until the conversion of the existing databases is complete both the PM and KP designations shall be used on project plan title sheets, special provisions and contracts. However, only the KP designation shall be shown in the Dist.-Co.-Rte.-KP area of the project identification block at the top of the project plan sheets.

Paper Sizes

The Department will adopt the ISO "A" series of paper sizes, however we will continue to use English sized paper until the paper manufacturers begin producing the metric paper.

The ISO "A" series sizes are the preferred international paper sizes. There are five "A" series sizes:

A0	1189 x 841 mm (46.8 x 33.1 inches)
A 1	841 x 594 mm (33.1 x 23.4 inches)
A2	594 x 420 mm (23.4 x 16.5 inches)
A3	420 x 297 mm (16.5 x 11.7 inches)
A4	297 x 210 mm (11.7 x 8.3 inches)

A0 is the base drawing size with an area of one square meter. Smaller sizes are obtained by halving the long dimension of the previous size. All "A" sizes have a height to width ratio of one to the square root of 2.

Caltrans will continue to use the established 559 mm x 864 mm (22" x 34") trim line dimensions printed on 609 mm x 914 mm (24" x 36") paper. The established image areas will remain the same until the Department switches to the "A" series paper. At that time the image area will be adjusted to fit the new paper. There will no longer be a need to have trim line dimensions to obtain a full 50% reduction.

Units & Symbols

Metric units (SI) and prefixes used with the metric units are included in Metric Standard Plan A10A.

The symbols for metric units shown on Metric Standard Plan A10A are to be used for metric project plan preparation.

Substitute Symbols - Certain computer programs or other data processing devices do not allow for the use of superscripts and other Standard nomenclature. Caltrans has adopted the following substitutions for these instances. These were taken from the International Standard Organization (ISO) publication ISO-2995-1974 and are recognized as International standards.

UNIT OF MEASURE

ASTM		
E380	Caltrans	
Symbol	Substitute	Unit
m	M	meter
m^2	M2	square meter
m^3	M3	cubic meter
km	KM	kilometer
kg	KG	kilogram
ha	HA	hectare
h	Н	hour

The Caltrans substitute symbols are only to be used where the proper lower case script and superscripts are not available.

Pay Items - The Basic Engineering Estimating System (BEES) has field limitations and will not accept superscripts or subscripts for units of measure. Substitute symbols for pay items in the BEES are included in Table 2-1.3C. However, the standard nomenclature should be used in all other applications including the project plans and specifications.

Earthwork - Computation of earthwork quantities will continue to be based on an average end area method. In the metric system, this computation will involve multiplying an average end area in square meters times the distance in meters between cross-sections (usually 20 meters). This, of course, results in cubic meters. The electronic planimeters currently in use are easily changed from English units to metric units by the push of a button.





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TABLE 2-1.3C

CALTRANS BEES SUBSTITUTE SYMBOLS FOR PAY ITEMS INCLUDED IN ENGINEER'S ESTIMATE

Imperial <u>Symbol</u>	Metric <u>Symbol</u>	Metric <u>Unit</u>
LF	M	meter
SQFT	M2	square meter
EA	EA	each
SQYD	M2	square meter
CY	M3	cubic meter
LNMI	LNKM	lane kilometer
TON	TONN	tonne (1000 kg)
CF	M3	cubic meters
LS	LS	lump sum
ACRE	HA	hectare
STA	STA	station (100 m)
MI	KM	kilometers
LB(S)	KG	kilograms
TAB	TAB	tablet
GAL	L	liters
MFBM	M3	cubic meters
HR	Н	hours

2-1.4 Project Plan Submittals

The project plans portion of the PS&E Submittal sent to Division of Engineering Services, Office of Office Engineer (DES-OE) are to consist of CADD-generated plan sheets submitted electronically using a PS&E CADD Submittal Form (see Figure 2-7) and data transferred over the network. Include a Project Plan Review Checklist (see Figure 2-8). Fill in all the information on the forms. The forms information must be complete and accurate for the project to be processed in a timely manner. All electronic files must meet the requirements stated in the PS&E Directory Checklist on the PS&E CADD Submittal Form and the Project Plan Review Checklist.

Legacy plan sheets, such as existing Log of Test Boring and As-Built data of existing structure/roadway plans, which are not available as electronic files, may be scanned into raster (Tiff) format and submitted as (Tiff) files for purposes of establishing a 100% electronic PS&E Submittal. See Section 2-1.5 of this manual regarding criteria for submittal of (Tiff) files.

Prints of the electronically transmitted CADD files are <u>not</u> required as part of the PS&E submittal sent to DES-OE.

Office of Structures Design shall submit their portion of the project plans to DES-OE using the above-specified procedures. Structure plans prepared by local agencies or consultants shall be sent to Office of Structures Design for final processing.





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FIGURE 2-7

PS&E CADD SUBMITTAL FORM

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FIGURE 2-8

PROJECT PLAN REVIEW CHECKLIST

(For District or Structures Use)

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RAFT REVIEWER		T O.E.	
STHIS A CONSULTANT JOB Yes No			CHECK RECOMMENDS
OTAL SHEETS			
5 IAL 511EL 16		END PLANS TO DES-OE	ENGR FOR ADDITIONAL CHANGES
		LIGHT FLANS TO FROST	LINGR FOR ADDITIONAL CHANGES
TITLE SHEETS		F	PLAN SHEETS
Seal / Signatures		Seal & Signature	
Design Oversight Approval for Consultant Project Lower Left (Printed Name, Signature, Registration Date of Signature) and PS&E Note	cts- ion No.,	☐ North Arrow (use	appropriate size)
North Arrow / Bar Scale or No Scale		Scale (if applicable	le)
Correct Contractor's Note (lower left)			ntification in Lower Rt. Comer rrect Sheet Identification Code /
County(ies) Where Project Located Shown on L Map (Outlined / Crosshatched)	Location	Plan Number	
Project Description In Accordance With Section (B) Of The Plans Preparation Manual	2-2.1	applicable)	e Symbology (dropout where
Leave Sheet Index Blank		☐ Lettering Or Text	(dropout where applicable)
Check All Lettering		☐ Drainage / Profile	Grids (should be in dropout)
All Features In Project Title Must Be Identified C Strip Map	On	Check Details For	r Reduction Suitability
Project E.A. In Lower Rt. Border		_	
Dist. / Co. and Disclaimer Note		Other	
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Show City or County Limits Show City Names Of Incorporated / Unincorporated	atad		
Areas (caps / upper/lower respectively)	aleu		
Bridges Shown By Symbol, Also Show Bridge N Type (O.C. or U. C.) and Number if Structure Pla Included	lame, ans Are		
Label Waterways/Railroads and All Relevant St	Names		
Identify All Signed Routes On Strip Map (use no shields)	0	☐ Plot Verificatio	n initial
Show Construction Limits Or Location Of Construction Including Stationing and K.P.'s	ruction	□ Electronic Date Indicated on p	e / Time Stamp llans
DMMENTS:	•		
Included Label Waterways/Railroads and All Relevant St Identify All Signed Routes On Strip Map (use no shields) Show Construction Limits Or Location Of Construction Stationing and K.P.'s	Names o		initial e / Time Stamp





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2-1.5 Project Plan File Formats

Standard File Format

The standard file format for submission of PS&E to Division of Engineering Services, Office of Office Engineer (DES-OE), is a MicroStation *design File*... or .dgn

The following variations will also be acceptable for PS&E Submittal, under specific circumstances as listed below:

- (dgn) format files with imbedded or imported raster data. Pictures imported into the design plane for the purpose of enhancing or emphasizing a detail. This is static data and cannot be altered. Examples are Fire Marshal Seals, existing landmarks, etc.
- (*Tiff*) or *Tagged Information Format File*. Acceptable where legacy plan sheets are being considered for submission as part of a new CADD Submittal. This is a single, complete plan sheet with borders intact, submitted as a tiff raster image. The legacy sheet is to be scanned, sized (cropped), de-speckled and deskewed before submittal. The preferred size of the finished Tiff plot is 559 mm x 864 mm (22" x 34") and for special circumstances the maximum allowable size is 584 mm x 889 mm (23" x 35"). These will be raster edited.

Non-Acceptable Formats

The following CADD file formats will not be acceptable for PS&E due to the time and effort required to process at DES-OE Project Plans.

- (Reference Files) MicroStation dgn files containing reference file data. That is any sheet file that requires one or more external files that contain sheet geometry for use as an overlay.
- (Hybrid or Composite Files) MicroStation dgn files with attached Descartes HMR (a specific proprietary image format developed by HMR corporation) images. These are raster images converted to the neutral HMR format and referenced to the design plane.

- (*Raster Reference*) Any raster format file (jpg, gif, tiff, cgm) that is attached to the design plane using MicroStations reference attachment tools.
- (Cadd Generated Raster) Any file that was created as a dgn file, but converted to raster for convenience or expediency, will not be accepted for PS&E Submittal. This includes sheet files from projects previously completed in CADD, but have been moved to archival tape or disk. Recover and use the original CADD files.
- (AutoCad Files) Any file started with AutoCad (.dwg or .dxf file) must be imported into a MicroStation file.

2-1.6 Use of Standard Plans

Caltrans Standard Plans are approved standardized details that are frequently applicable to the construction of highway facilities. The Standard Plans are divided into five major sections: (1) General Road Work, (2) Bridge Related Work, (3) Roadside Signs, (4) Overhead Signs, and (5) Signals, Lighting and Electrical Systems. All engineers and detailers should have a copy of the current Standard Plans book and be familiar with its contents.

The Standard Plans book is updated and issued at regular intervals, usually at 3-5 year intervals by the Office of Office Engineer. The Office of Office Engineer issues new or revised Standard Plan sheets when the need arises. Revised Standard Plans (RSPs) replace the comparable sheets in the current edition of the book. New Standard Plans (NSPs) supplement the current edition of the book.

The Standard Plans List plan sheets are no longer included as part of the project plans to identify the Standard Plans applicable to a project. The Standard Plans applicable to a specific project are now indicated by the use of the "Standard Plans List" Standard Special Provision which is included in the project's special provisions. The "Standard Plans List" Standard Special Provision is updated in conjunction with the issuance of New or Revised





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Standard Plans. Where Revised or New Standard Plans are applicable to a project so indicate on the "Standard Plans List" Standard Special Provision. Office of Office Engineer will insert the indicated applicable Revised or New Standard Plans as project plan sheets into the project plan set.

The Design Section responsible for the project is to verify that the applicable Standard Plans, Revised Standard Plans and New Standard Plans are identified on the current "Standard Plans List" Standard Special Provision sent to the Office of Office Engineer as part of the PS&E Submittal.

Caltrans Standard Plans are available via the Caltrans DES-OE Internet Web Site. Caltrans personnel may also access the Standard Plans via the Caltrans Internal Network. The Standard Plan detail files contain no signature or registration seal information. These files are provided to assist project designers where a Standard Plan detail does not fit a given situation and must be modified. The individual modified detail or details from the Standard Plan, not the entire Standard Plan detail sheet, are to be included in the project plans. Such modified details shall be shown on the applicable detail sheet of the project plan (for example: construction details, drainage details, etc.).





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2-2 PROJECT PLAN SHEET SPECIFIC DATA AND EXAMPLES

The example plan sheets contained in this Section 2-2 were obtained from several different sources. The examples were randomly selected from multiple projects and may not necessarily reflect desirable designs nor current design standards. The examples are presented in the reduced 279 mm x 432 mm (11" x 17") format size. Explanatory notes on the preparation of plan sheets are included and in most instances are outlined. The project plans in these reduced formats are used by prospective bidders to prepare bids, by successful bidders to construct projects and by engineers to inspect the work.

2-2.1 Title Sheets

The first sheet of the project plan set is the Title Sheet. A Title Sheet is to be prepared on all projects for which a PS&E Submittal is required. The Title sheet format available in the Caltrans CADD Cell Library shall be used.

Each Title Sheet for State highway projects shall be prepared by the District, except those projects consisting entirely of bridge, building, or other transportation related structures work (no road plans or small number of road plans). These Title Sheets shall be prepared by the responsible unit in the Office of Structures Design. The Title Sheet should be a neat, clear, and concise presentation of the project. The appearance and accuracy of the title sheet serves as an indication of the quality of work done by the Department. Compared to other sheets of the plans, it is distributed widely. It is sometimes used for press releases, public hearings, by map makers in updating their maps, and by out of state contractors to locate the work.

The finished Title Sheet includes a strip map of the project, a small-scale State map (location map on the sheet format), an index of the plan sheets inserted by DES-OE, the signature and registration seal of the person in responsible charge for preparation of the entire project, the project description, the limits of construction and work, mandatory material or disposal sites (if any), graphic scale (if applicable), contract number, and project identification block information.

The information on the title sheet shall be limited to that identified in the previous paragraph. Features such as typical cross sections, construction details, drainage details, construction area signs, and quantity summaries shall not be shown on the Title Sheet. The type of work should not be identified by either symbol or labeling.

Layouts as described in Section 2-2.4 (1) shall not be used as a strip map on the Title Sheet.

Under no circumstances shall more than one sheet be used to present necessary title sheet information for any one project. The project location shall be indicated on the location map as shown on the sheet entitled "Title Sheet Location Map Examples, Figures 2-9 and 2-10", in this Section 2-2.1.

The strip map should be to a convenient scale which best fits the size of the title sheet.

Route Adoption maps, Freeway Agreement maps, Title Sheets for prior projects, USGS quadrangle maps, and the Department's Road System (County Road) maps are good sources for the information required as the base for the strip maps. Do not use AAA Maps or Thomas Brothers Guide Mapping because of copyright laws. District kilometer post (post mile) maps are unsuitable and shall not be used.

In those cases where a project may be constructed in several stages, or where a number of adjacent projects will be constructed, consideration should be given to preparation of an overall strip map. This strip map, or portions thereof, could be used for all projects and adjusted to the scale desired for each project.

The strip map should show city limits, county lines, state and international boundaries, existing streets, public roads and highways, railroads, canals, lakes, dams, bridges, parks, and prominent geographic features. In rural areas, township, range and section lines may also be shown. In some instances, it may also be appropriate to show recorded Spanish land grants. Special topographical features such as transmission lines and aqueducts, should be shown. Major improvements such as courthouses, post offices, hospitals, schools, large industrial sites, and other private facilities should





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be shown only when they have a direct effect on the project and will be referred to in the Project's Special Provisions. Highways of major importance should show destinations at map edges. All features shall be labeled with their official titles.

Names of roads or other features referred to in the project title, the Project's Special Provisions, and other contract-related documents shall be shown on the Title Sheet.

The proposed construction should be shown in heavy solid lines. One solid line for each roadway, ramp, crossroad, frontage road, etc. should be used and normally should reflect the status of the area upon completion of the project.

The main line shall be stationed at intervals of 50, 20, or 10 stations depending upon the scale. All numerically different station equations (but not numerically identical line equations) and kilometer post equations with a numerical difference of 0.1 km or more within the limits of construction shall be shown. Kilometer post and station equations at the intersection of route centerlines shall also be shown. Kilometer post equations, reflecting a change in prefix only, need not be shown.

Project limits of construction and work to be shown on the Title Sheet shall conform to the instructions in Section 2-2.1(C).

The project description for the Title Sheet shall be prepared as provided in Section 2-2.1(B).

<u>Title Sheets shall be oriented so that stationing progresses from left to right</u>. On projects where stationing is in the opposite direction from kilometer post, the project title, beginning and end of construction, and beginning and end of work shall be in order of kilometer posts; however, the Title Sheet shall be drawn with stationing increasing from left to right.

All bridges shall be shown by symbol and identified by name and type (overcrossing, undercrossing, etc.). The bridge number shall be shown on all structures for which bridge plans are to be included and on which Office of Structures Design work is to be done. On complex freeway to freeway interchange projects with multiple structures, the structures can be denoted on the strip map by a numerical reference. The structures are listed on the Title Sheet by the corresponding numerical reference showing structure names and bridge numbers.

Mandatory material sites and mandatory disposal sites shall be shown on the Title Sheet. Optional material or disposal sites should not be shown on the Title Sheet.

For proper orientation, a standard north arrow shall be shown. The District shall not complete the index of sheets on the Title Sheet. Following receipt of the Title Sheet in DES-OE and prior to advertisement, the index of sheets will be added. Information pertaining to the applicable standard plans must be included in the PS&E Submittal as part of the project's special provisions. (See Section 2- 1.6).

Before submission, the Title Sheet shall be signed as provided in Figure 2-3 of Section 2-1.2(B).

The project description information should be included on the Title sheet before the sheet is transmitted electronically to DES-OE. The review process by DES-OE will include finalizing the project description.

Title Sheets for city or county projects involving federal funding are usually prepared by the respective city or county and shall conform to the requirements outlined in this manual.





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2-2.1(A) Title Sheet Header

The Title Sheet header precedes the project description on the Title Sheet. The header begins with the phrase "PROJECT PLANS FOR" and continues with a descriptor indicating the type of facility involved and whether construction, highway planting, building construction, etc. is to be performed.

The most common descriptors:

- CONSTRUCTION ON STATE HIGHWAY
- HIGHWAY PLANTING ON STATE HIGHWAY
- BUILDING CONSTRUCTION ON STATE HIGHWAY
- BUILDING CONSTRUCTION
- CONSTRUCTION ADJACENT TO STATE HIGHWAY
- CONSTRUCTION ON AND ADJACENT TO STATE HIGHWAY

Additional descriptors are:

- CLEANING AND PAINTING BRIDGE ON STATE HIGHWAY
- CLEANING AND PAINTING SIGN STRUCTURE ON STATE HIGHWAY
- ESTABLISH EXISTING PLANTING ON STATE HIGHWAY
- CONSTRUCTION ON CITY STREET
- CONSTRUCTION ON COUNTY ROAD
- CONSTRUCTION ON COUNTY HIGHWAY
- CONSTRUCTION

DES-OE should be consulted when a project requires a descriptor not shown above.

2-2.1(B) Project Descriptions

The project description on the Title Sheet shall contain:

(1) COUNTY OR COUNTIES THE PROJECT IS LOCATED IN

List the county or counties where the project is located as the first part of the project description (example: "IN SHASTA COUNTY"). If the project is in two or more counties list all counties involved (example: "IN SANTA CLARA AND SANTA CRUZ COUNTIES

(2) CITY OR TOWN THE PROJECT IS LOCATED IN

List the city or town where the project is located as the next part of the project description, except as described in subsection (2)(g) on the following page.

- (a) If the project is entirely within the city limits of an incorporated city, use the term "in" (example: "IN OAKLAND").
- (b) If the project is both inside and outside the city limits of an incorporated city, use the phrase "in and near" (example: "IN AND NEAR OAKLAND").
- (c) When the project is at an unincorporated town, use the term "at" not "in" (example: "AT KRAMER").
- (d) If the project is not within a town or city, make reference to the nearest city or town shown on the current State highway or county road map and which is on the route where construction is to take place. Use the term "near" (example: "NEAR GILROY").





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- (e) If the project location is more than 8 km from a city or town, the reference for example could be "ABOUT 12 km WEST OF TURLOCK".
- (f) When referring to a city, do not use the phrase "the city of" except for special circumstances (example: "IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO").
- (g) Omit city or town names from the project title description:
 - If the project consists of three or more locations on the same route and the construction locations cover a lengthy section of highway (greater than 10 km), or
 - If the project consists of three or more locations spread over two or more routes or two or more counties.

(3) PROJECT CONSTRUCTION IS ON ONE ROUTE

Where the project is only on one route, the route designation is not listed in the project description and the following applies.

(a) If the project is on one route with a continuous length of construction which is 0.3 km or greater, describe the beginning and end points of construction or highway planting by using the "From...To..." format.

Example:

IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY NEAR NEWHALL FROM 0.1 km SOUTH OF WELDON CANYON OVERCROSSING TO 0.3 km NORTH OF CALGROVE BOULEVARD UNDERCROSSING

The beginning and end points of construction or highway planting shall identify the limits of the majority of work to be performed. Distance references to beginning and end points of construction or highway planting shall be stated in increments of 0.1 km. The beginning and end points of construction or highway planting should not include work of an incidental or minor nature such as advance construction area signing. See Section 2-2.1(C) of this manual.

The beginning point of construction or highway planting and the end point of construction or highway planting shall be referenced to the nearest existing identifiable point such as, a road, street, or bridge. State and county lines are also acceptable since they are posted on the ground. Since city limits may change, a specific tie to a city limit should not be used. "California State Highway Log" and "California Bridge Log" books should be used in identifying kilometer post of reference points used in the project description.

(b) If the project consists of two locations on one route (with individual lengths of construction greater than 0.3 km), describe beginning and end points of construction or highway planting for each location using the "From... To..." format. The distance between the end point of construction of the first location and the begin point of construction of the second location is to be greater than 0.3 km when using this type of project description, otherwise use (a) above. Example:

IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY
NEAR NEWHALL FROM 0.1 km SOUTH TO 0.3 km NORTH OF
WELDON CANYON OVERCROSSING AND FROM 0.4 km SOUTH
TO 0.3 km NORTH OF CALGROVE BOULEVARD UNDERCROSSING





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(c) If the project consists of two locations on one route with one construction location greater than 0.3 km and one construction location less than 0.3 km, describe beginning and end points of construction or highway planting for the location greater than 0.3 km in length by using the "From... To..." format, describe the location less than 0.3 km in length by using a spot location description "At..."

Example:

IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY NEAR NEWHALL FROM 0.1 km SOUTH TO 0.3 km NORTH OF WELDON CANYON OVERCROSSING AND AT CALGROVE BOULEVARD UNDERCROSSING

(d) If the project consists of two locations on one route (with individual lengths of construction less than 0.3 km), describe the locations by using two spot location descriptions "At ... and At..." Example:

IN FRESNO COUNTY IN FRESNO AT BIOLA JUNCTION OVERHEAD AND AT HERNDON CANAL BRIDGE

(e) If the project consists of one location on one route (length of construction less than 0.3 km), a point description is appropriate.

Example:

IN MENDOCINO COUNTY NEAR MENDOCINO AT BIG RIVER BRIDGE

(f) If the project consists of one or more locations within 0.6 km of the center of a route separation (measured radially), use a spot location description.

Example:

IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY IN LOS ANGELES AT ROUTE 5/118 SEPARATION

(g) If the project consists of three or more locations on the same route, describe the beginning of the first location as the beginning point of construction or highway planting and the end of the last location as the end point of construction or highway planting. The phrase "AT VARIOUS LOCATIONS" shall be used prior to describing the beginning and end points of construction or highway planting.

Example:

IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY NEAR NEWHALL
AT VARIOUS LOCATIONS FROM 0.1 km SOUTH OF
WELDON CANYON OVERCROSSING TO 0.3 km NORTH
OF CALGROVE CANYON BOULEVARD UNDERCROSSING





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(h) If the project consists of three or more locations on the same route and the project locations cover a lengthy section of highway (greater than 10 km), describe the beginning of the first location as the beginning point of construction or highway planting and the end of the last location as the end point of construction or highway planting. Omit city or town names from the title description. The phrase "AT VARIOUS LOCATIONS" shall be used prior to describing the beginning and end point of construction or highway planting.

Example:

IN IMPERIAL COUNTY AT VARIOUS LOCATIONS FROM ROUTE 8/11 SEPARATION TO 0.6 km EAST OF 4TH AVENUE OVERCROSSING

(4) PROJECT CONSTRUCTION IS ON TWO ROUTES

Where the project is on two routes, the route designations are listed in the project description and the following applies.

(a) If the individual length of construction on each of the two routes is 0.3 km or greater, indicate the corresponding route designation before the beginning and end points of construction or highway planting for each of the two locations.

Example:

IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY IN EL CAJON ON ROUTE 8 FROM 0.3 km WEST OF MOLLISON AVENUE UNDERCROSSING TO MOLLISON AVENUE UNDERCROSSING AND ON ROUTE 67 FROM 0.2 km TO 0.5 km NORTH OF ROUTE 67/8 SEPARATION

(b) If the length of construction on one route is 0.3 km or greater and the length of construction on the other route is less than 0.3 km, indicate the corresponding route designation before describing the beginning and end points of construction or highway planting for the location greater than 0.3 km in length by using the "From... To..." format and indicate the corresponding route designation before describing the location less than 0.3 km in length by using a spot location description "At..."

Example:

IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY IN EL CAJON ON ROUTE 8 FROM 0.3 km WEST OF MOLLISON AVENUE UNDERCROSSING TO MOLLISON AVENUE UNDERCROSSING AND ON ROUTE 67 AT BROADWAY UNDERCROSSING

(c) If the individual length of construction on each of the two routes is less than 0.3 km, indicate the corresponding route designation before each of the two spot locations Example:

> IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY IN EL CAJON ON ROUTE 8 AT MOLLISON AVENUE UNDERCROSSING AND ON ROUTE 67 AT BROADWAY UNDERCROSSING





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(5) PROJECT CONSTRUCTION IS ON THREE OR MORE ROUTES

Where the project is on three or more routes, the route designations are not listed in the project description and the following applies.

(a) If the project consists of three or more locations spread over two or more routes or two or more counties, use the phrase "AT VARIOUS LOCATIONS" for the project limits description following the reference to the counties. Omit city or town names from the title description.

Example:

IN SANTA CLARA AND SANTA CRUZ COUNTIES AT VARIOUS LOCATIONS

(6) PROJECT DESCRIPTION ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS

- (a) Except for the use of the "km" symbol for kilometer, do not use abbreviations in the project description.
- (b) When referring to an identifiable point, use the full name descriptions (Santa Ana River Bridge, Normandie Avenue Overcrossing, etc.).
- (c) Punctuation marks are used only when listing 3 or more counties or cities are in the project description.
- (d) Do not use "Interchange" in the project description (example: Use Route 710/405 Separation, not Route 710/405 Interchange). Do not use "Junction" to describe the intersection of highways, except in those rare instances where a break in the route creates two separate intersections of a highway with another highway. In these instances, the intersection points may be described. (example: North Junction Route 79, etc.).
- (e) Use Bridge number only if there may be some confusion as to which structure is referred to (example: bridges crossing the same waterway with the same name but different numbers).
- (f) Names such as, a road, street, or bridge used in the project title should also appear on the title sheet strip map.
- (g) Do not use freeway names, such as, "Golden State Freeway", in the project description.





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2-2.1(C) Project Limits of Construction and Work

Project limits of construction and work to be shown on the Title Sheet shall conform to the following:

Except for building construction projects, and projects on 3 or more routes, or a spot location, the beginning and end of construction and work shall be shown on the Title Sheet.

Begin construction and end construction as shown on the Title Sheet shall identify the limits of the majority of work to be performed on the route. Except for the types of projects specified herein, begin and end construction shall be referenced by kilometer post, post mile, and station. Where certain types of projects (resurfacing, seal coat, etc.) do not require stationing to be shown to identify the limits of construction, begin and end of construction are to be shown by kilometer post and post mile only.

Begin work and end work as shown on the Title Sheet shall encompass all work to be performed on the route. Except for the types of projects specified herein, begin and end work shall be referenced by station limits. Where certain types of projects (resurfacing, seal coat, etc.) do not require stationing to be shown to identify the limits of construction or work, begin and end of work are to be shown by kilometer post only. Do not use verbiage such as "300 meters beyond End of Construction" to define work limits on the above-referenced project types. In most instances, the beginning and end points of work will extend beyond the beginning and end points of construction to show work of an incidental or minor nature such as advance construction area signing (i.e. the first "ROAD CONSTRUCTION AHEAD" sign). See Title Sheet - Example 'B'. The work involved in the installation of construction area signs at intersecting cross roads or on streets adjacent to the route on which construction is to be performed shall not be reflected in the described project limits of construction or work. Construction area signs shall not be shown on the Title Sheet. If construction is to be performed on intersecting or adjacent cross roads or streets adjacent to the route on which construction is to be performed, the limits of this work on the cross roads or streets shall be identified as shown on Title Sheet - Example 'B'.

The project description on the Title Sheet shall describe the beginning and end points of construction. The beginning and end points of construction shall be shown in increments of 0.1 km. The kilometer post (KP) values shown in the upper right corner of the Title Sheet shall be the beginning and end points of construction (see Title Sheet - Example 'B'). Only KP values shall be shown in the upper right corner of the Title Sheet.

Where construction on a route is to be performed in adjacent project segments, the limits of construction and associated project descriptions for the adjacent projects should not overlap. To minimize description overlaps, work of an incidental or very minor nature (in addition to advance construction area signing) (for example: temporary route connection) may be included within the identified limits of work instead of the identified limits of construction.

Occasionally, the beginning points of work and construction and the end points of work and construction may be identical where work of an incidental or minor nature is not to be performed outside the limits of construction. Where the beginning points of work and construction and the end points of work and construction are identical, such beginning and end points shall be shown on the Title Sheet as "BEGIN WORK AND CONSTRUCTION" and as "END WORK AND CONSTRUCTION." On projects with identical work and construction limits, the beginning and end points shall be referenced by kilometer post, post mile, and stationing.

Both beginning and end points of construction shall be shown whenever there is a distance of 0.3 km or more between such points. If the construction to be performed is at a spot location (less than 0.3 km), a single kilometer post value shall be used and such construction shall be shown on the Title Sheet as "LOCATION OF CONSTRUCTION" (see Title Sheet - Example 'G').





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Title Sheets shall be oriented so that stationing progresses from left to right. On projects where stationing is in the opposite direction from kilometer posts, the project title, beginning and end of construction, and beginning and end of work shall be in order of kilometer posts; however the Title Sheet is to be drawn with stationing increasing from left to right (see Title Sheet - Example 'F').

Project limits shown on the Title Sheet for building construction projects, and projects on 3 or more routes, or a spot location shall conform to the respective Title Sheet Examples included in this Section 2-2.1.

2-2.1(D) Listing of Title Sheet Examples

```
Title Sheet - Example 'A' - Basic Format and Information.
Title Sheet Location Map Examples (Figures 2-9 and 2-10).
Title Sheet - Example 'B' - Construction on one route (continuous construction).
Title Sheet - Example 'C' - Construction on two routes (continuous construction on each route).
Title Sheet - Example 'D' -
                            Construction at a route separation.
Title Sheet - Example 'E' -
                             Construction one route at various locations.
Title Sheet - Example 'F' -
                             Construction on one route (stationing in opposite direction of
                             kilometer posts).
Title Sheet - Example 'G' -
                             Construction on one route at spot location.
Title Sheet - Example 'H' -
                             Construction on one route at two spot locations.
Title Sheet - Example 'I' -
                             Construction on one route (continuous lengthy construction).
Title Sheet - Example 'J' -
                             Construction on multiple routes in two counties at various locations.
Title Sheet - Example 'K' -
                             Construction on one route at various locations (lengthy construction
                             more than 50 km).
Title Sheet - Example 'L' -
                             Construction on multiple route in multiple counties.
Title Sheet - Example 'M' -
                             Construction on one route (Consultant Prepared Project).
Title Sheet - Example 'N' -
                             Construction on one route in two counties.
Title Sheet - Example 'O'-
                             Highway Planting Project.
Title Sheet - Example 'P' -
                             Building Work (Rural adjacent to State Highway).
Title Sheet - Example 'Q' -
                             Building Work (city or urban location off State Highway).
```

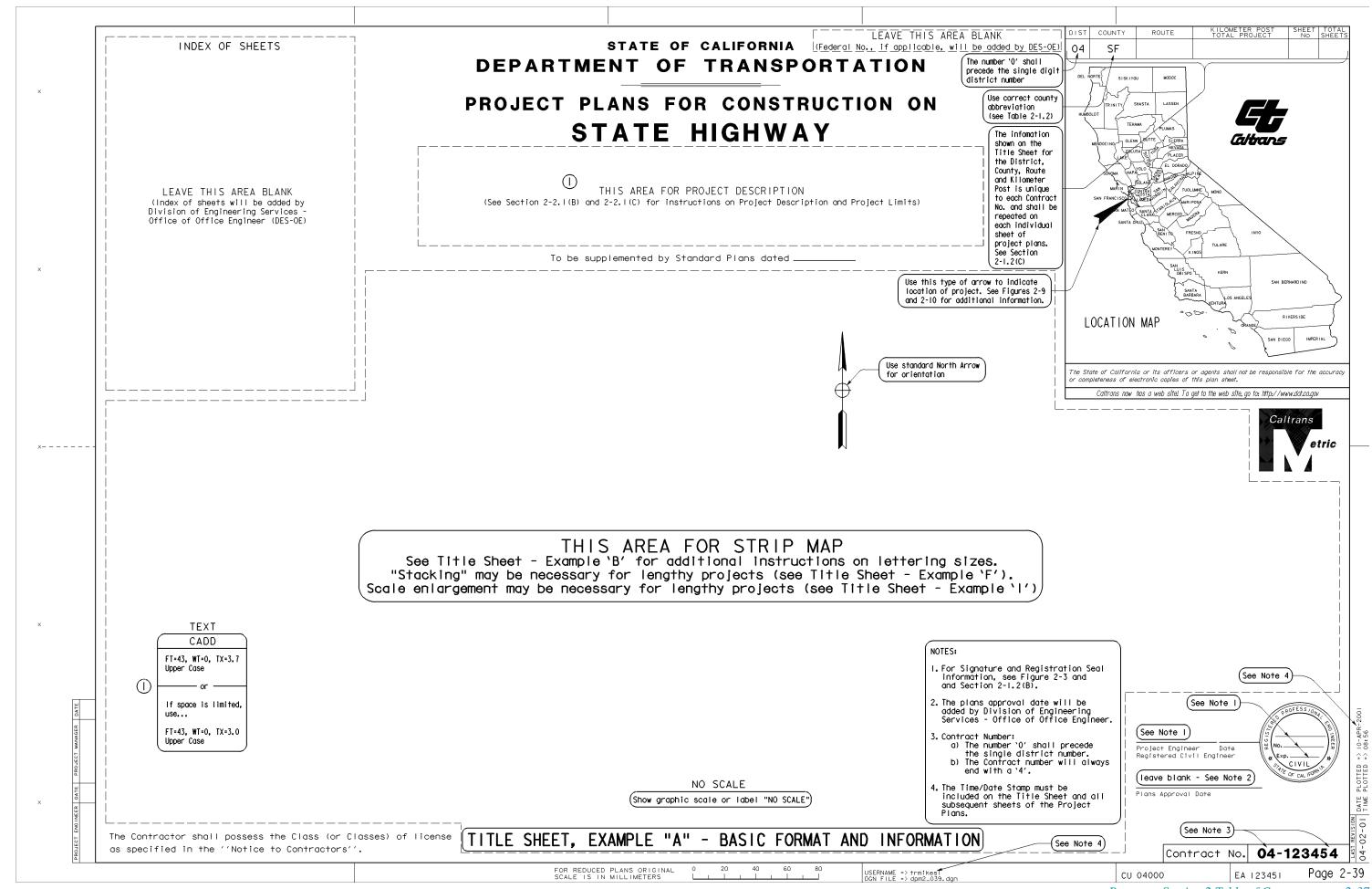




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TITLE SHEET CHECK LIST	□ Names of Unincorporated Areas (Upper and Lower Case Lettering) TX=2.5, FT=43, WT=0,
District, County and Route (upper right corner) TX=2.2, FT=2, WT=2, LV=10 (For Building Work Use Facility Code for Route No.)	Check in front of "Current" THOMAS BROS under "CITIES AND COMMUNITIES INDEX" for correct status.
☐ Kilometer Post and Sheet Number (upper right corner) TX=2.2, FT=2, WT=2, LV=10	☐ Bridge Shown by Symbol
☐ Location Arrow on State Map (upper right	☐ Name and Type of Bridge or other Transportation related structure (e.g., Thomas St OC or UC)
corner) AC=LOCARR, LV=10 Standard North Arrow AC=NARR, LV=10	☐ Bridge Numbers (if work is to be performed on bridge or other transportation related structure and plans prepared by Office of Structure Design are Included)
☐ Contract No. 00-000004 (lower right corner) TX=3.0, FT=43, WT=0, LV=10	☐ Label Names of Waterways.
☐ CU No. and EA No. (lower right corner)	Any Water (except Ocean & Bays) - Upper & Lower Case, TX =1.8, FT=23, WT=1. Bays - ALLUPPER CASE, TX =2.2, FT=23, WT=2. Ocean - ALLUPPER CASE, TX=3.0, FT=23, WT=2.
☐ Graphic Scale or "NO SCALE"	
☐ Destination with arrow at Strip Map Edges. Upper and Lower case lettering. (e.g., To Los Angeles →)	☐ Project Title Description - TX=3.7, FT=43, WT=0. NO abbreviations allowed except <u>km</u> which must be in lower case.
☐ To identify Route(s) on Strip Map (do not use route shields). Routes that work is being per-	☐ Equation at Intersection of Route Centerlines
formed on, the following applies: TX=2.2, FT=2, WT=2, LV=10 - On Routes that no work is be-	☐ Railroad (labeled). Spell out all Railways in Upper and Lower Case. TX=1.8, FT=2, WT=2.
ing performed on, the following applies: TX=1.8, FT=2, WT=1, LV=10	☐ Mandatory Material and Disposal Sites (use of mandatory sites to be avoided where possible)
Stationing and Equations (where the construction and work is identified on the layout sheets by stationing)	☐ Street Names - TX=1.8, FT=2, WT=1. Make sure street names are shown where streets cross the
☐ City/County/State/International Boundary Limits TERO - INDIAN RESERVATION LAND	project or where work is being performed. Identify all geographic features that appear in the project title such as streets, creeks, bridges, etc.
BOUNDARY, ESA - ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREA	☐ "BEGIN AND END CONSTRUCTION"
Station and Kilometer Post Equation at County Lines where construction extends into another county	(identify by kilometer post, post mile and station). TX=3.0, FT=43, WT=0, ALL UPPER CASE. See Section 2-2.1(C) for exceptions.
☐ Names of Incorporated Cities (ALL UPPER	☐ Begin and End Work (identify by station). TX=2.5, FT=2, WT=2, Upper and Lower Case.
CASE) TX=2.5, FT=43, WT=0, Check in front of "Current" THOMAS BROS under "CITIES AND COMMUNITIES INDEX" for correct status.	☐ Signature, date of signature and Registration Seal information completed, (lower right corner). Drafting Reviewers will attach SIGNATURES when project goes to PS&E.





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FIGURE 2-9

TITLE SHEET LOCATION MAP EXAMPLES



EXAMPLE "A"

Project located in one county. Outline county and denote county with hachure marks. Show one location arrow.



EXAMPLE"B"

Project located in one county. Outline county and show one location arrow. No hachure marks used due to limited space available.



EXAMPLE "C"

Project located in city and county of San Francisco. Show only one location arrow for this county.



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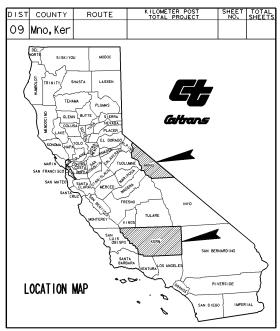
FIGURE 2-10

TITLE SHEET LOCATION MAP EXAMPLES



EXAMPLE "D"

Project located in multiple counties with contiguous borders. Outline each county and denote each with hachure marks. Show only one location arrow.

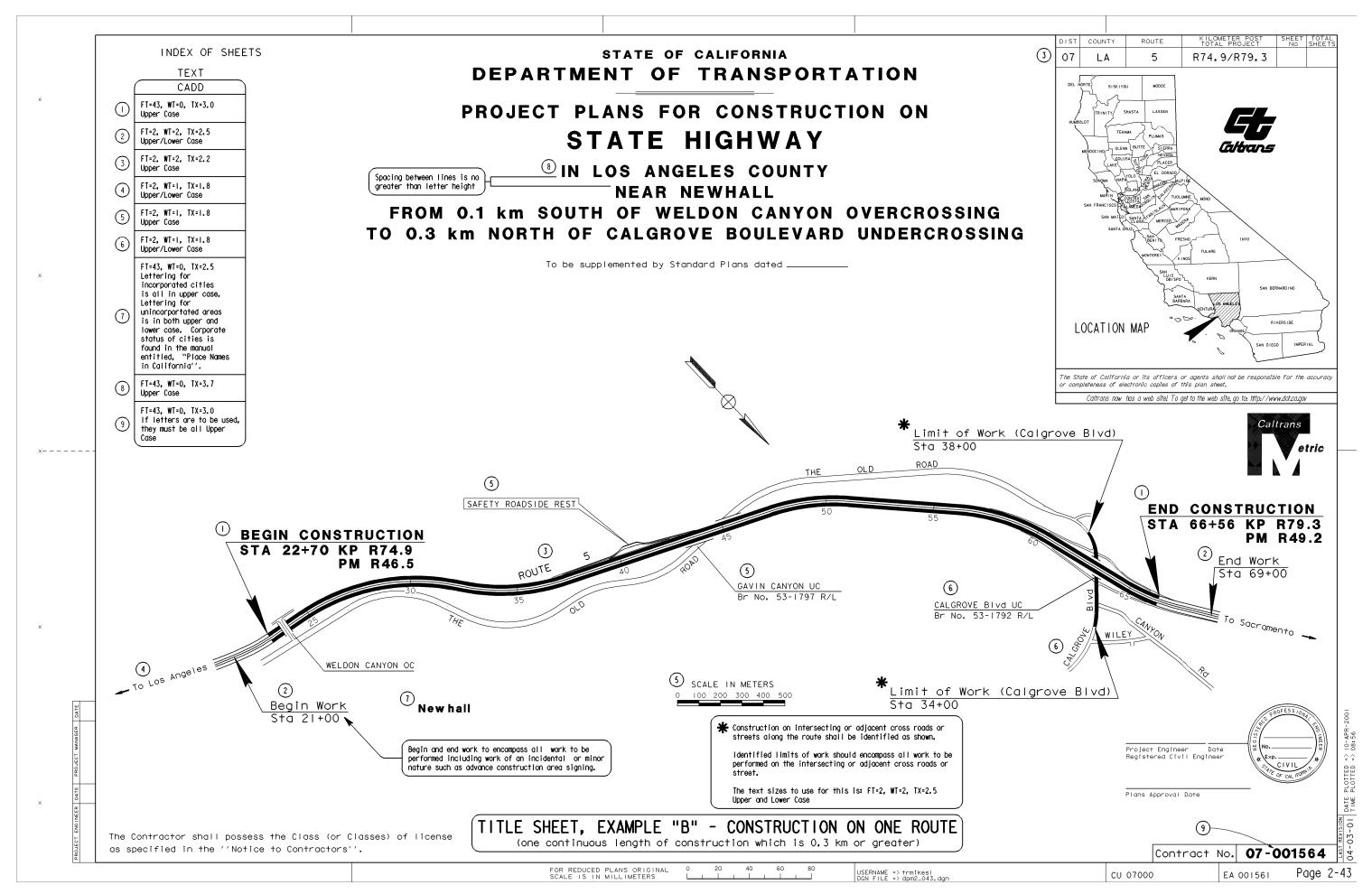


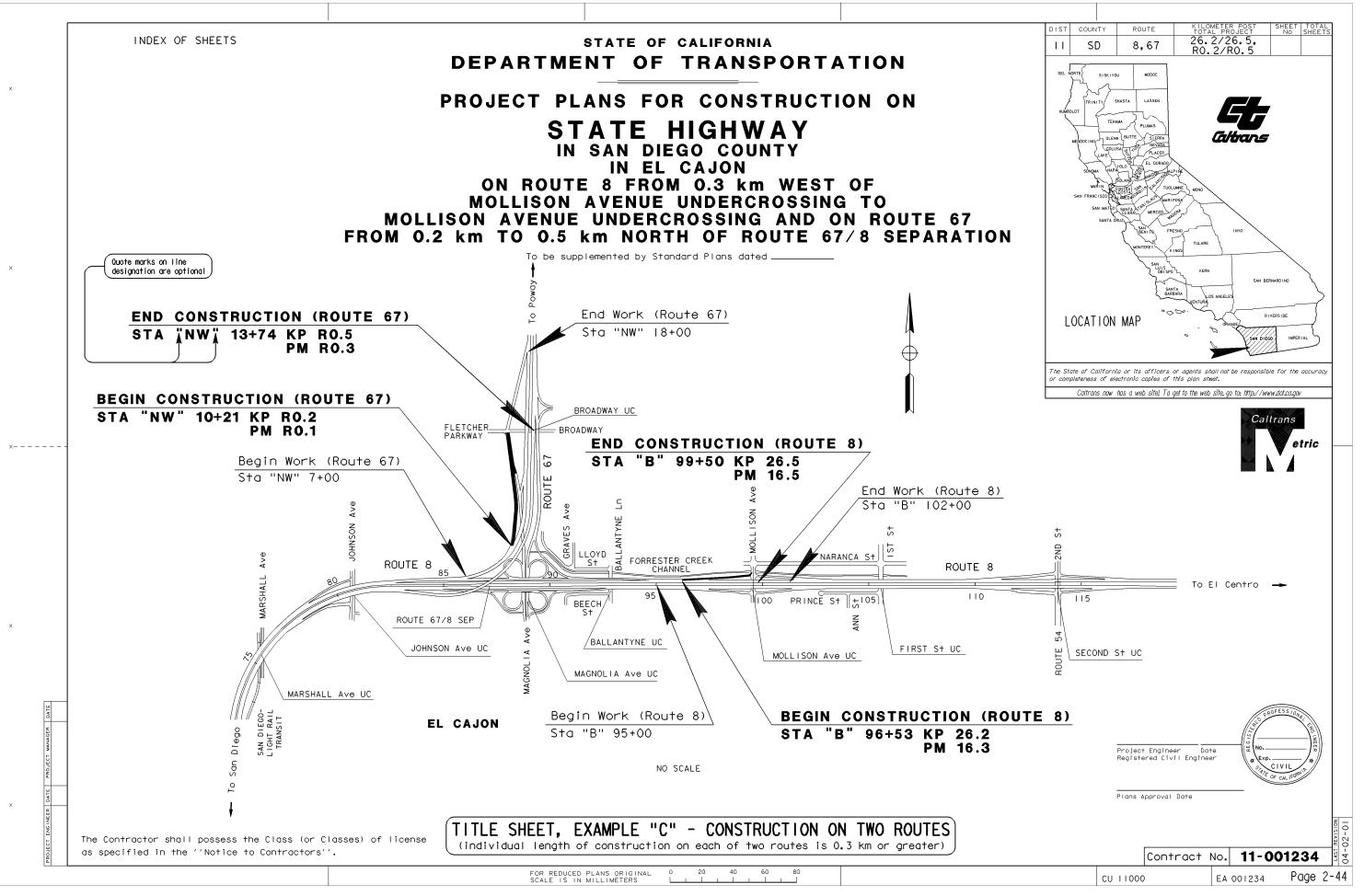
EXAMPLE "E"

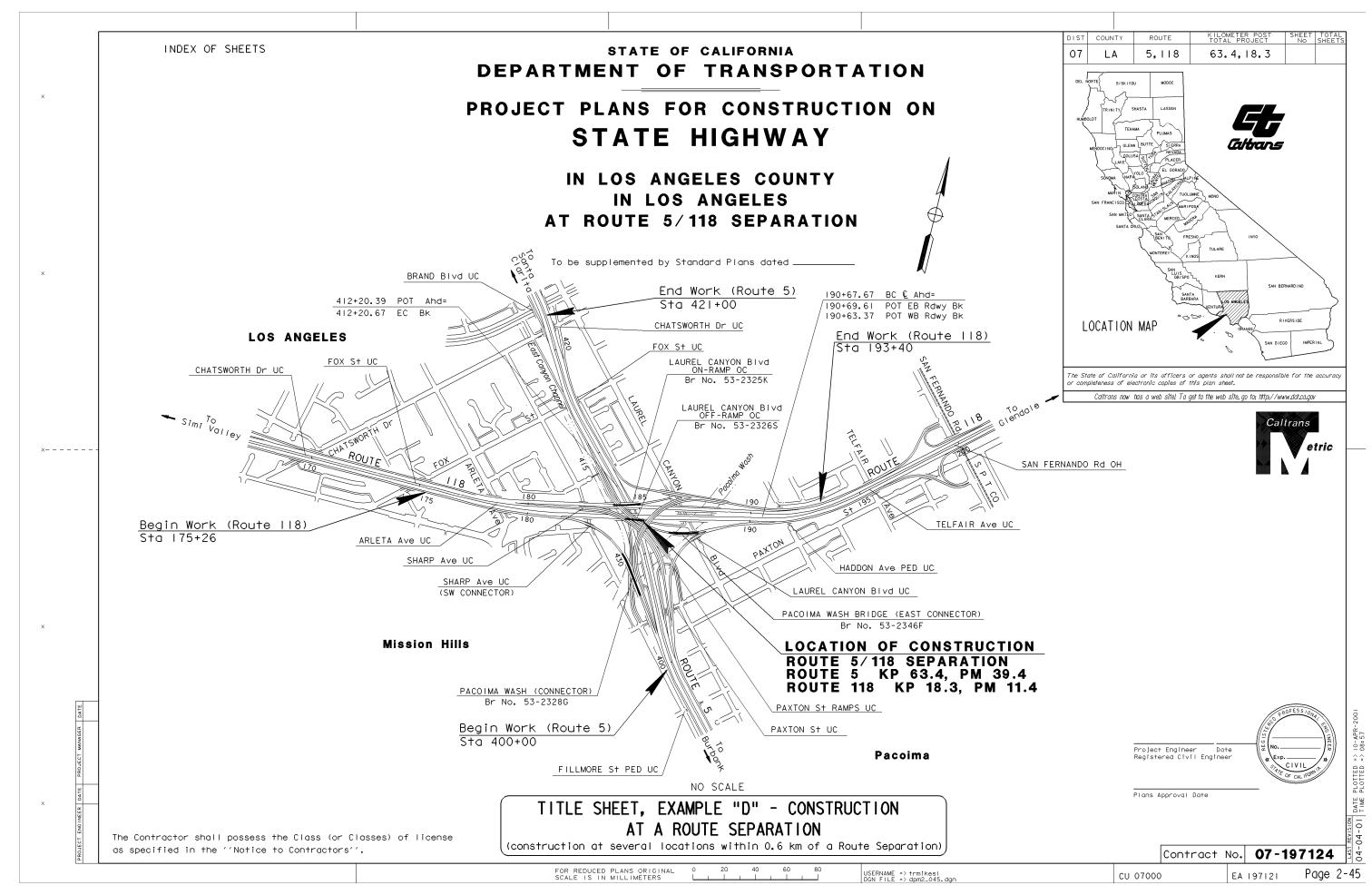
Project located in two separate counties with no contiguous borders. Outline each county and denote each county with hachure marks. Show a location arrow for each county.

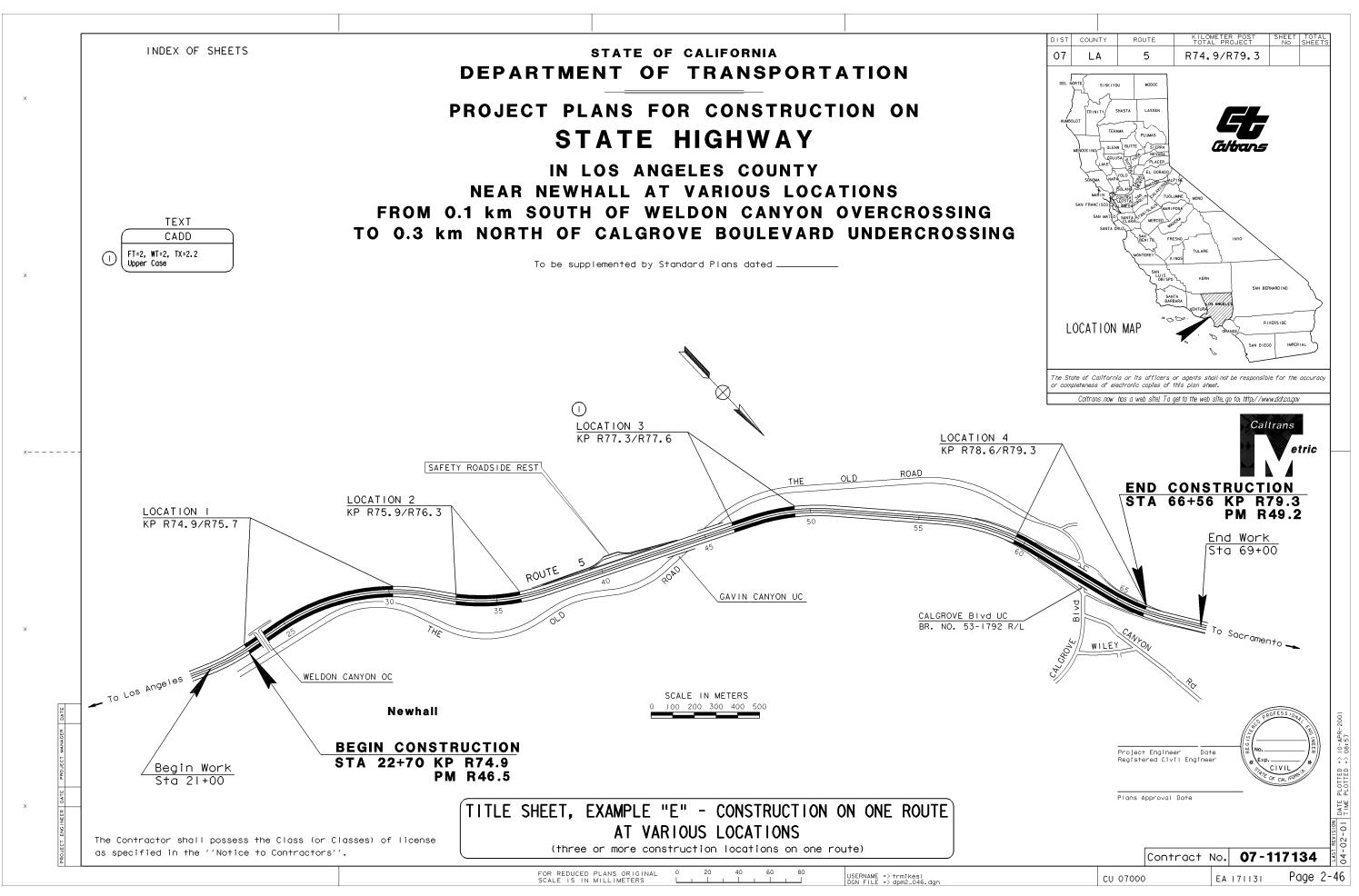
- Except for San Francisco County as shown in Example "C" county lines shall be outlined for each county in which the project is located.
- Use hachure marks within the county areas in which the project is located unless space is not available. See Example "B" and Example "C" for county not requiring hachure marks.
- 3. Hachure marks shall not extend through county names.
- 4. A location arrow or location arrows shall be shown. See Examples this sheet.
- 5. Where a project is located in a county which is split by district boundaries, the complete limits of the county shall be denoted and the district boundaries disregarded.

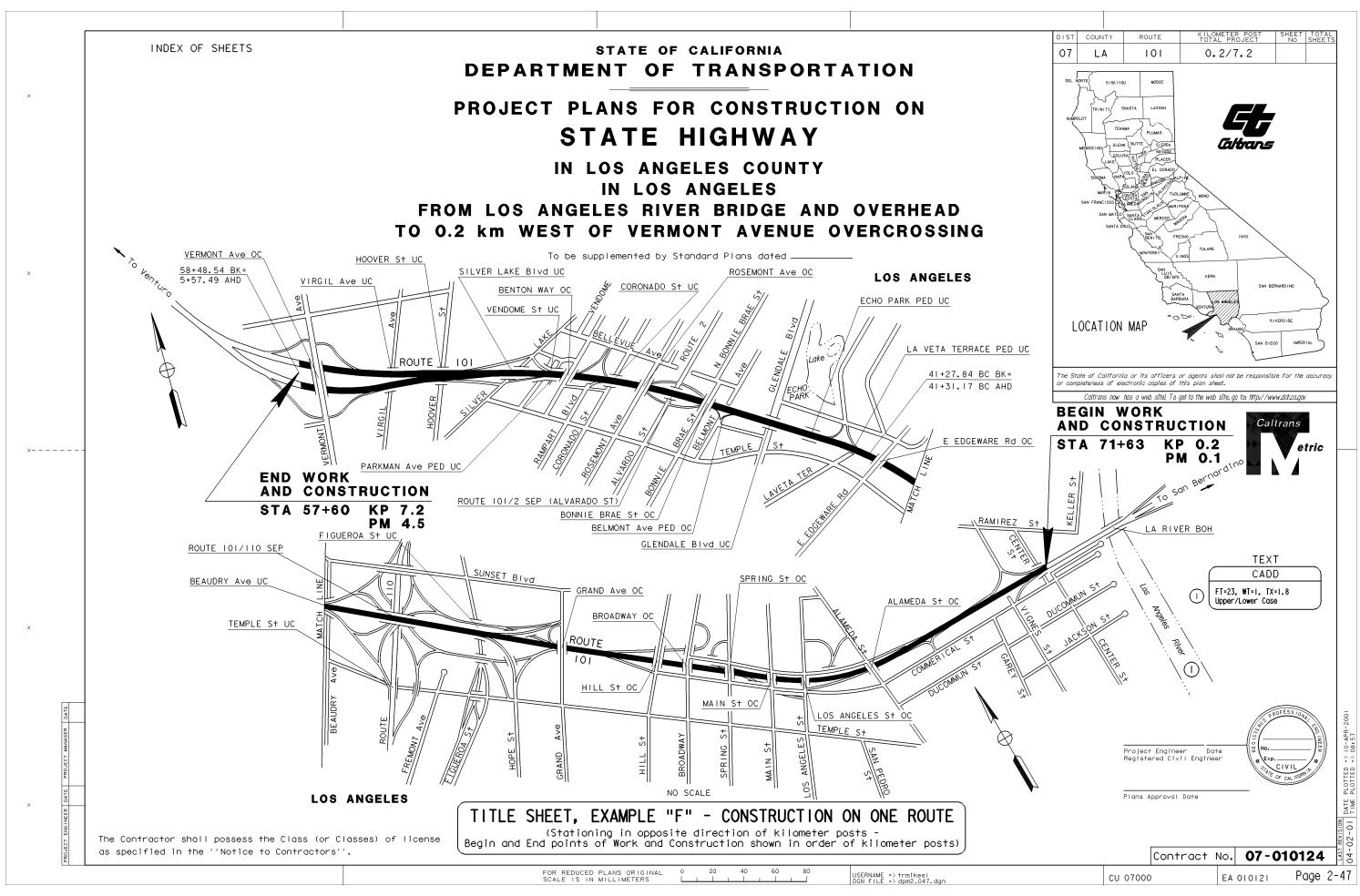
 See Example "E" Kern County split by District 09 and District 06 boundaries.
- 6. No other information or symbols shall be shown within the location map area.

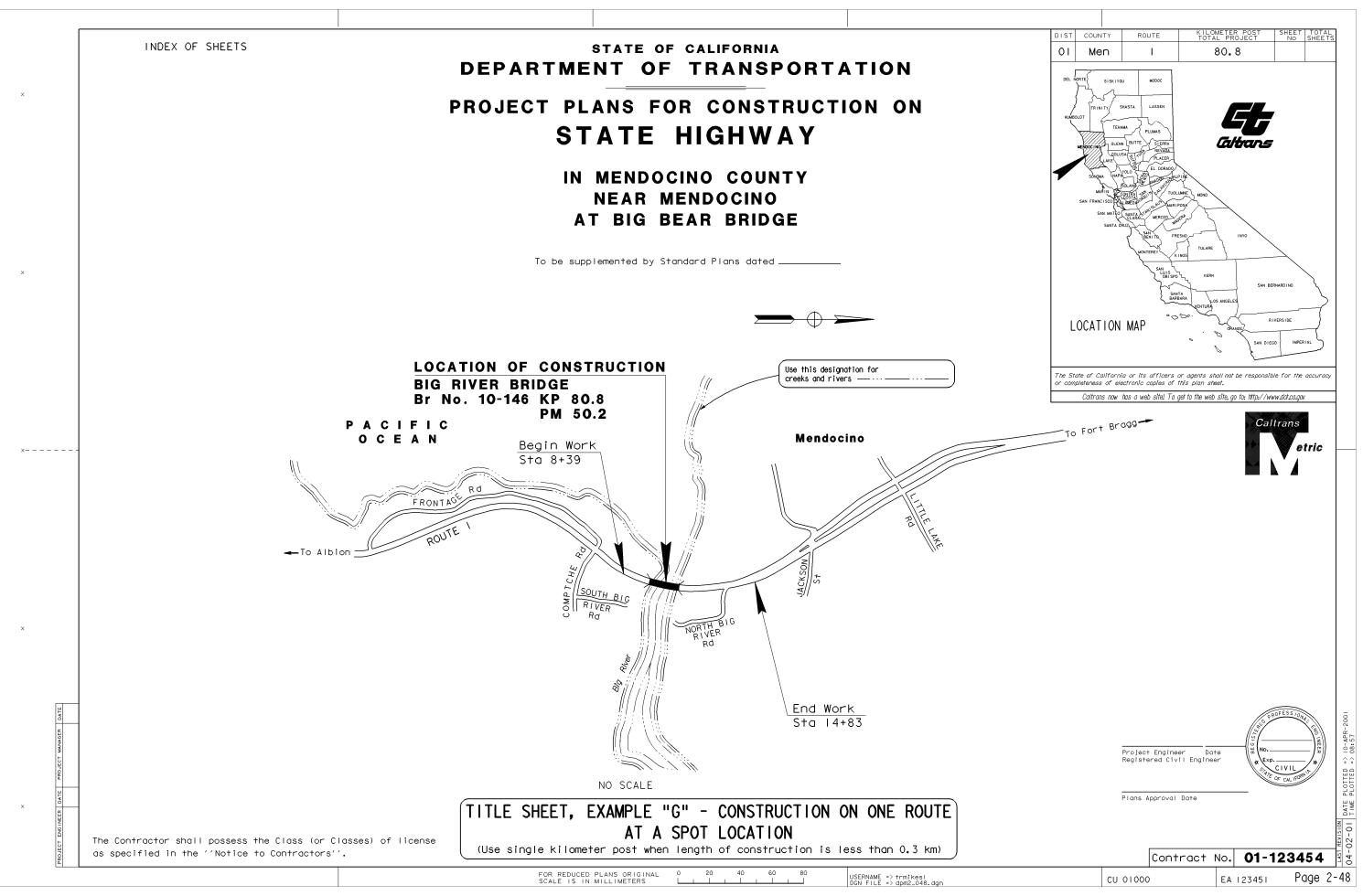


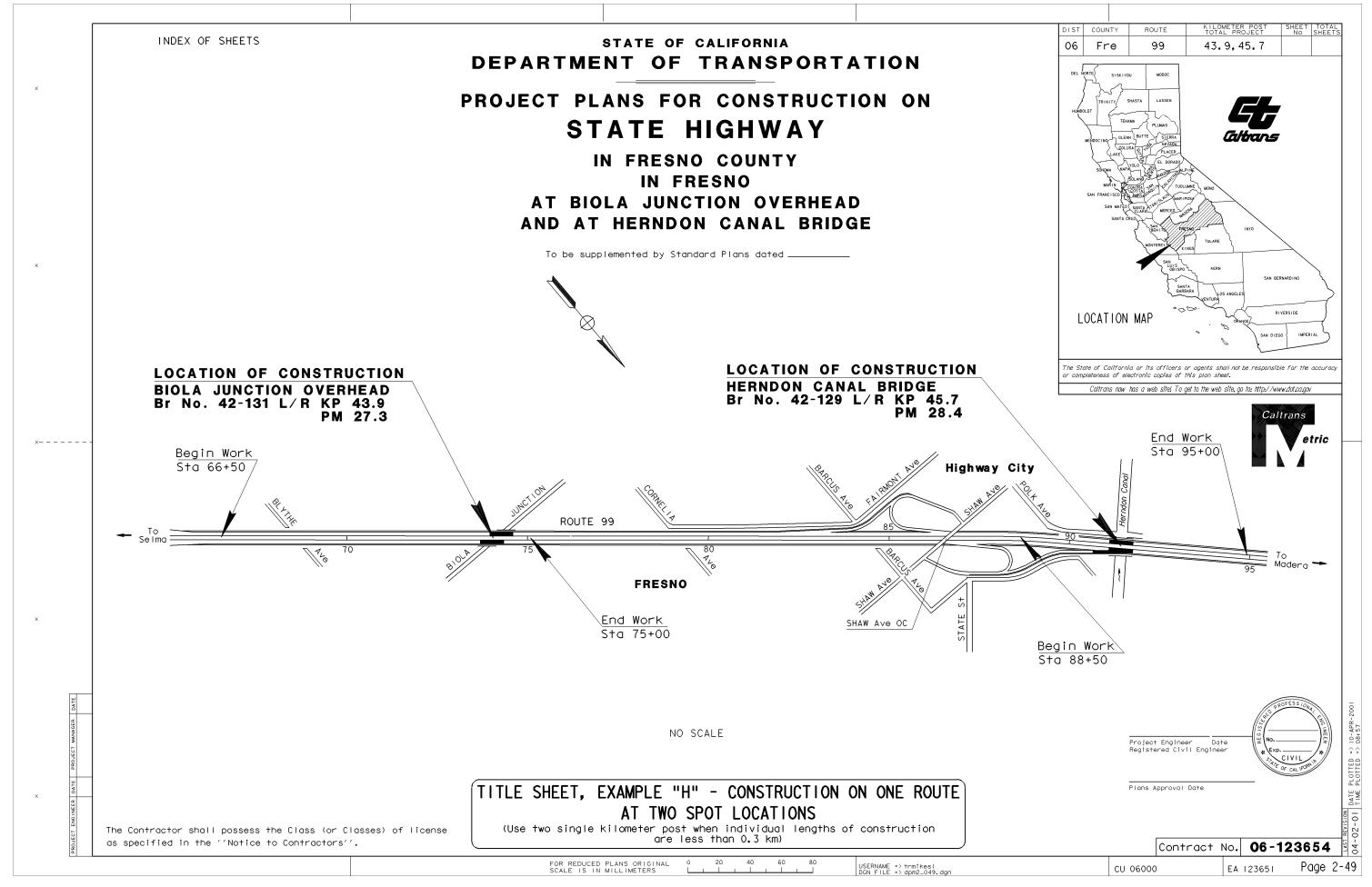


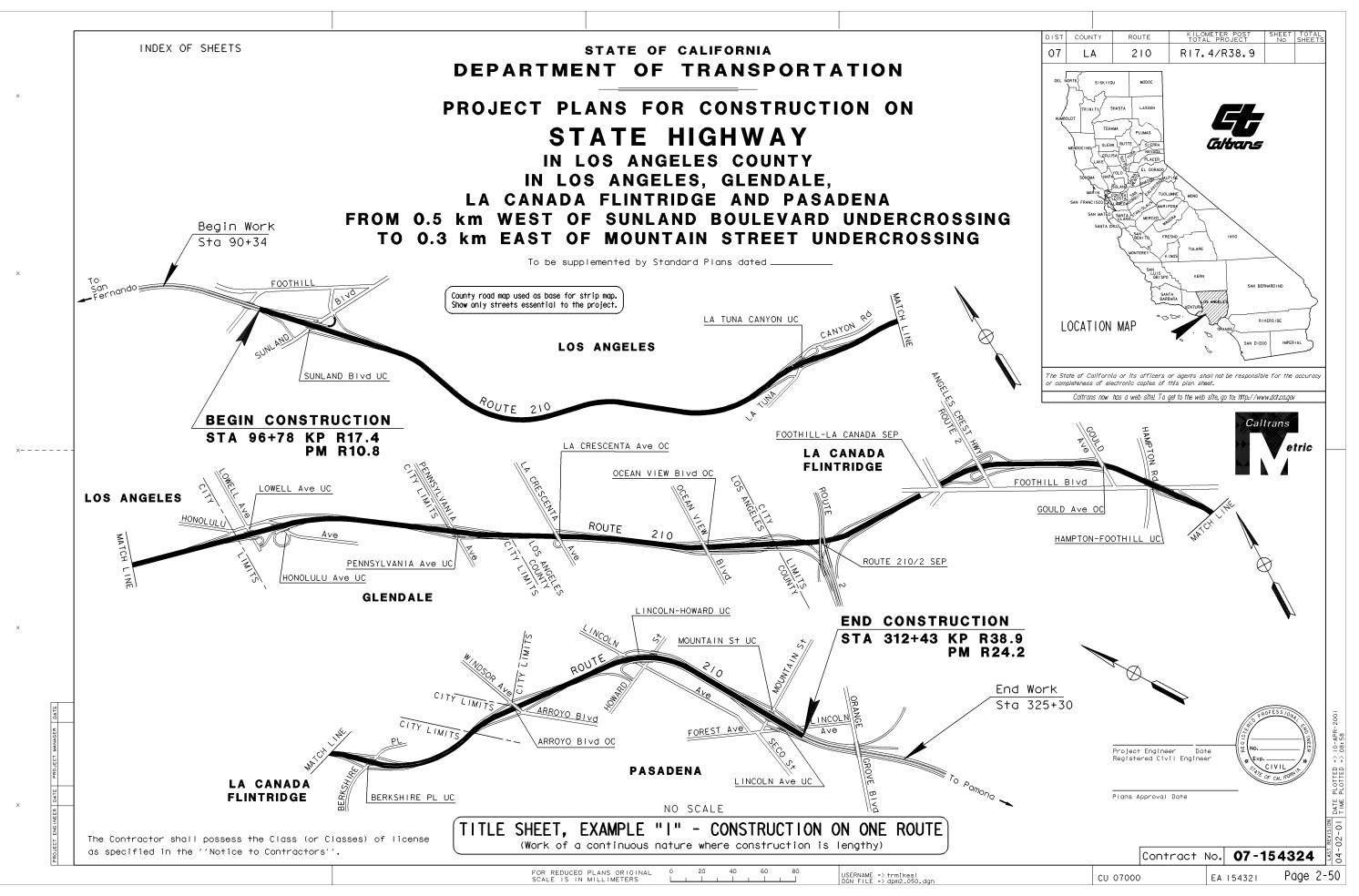


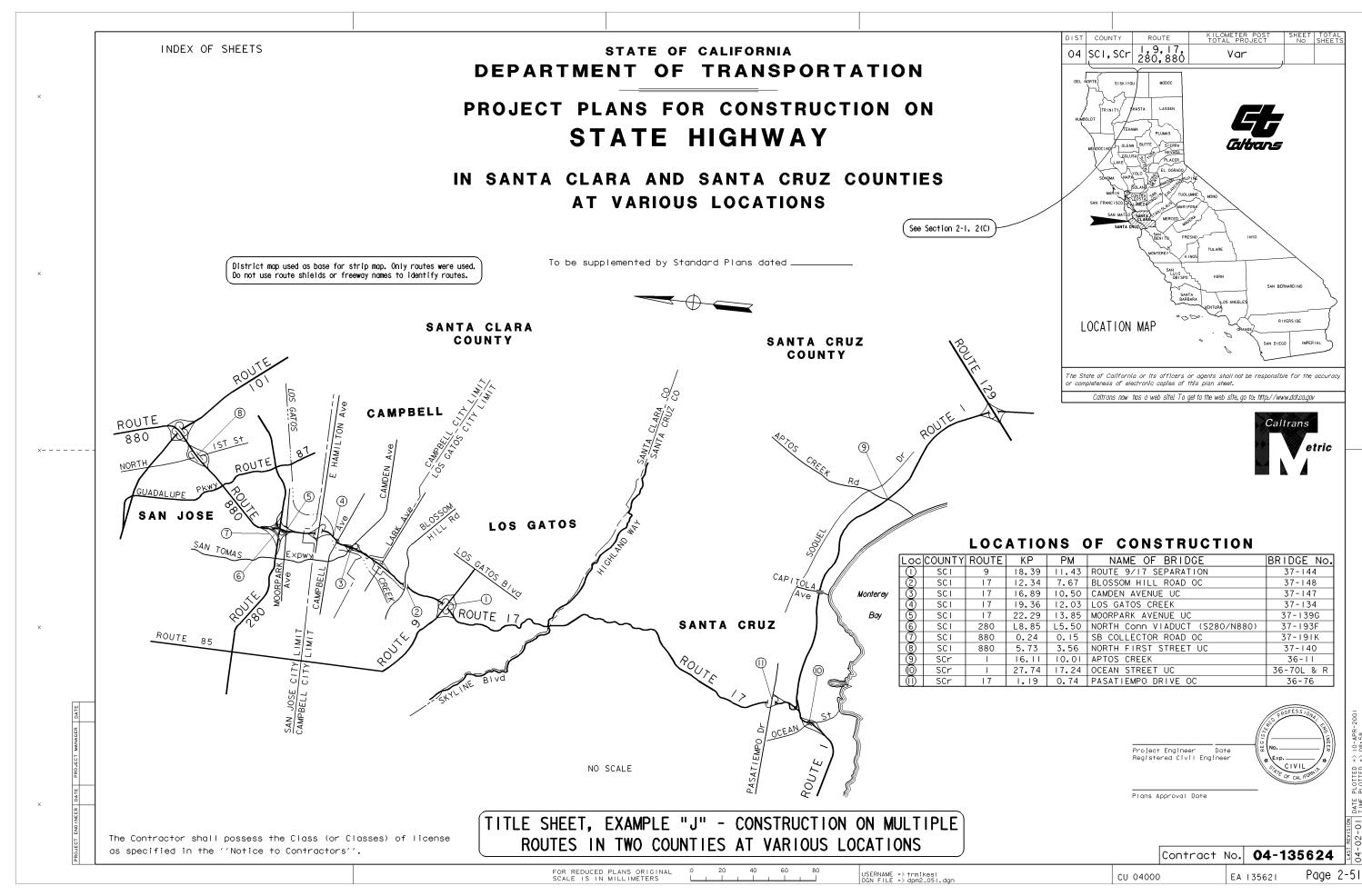




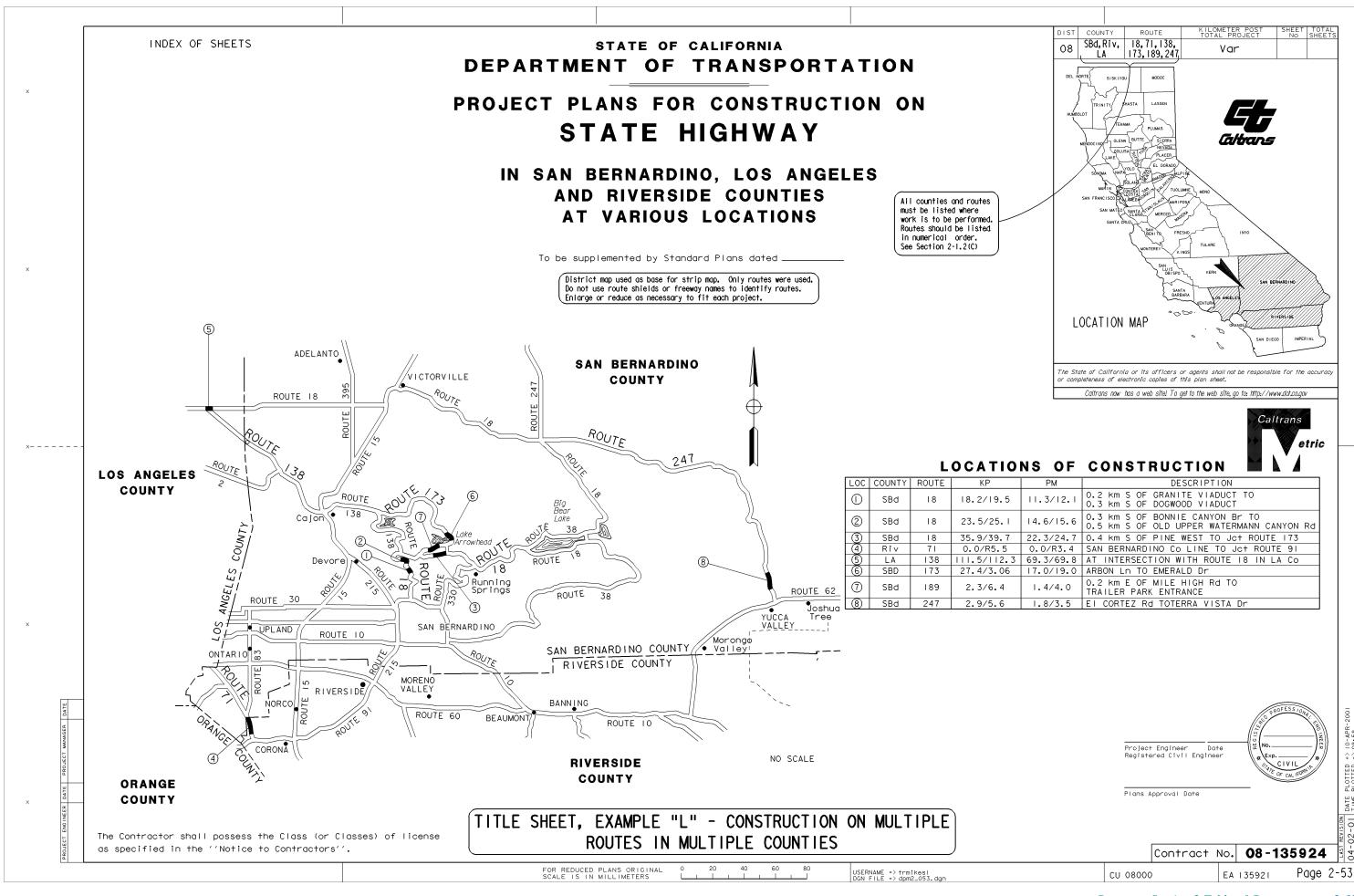


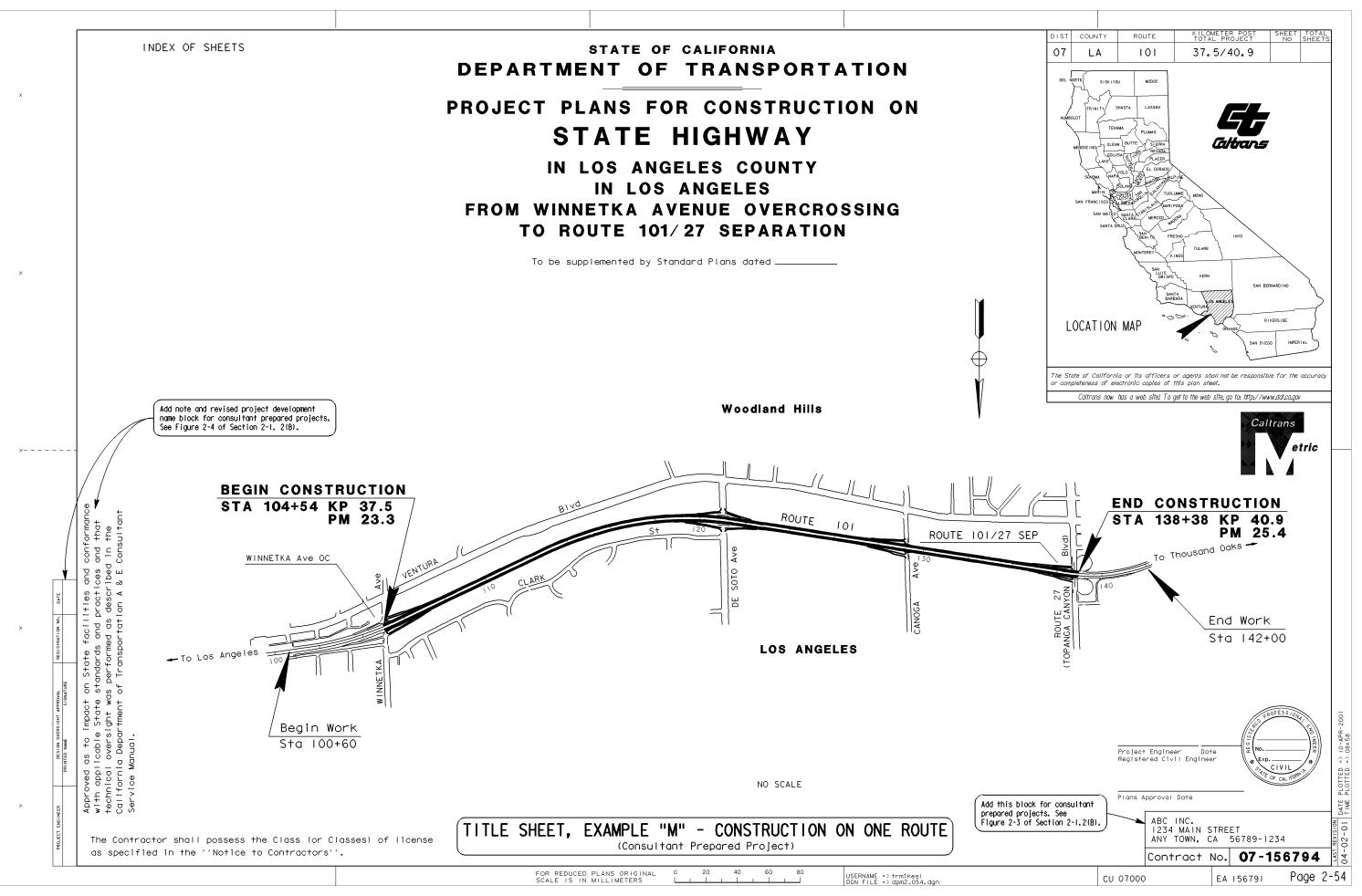


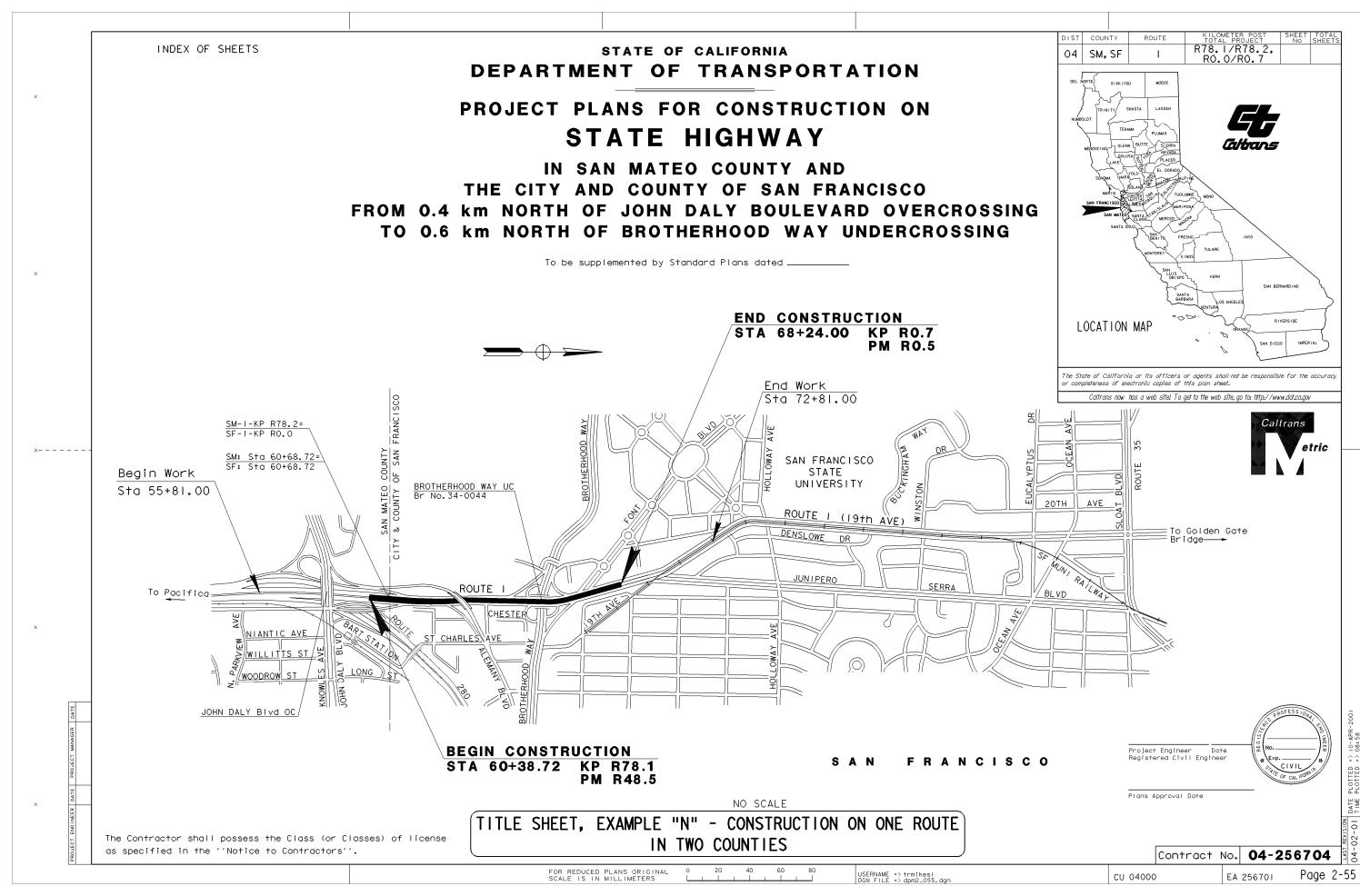


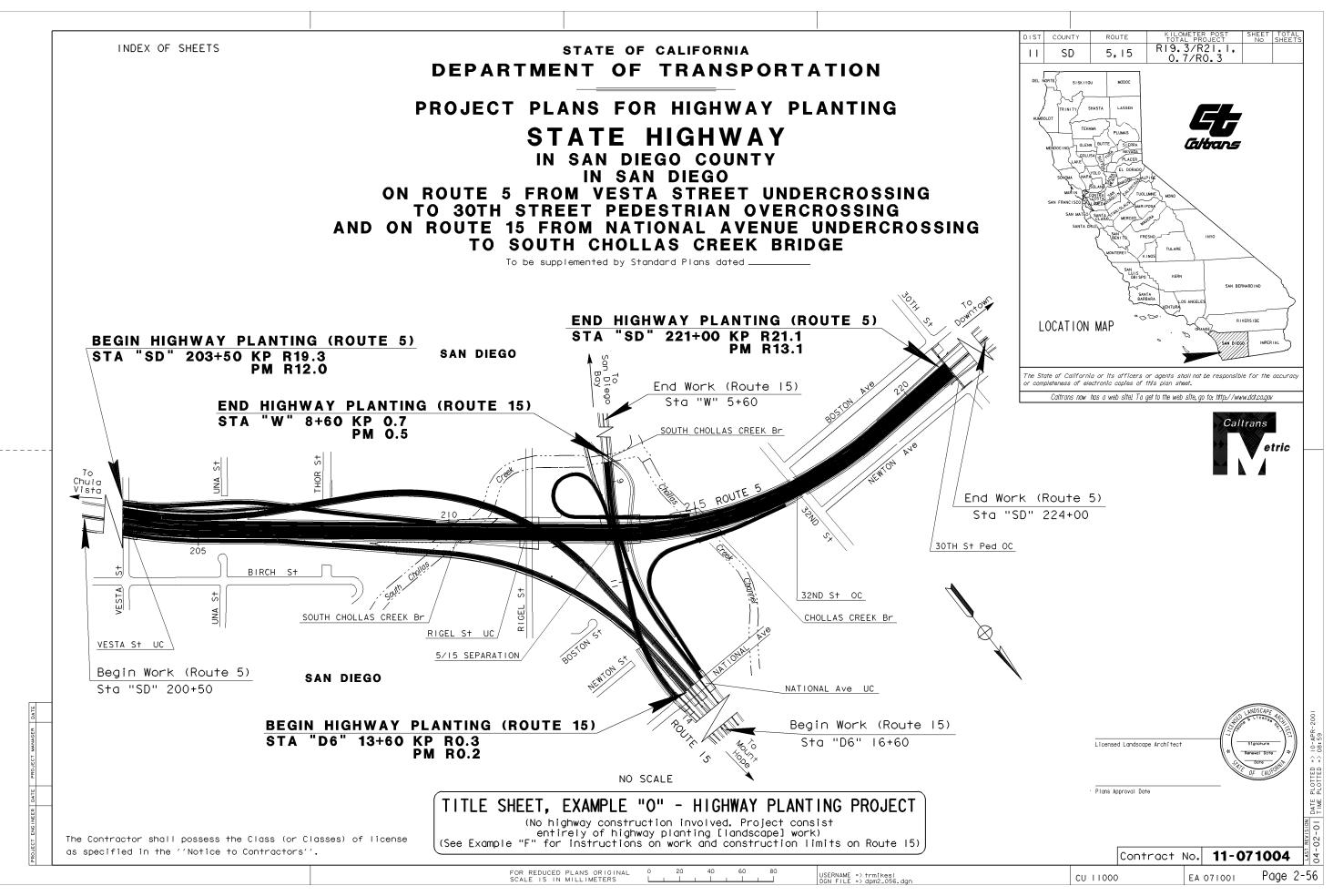


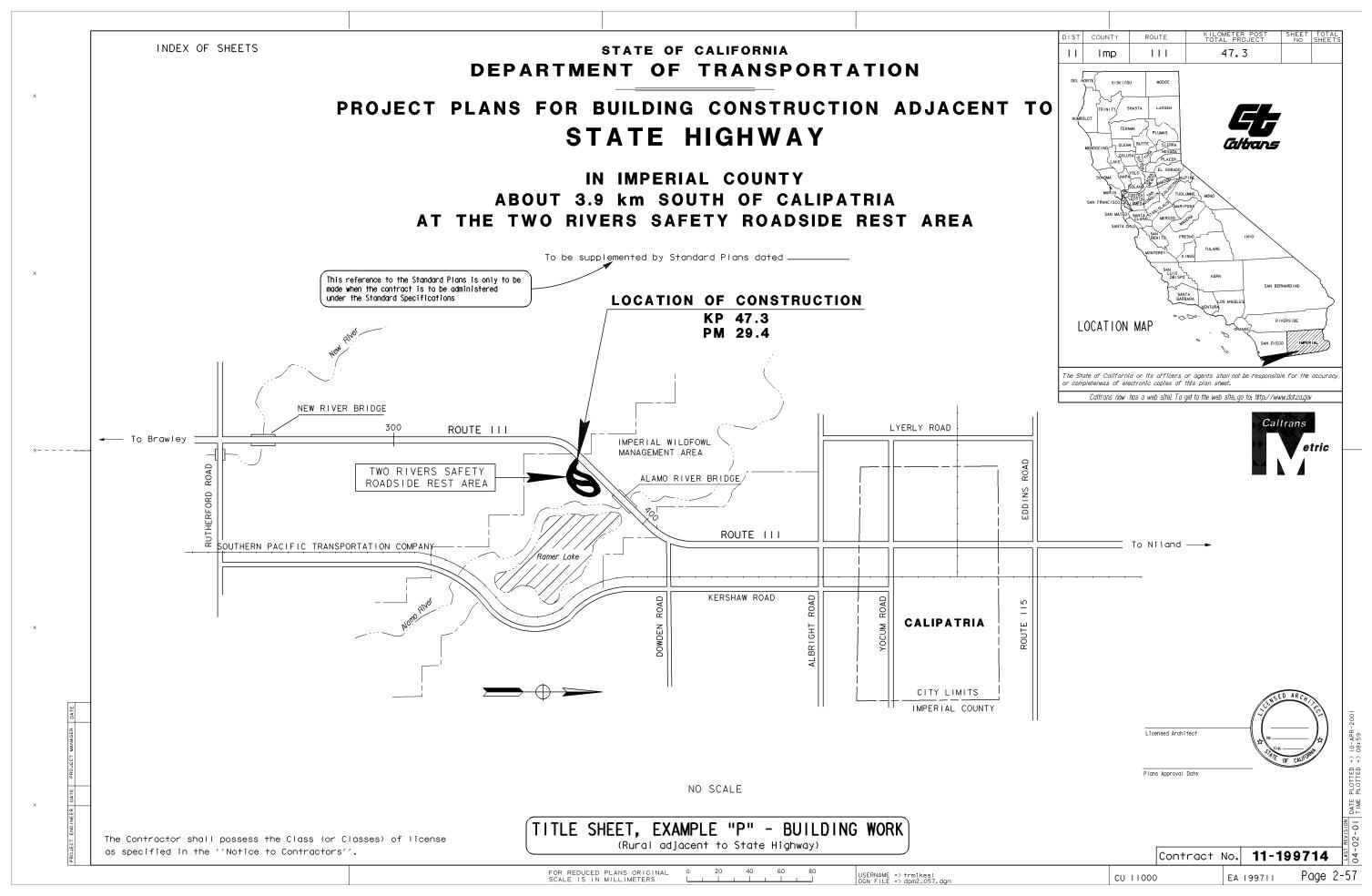
KILOMETER POST | SHEET TOTAL TOTAL PROJECT | NO SHEET: DIST COUNTY ROUTE INDEX OF SHEETS STATE OF CALIFORNIA Π Imp R65.8/RI55.9 DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION PROJECT PLANS FOR CONSTRUCTION ON STATE HIGHWAY IN IMPERIAL COUNTY AT VARIOUS LOCATIONS FROM ROUTE 8/111 SEPARATION TO 0.6 km EAST OF 4TH AVENUE OVERCROSSING To be supplemented by Standard Plans dated ____ **BEGIN WORK AND CONSTRUCTION KP R65.8** PM R40.9 LOCATION MAP The State of California or its officers or agents shall not be responsible for the accurac ORCHARD Rd OC Caltrans now has a web site! To get to the web site, go to: http://www.dot.ca.gov BONDS CORNER Rd OC ROUTE 8/III Sep HOLTVILLE **EL CENTRO CALIFORNIA** *To Coyote Wells ROUTE 8 ROUTE 8/115 Sep OGILBY Rd OC SIDEWINDER Rd OC Heber ROUTE 8/186 Sep BOWKER Rd OC Midway Well CALEXICO ·To Mount Signal Winterhaven 👌 ARIZONA UNITED STATES OF AMERICA **MEXICO** ROUTE 8/98 Sep BROCK CENTER Rd OC 4TH Ave OC/ WINTERHAVEN Dr OC LOCATIONS OF CONSTRUCTION GORDONS WELL OC NAME OF BRIDGE BRIDGE NO R42.5 BOWKER Rd OC 58-0124 R76.9 R47.8 ORCHARD Rd OC 58-0128 R81.3 R50.5 BONDS CORNER Rd OC 58-0220 R86. I R53.5 ROUTE 8 / II5 SEPARATION 58-0222 Imp **END WORK AND CONSTRUCTION** RIO5.9 R65.8 ROUTE 8 / 98 SEPARATION 58-0302 Imp **KP R155.9** Imp RIIO.7 R68.8 BROCK CENTER Rd OC 58-0303 RII8.3 R73.5 GORDONS WELL OC 58-0304 PM R96.9 Project Engineer Imp Date Registered Civil Engineer R124.7 77.5 GRAYS WELL OC 58-0306 Imp NO SCALE RI34.9 R83.8 OGILBY Rd OC 58-0300 Imp Imp RI42.7 R88.7 SIDEWINDER Rd OC 58-0302 58-0 TITLE SHEET, EXAMPLE "K" - CONSTRUCTION ON ONE ROUTE ROUTE 8 / 186 SEPARATION Imp R146.0 R90.7 Plans Approval Date RI52.9 R95.0 WINTERHAVEN Dr OC Imp RI55.5 R96.6 4TH Ave OC 58-0 AT VARIOUS LOCATIONS (Identified points of Beginning and End of Construction for construction The Contractor shall possess the Class (or Classes) of license locations spread more than 50 km on a single route) as specified in the ''Notice to Contractors''. Contract No. 11-176014 FOR REDUCED PLANS ORIGINAL SCALE IS IN MILLIMETERS Page 2-52 EA 176011

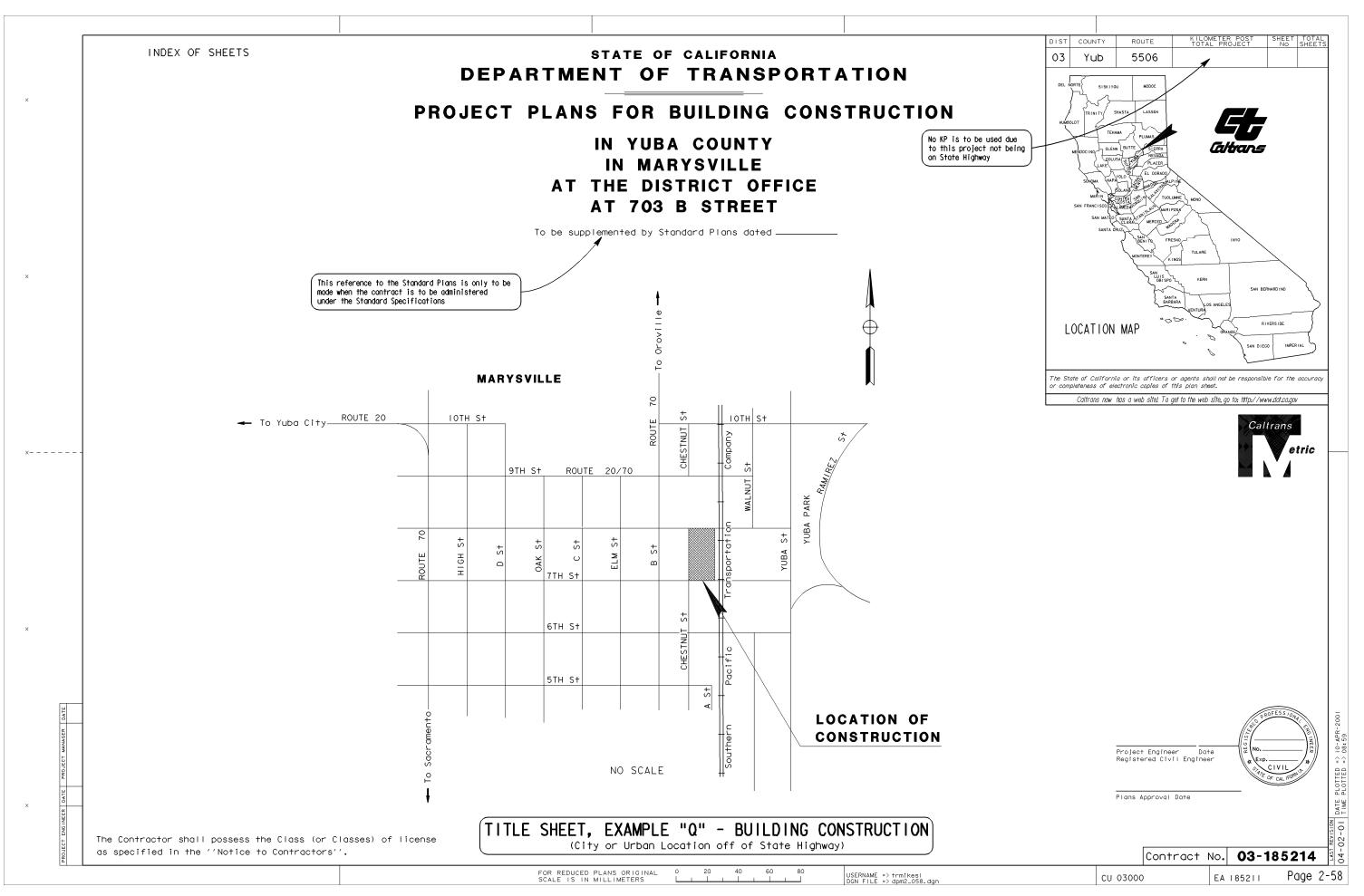
















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2-2.2 Typical Cross Sections

This sheet shows the structural elements of the roadway. It should not contain information concerning geometric elements, which are adequately shown on layout sheets. Typical cross sections shall be a graphic representation of the work to be performed. When the project consists of only a few sheets of plans, typical cross sections may be shown on the layout sheet.

The statements, "Dimensions of the structural sections are subject to tolerances specified in the Standard Specifications", and "Superelevation as shown or as directed by the Engineer", must appear on the first sheet of typical cross sections. Textural symbols shall not be used on the typical cross sections. Existing sections shall be shown as dashed lines.

In most circumstances, the vertical scale of the sections should be exaggerated to clarify thickness of the various layers of the structural section. Thickness of the layers, within any one typical section, shall be shown proportionally. The vertical dimensions of the typical cross sections shall be expressed in millimeters. Where a new structural section is to be constructed, the thickness of each layer shall be expressed to the nearest 5 mm.

Horizontal roadway dimensions on the typical cross section shall be expressed in meters. Dimensions should be referenced to centerline or layout lines. Show the percent of slope or where applicable show as "match existing slope". If dimensions vary, give maximum and minimum values. Side slopes are to be identified as vertical to horizontal. Right-of-way lines are to be shown.

The design designation, as defined in the Highway Design Manual Section 103.1, shall be shown on the typical cross section for all new highway construction projects and rehabilitation projects. See "Typical Cross Section - Example A" for an example of how to express the design designation.

Where Pavement Reinforcing Fabric (PRF) is included as part of the structural section, show the limits of the PRF.

Where curb or dikes are shown, identify types used.

When there are multiple typical cross sections to be shown on the typical cross section sheet(s), the section with the lowest stationing is shown on the bottom of the sheet and the sections are to advance in greater stationing as you go up the sheet. Stationing is to be shown to the thousandths of a station. Stationing on multiple typical cross sections shall not overlap.

Structural section designation numbers, if used, are to be consistent with those shown on the layout sheets of the plans.

Where new surfacing is to be placed on existing pavement, the bottom of the new surfacing which is to be in contact with existing pavement shall be shown as a solid line.

Where existing pavement is shown to be removed, the type of material and thickness of the existing structural section layers shall be identified. Where the existing structural section was previously shown in imperial units, the thickness of each layer shall be soft converted and expressed to the nearest millimeter.





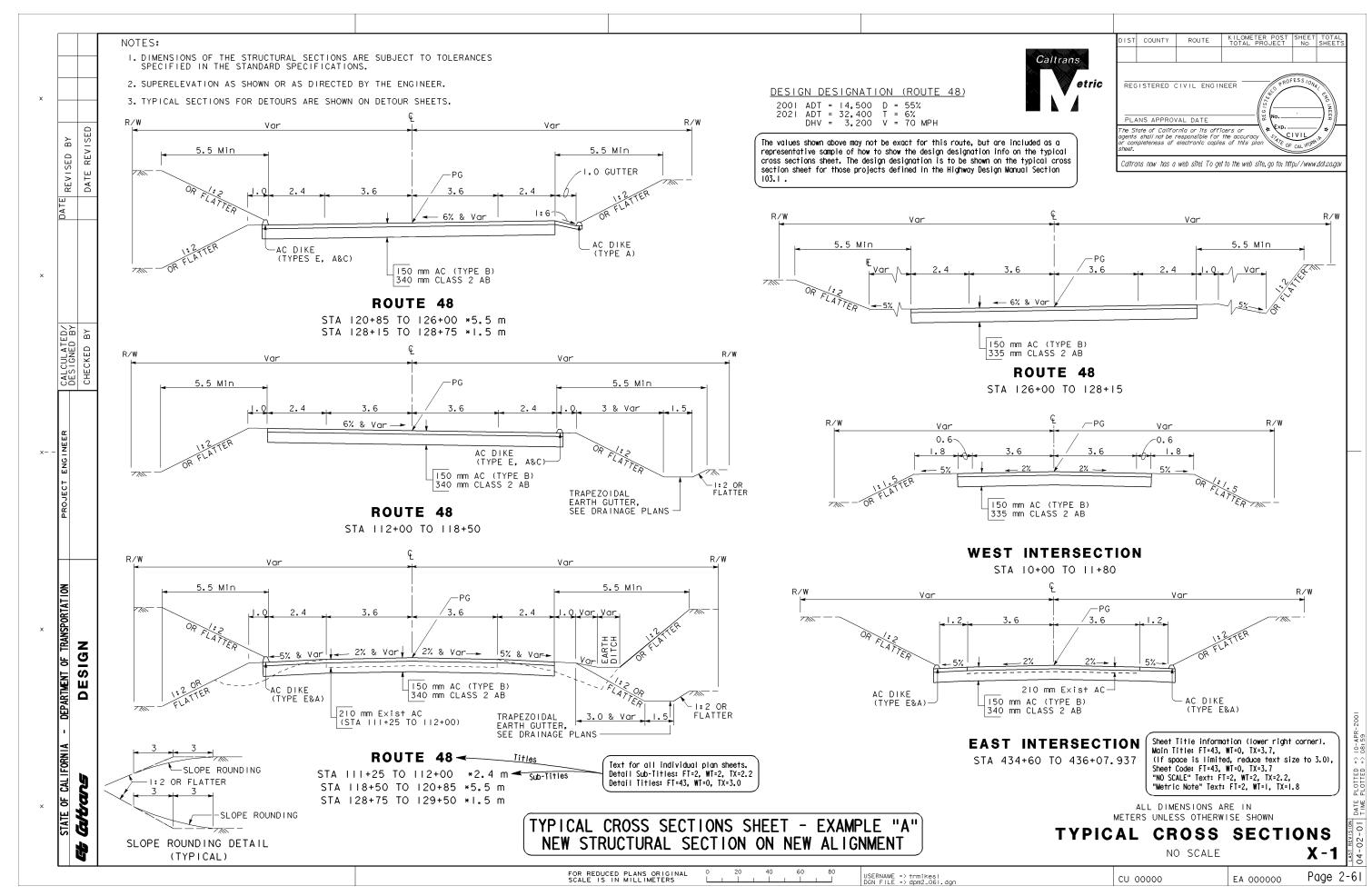
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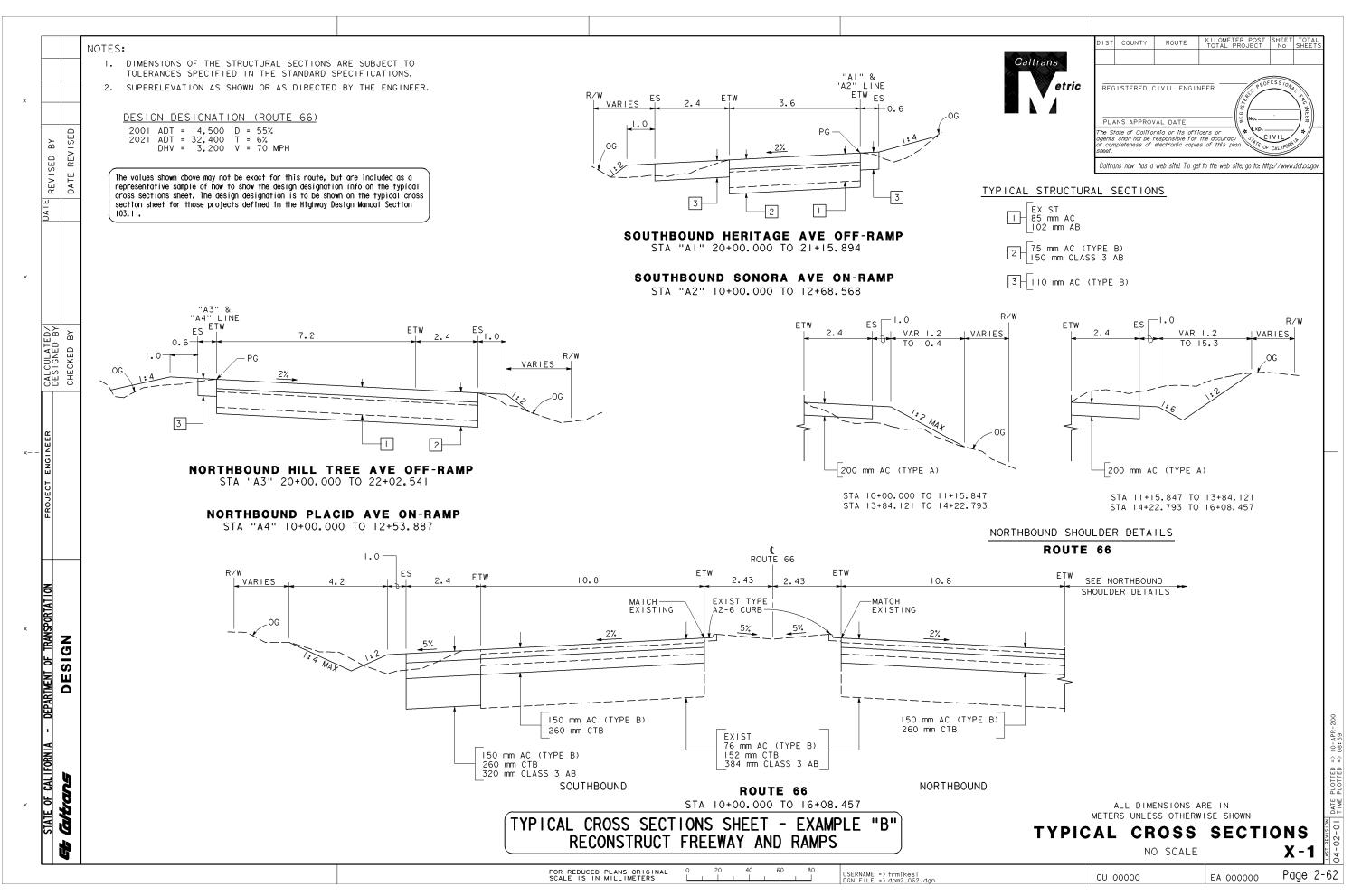
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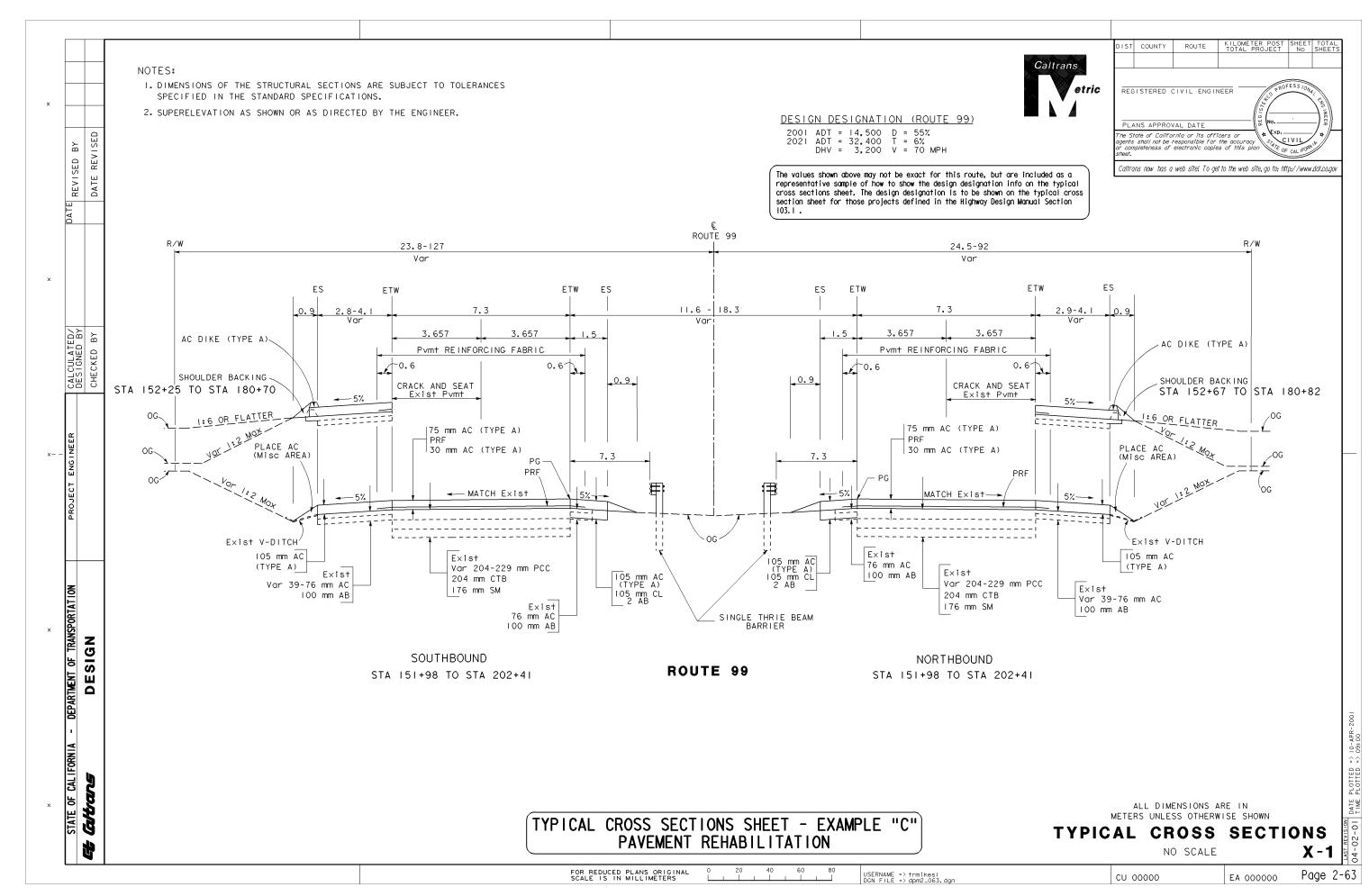
TYPICAL CROSS SECTION CHECK LIST

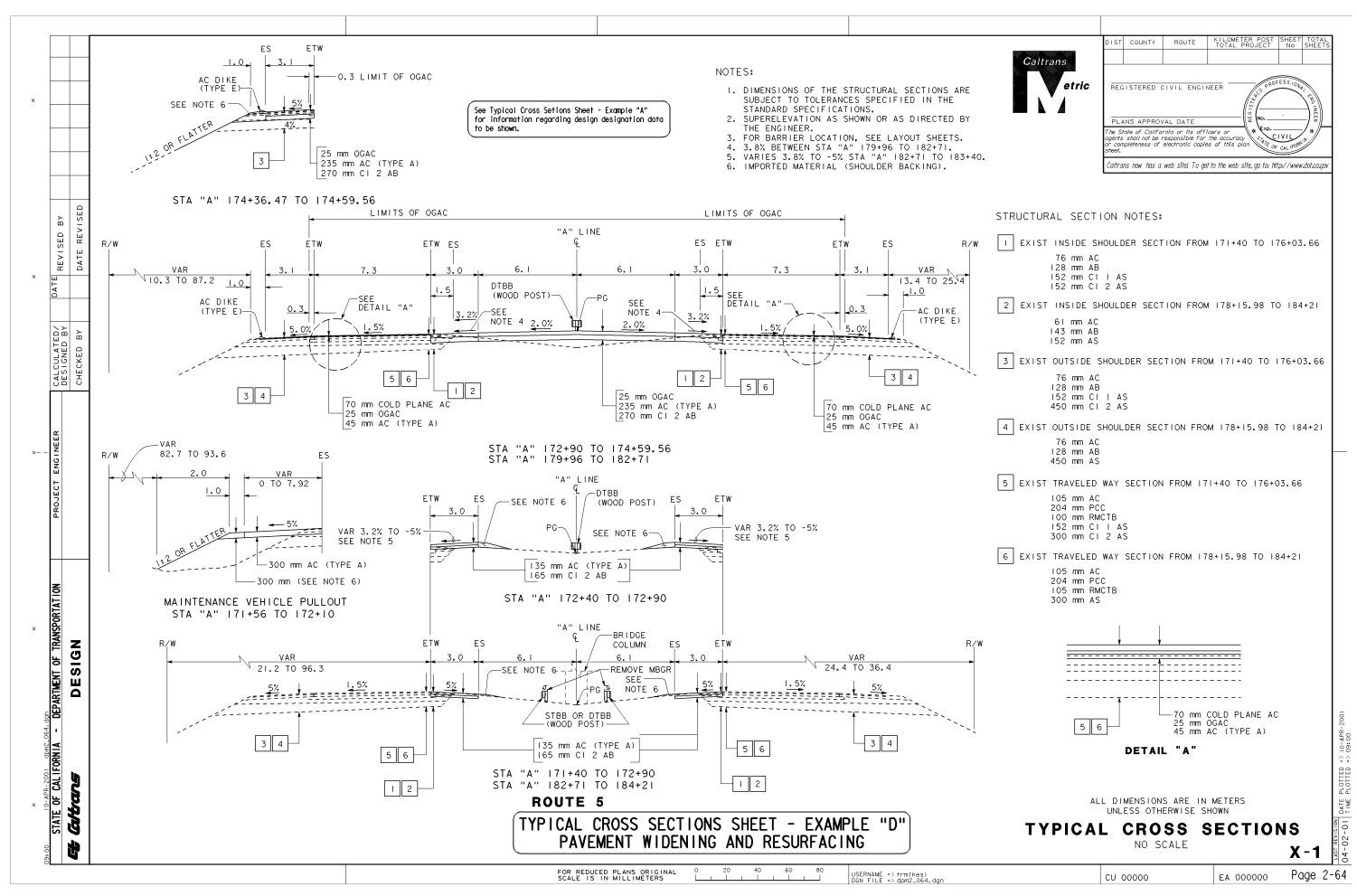
Pavement Width Transitions shown where required

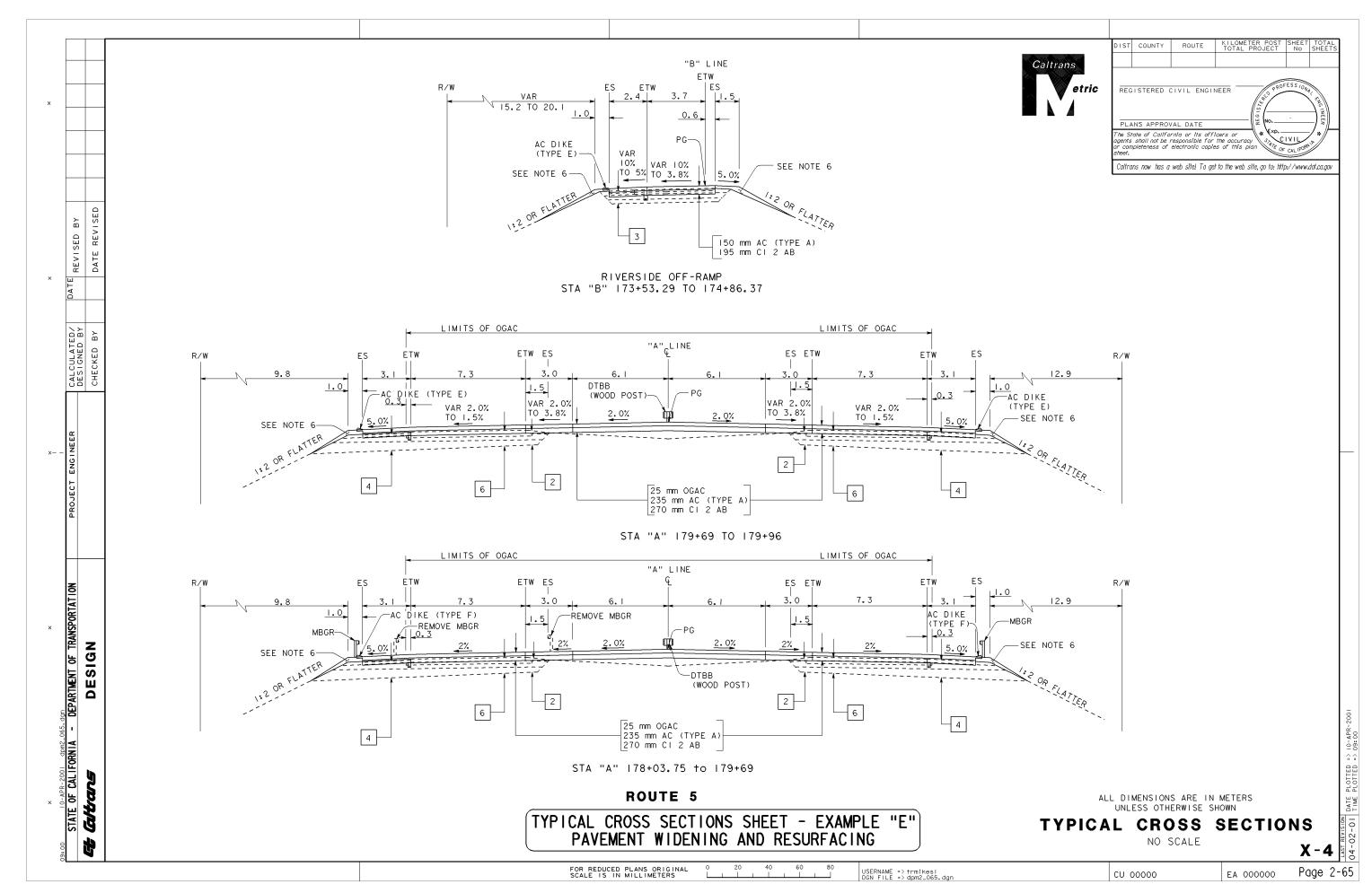
☐ District, County and Route (upper right corner)	☐ Type, Class and Thickness of Pavement, Base and Subbase
☐ Kilometer Post and Sheet Numbers (upper right corner)	☐ Seal Coats, Except Fog Seals
Design Designation (useful for future reference)	☐ AC Dike with Type Identification
- Show on first sheet only Legend and Abbreviation (do not repeat standard	☐ Edge Drains (where applicable) - Add details if different from standard plans
plans abbreviations and symbols) Scales (or labeled "NO SCALE")	☐ Curb and Gutter Types (include dimensions not shown on Standard Plans)
☐ Layout Line (centerline, station line, etc.)	☐ Pertinent Existing Features, Including Existing
☐ Profile Grade Point, Widths of Pavement, Shoulders, Medians, Sidewalk, Gutter, Ditches, Etc. - Indicates limits of variable dimensions	Structural Section The following notes shall be shown on the first sheet of the typical cross sections:
Cross Slope (percent)	1.) "Dimensions of the structural sections are subject to tolerances specified in the
☐ Cross Slopes, Median, and Gutter Cross Slopes	Standard Specifications". 2.) "Superelevation as shown or as directed by the Engineer".
☐ Slope Rounding	
☐ Benching and Strutting (where applicable)	☐ CU No. and EA No. (lower right corner)
☐ Basic Right of Way Widths	☐ Signature, Date of Signature and Registration Seal information completed, (upper right corner)
☐ Stationing Limits below each section, sections with smallest Stationing Limits at bottom of sheet with increasing Station Sections stacked above, and	















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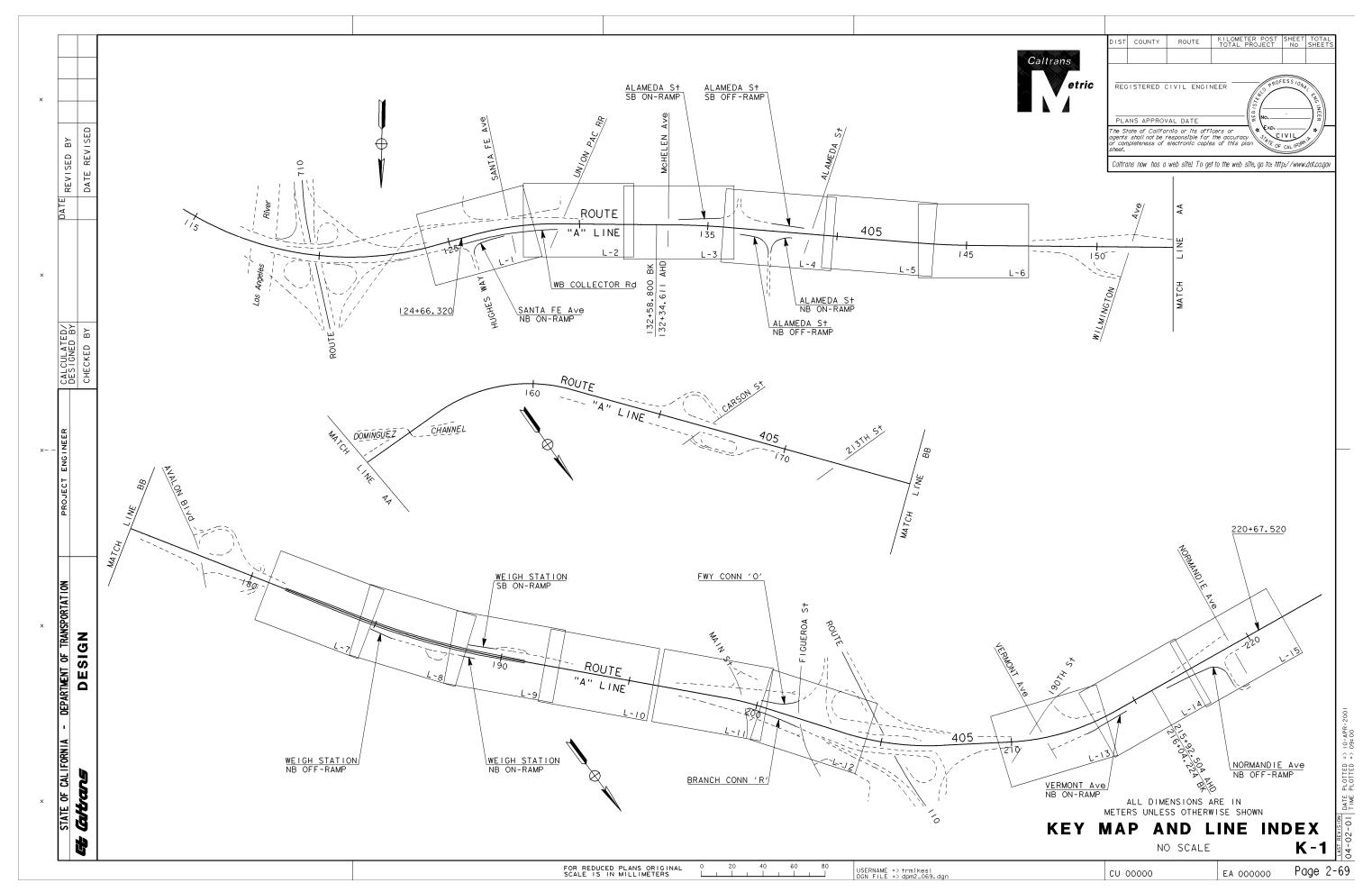
2-2.3 Key Map and Line Index

A key map and line index sheet may be required on large and complex projects. This sheet is an aid to clarify sheet locations and arrangements of centerlines. It is a small-scale graphic line diagram showing all construction layout lines, sheet arrangements, and centerlines. The same strip map used for the title sheet can be used. The scale can be adjusted to fit the sheet.





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2-2.4 Layouts, Profiles, and Superelevation Diagrams

(1) General

A layout sheet is defined as one of the following:

- (a) Full Plan Sheet
- (b) Combined Plan and Profile Sheet
- (c) Combined Plan, Profile and Superelevation Diagram Sheet

Layouts shall contain general project data such as alignment, profiles, earthwork quantities and right of way lines and easements. Abbreviations and symbols used within the layouts shall be listed along with their meanings on the first layout sheet. Do not duplicate abbreviations shown on Standard Plan Sheet A10A. At interchange areas it may be necessary to show plan and profile on separate sheets. In metropolitan areas and at rural interchanges, separate full layout plan sheets may be necessary to show all the required data.

Where a full plan sheet is needed for plan layout, full profile sheets shall be used to show main line profiles and profiles of supplemental lines.

Where main line profiles appear on combined plan and profile sheets (layouts), full profile sheets shall be used to show profiles of supplemental lines, such as frontage roads, crossroads, ramps, ditches, channel changes and other roads which cannot be added conveniently to the profile portion of the combined plan and profile sheet (layout).

Rural highway plans are generally prepared to a scale of 1:1000 and urban areas to 1:500. The latter scale may be necessary in some rural areas. It is permissible to use both scales within a set of plans provided each sheet contains only one scale. Layout sheets shall be oriented to show mainline stationing progressing left to right. All alignment and profile stationing shall be shown in meters only.

Sheets shall be arranged to contain major construction features on one sheet. Wherever possible, the major portion of an interchange should appear on one sheet. This may necessitate breaks and match lines for the ends of minor road

connections. Equations may cause profile plotting to control sheet arrangement. Where feasible, ramp and auxiliary road profiles should be complete on one sheet. Sheets should not end within a road intersection. The break should be such as to show the main features on one sheet. Diagonal placement is satisfactory to attain better coverage. Mainline stationing shall not overlap from one sheet to the other. Match lines shall be shown. References to adjoining sheets at the match lines, such as "See Sheet L-5", are optional, but may be advisable where many match lines are shown on a sheet (such as sheets showing interchange areas, freeway to freeway connectors, etc.).

When alignment on layouts is such that "stacking" is necessary, the sheet shall be arranged so that the stationing shall read from the top half of the sheet to the bottom half of the sheet using match lines.

Attention is directed to Section 2-1.3 of this manual regarding metric plan dimensioning.

(2) Preparation Procedures

CADD permits the separation of drawing data by kind of data. The CADD system defines the various layers of similar data, or overlays as "levels". Geographical drawings are created by combining levels of data from a master drawing. Refer to Section 2.4 of the CADD User's Manual.

Existing topography may be provided by aerial photography, scanned maps, digitized maps, or maps from ground surveys. Topographic symbols are shown on Standard Plan A10B. Construction and cadastral symbols are shown on Standard Plan A10B.

Existing facilities shall be shown in dashed lines or dropout and proposed construction in solid lines.

Caltrans symbols and abbreviations shown in the Standard Plans and Caltrans CADD Cell Library shall be used.

Line work shall conform to the requirements in Section 1-2.1 of this manual. Lettering sizes shall conform to the requirements in Section 1-2.2 of this manual.





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(3) Plan Content

Only those existing topographic features which affect bidding, construction, and maintenance and which are essential for field orientation of the plans shall be shown. Confine topography to the portion within the right of way and a narrow band beyond. Include at least two coordinate grid ticks for orientation. In urban areas, topography generally need not be shown. However, any features pertinent to construction, such as streams, streets, curbs, gutters, and sidewalks involved in the construction, should be shown. In rural areas where little topography exists, all topography may be shown. Building and appurtenances within the right of way which will be removed prior to construction are not to be shown. Utilities which remain in place and utilities which are proposed to be relocated shall be shown unless separate utility plans are to be included as part of the project plans. (See Section 2-2.13 of this manual). High risk underground facilities shall be shown as provided in Section 2-2.13 of this manual.

Alignment data for all layout lines (mainlines, ramps, crossroads, frontage roads, relocated local streets, etc.) shall be shown. Stationing equations, distances and bearings of all tangents, stations of all curve points and curve data shall be shown.

Coordinate information for selected points (BC's, EC's, POC's) on the construction layout line at the beginning and end of project construction and within the curve data tables may be included on the plans. Inclusion of coordinate information on the plans is optional.

If coordinate information is included on the plans, it should generally be limited to no more than six coordinate values on any plan sheet. The addition of coordinate information shall not reduce the legibility or clarity of other design information on the plan sheet.

Where coordinate information is included on the plans, the statement, "Coordinate values shown are CCS _____ Zone ____" shall be included on the first layout sheet of the plans. The appropriate datum year of the California Coordinate System (CCS) and applicable Zone

number are to be included. The CCS datum year is shown as "CCS27" for the North American Datum of 1927 or "CCS83" for the North American Datum of 1983. The applicable Zone numbers are 1 through 7 for "CCS27" and 1 through 6 for "CCS83".

Show and label right of way lines, easement lines, right of entry. Show and label township and section lines and corners, recorded subdivisions, Spanish grants, swamp land and tideland surveys, and state, county, and city lines.

The layout plan shall show edge of traveled way, edge of pavement, edge of shoulders, curbs, sidewalks, all drainage structures unless separate Drainage Plans are to be included as part of the plans, survey monuments to be set (if not shown on the Summary of Quantities Sheets), fences, guard railing, barriers, and all other facilities to be constructed. Solid lines are to be used for proposed construction items. Indicate what work is to be performed on existing facilities, such as "Abandon" or "Remove". The words "Construct", "Place", etc., for new construction are superfluous. Necessary dimensions are to be included. The toe of fill and top of cut slopes are to be shown except where grading is very light.

See Section 2-2.13 of this manual concerning showing utilities on the project plans. Where extensive or complex utility systems are to be shown, separate sheets of utility plans and details shall be included in the project plans.

(4) Profile Content

Data shown on the Full Profile Sheet or the lower half of the combined Plan and Profile Sheet can usually be reproduced directly from the preliminary profile. The most common vertical scales are:

- (a) 1:100 -- Rural sections in hilly and mountainous terrain with considerable rise and fall.
- (b) 1:50 -- Rural or urban areas with gently rolling terrain with less than two percent general ground slope.
- (c) 1:20 -- Rural or urban areas in level terrain where precise grade and gutter design is required.





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Vertical to horizontal scale ratios producing profile grade line plots steeper than 1:1 should be avoided, Scale ratio of H/V = 10 is most commonly used. See Table 2-1.3A for most common H/V scales.

The datum elevations should be placed on top of the horizontal grid line they represent at both ends of the profile line. Placing datum elevations from top to bottom of the sheet is not necessary. Only a few elevations are needed in the immediate vicinity of the profile line.

Bench mark data (bench number, description, and location in relation to the layout line) is to be included with the profile information. Inclusion of bench mark elevations is optional. Where bench mark elevations are shown on the plans, the basis of the vertical datum is to be shown on the first sheet of profiles using the statement, "Elevation is based on _______ Datum". The current vertical datum used by Caltrans is the "National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929". If this is the vertical datum used, the blank space in the statement would be shown as "1929 National Geodetic Vertical".

The original groundline shall be checked for obvious errors in plotting and missing break points at ditches, levees, etc.

The original groundline and profile grade line should not crowd the top or bottom of the sheet.

On combined Plan and Profile Sheets the profile stationing shall match the stationing as shown in the plan portion.

On Full Profile Sheets the horizontal scale need not correspond to the plan scale.

Where profiles are "stacked" on Full Profile Sheets, they shall be arranged so that stationing progresses from the top half of the sheet to the bottom half of the sheet.

Profile stationing shall not overlap. Equation stations may control coverage and arrangement. Overlapping equations shall be plotted so that a gap exists between the back and forward stations. The distance through the equation between adjacent full stations is to be shown.

To provide a complete picture, the original groundline is to extend a few stations beyond the beginning and end of the project if this does not require an additional sheet. Future grade lines are to be labeled and shown as short dashed lines. Other grade lines, such as ditches, gutters, and pipes, are to be shown by distinctive symbols and so labeled.

Elevations are to be shown at BVCs, EVCs, PRVCs, PCVCs, equations, paving notches, broken profiles for datum changes, and at each edge of the sheet on profile grade. No additional elevations need be shown on the vertical curves.

Vertical curve lengths and tangent gradients are to be shown. Gradients must be shown at points of reverse or compound vertical curvature. If the profile grade line is not on the construction layout line, a note is to be added to indicate the position of the profile grade, such as "Profile Grade at Inner ETW" or for example "Profile Grade is 1.2 m Left or Right of C/L".

Station pluses are shown for all points where elevations are shown if these points do not fall on the vertical grid lines.

The names of all major intersected streets, railroads, grade separation structures, streams, and other layout lines are to be labeled vertically along the profile.

Roadway excavation and embankment quantities should be listed along the bottom of the profile (on both Full Profile Sheets and Plan and Profile Sheets). These quantities may be listed by station, or individual cuts and fills. Where the roadway crosses a stream or crossroad, the point of crossing should be a division point for listing cut and fill quantities. Station limits for cut and fill quantities need not be identical. Where quantities for major ramps or other roads have been calculated separately, they are to be listed with their respective profiles rather than lumping them with the main line. In such a case, a cross reference note is desirable. Sheet totals should be shown in the lower right corner when quantities are listed by station.





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(5) Superelevation Transition Diagram Content

A superelevation transition diagram is a graphic plot of the crown slopes, superelevations, and superelevation transitions of the pavement and shoulders.

The following should be included:

- (a) Stationing.
- (b) Superelevation in percent.
- (c) PI of the superelevation (optional).
- (d) Axis of rotation (0% line).
- (e) Curve points--Vertical lines should indicate the location of all horizontal curve BCs and ECs. Give the stations, radii, and direction of curvature. (Radii and direction of curvature need not be shown where the super diagram is shown on the combination Plan and Profile Sheet.)

- (f) Stationing of all superelevation PIs, BVCs, and EVCs where these do not fall on a vertical grid line.
- (g) Each pavement and shoulder plane. Label each.
 - (h) Bridge locations.

Vertical curves at the beginning and end of superelevation transitions are no longer required.

Certain combinations of profile grade line, vertical curves, superelevation transitions, and variable pavement widths may produce undesirable pavement edge profiles. Where these combinations occur, it is essential to plot edge of pavement and edge of shoulder profiles and graphically adjust bumps and drainage pockets. These plots should be drawn to an exaggerated vertical scale and submitted to the Resident Engineer for use in staking.

NOTES





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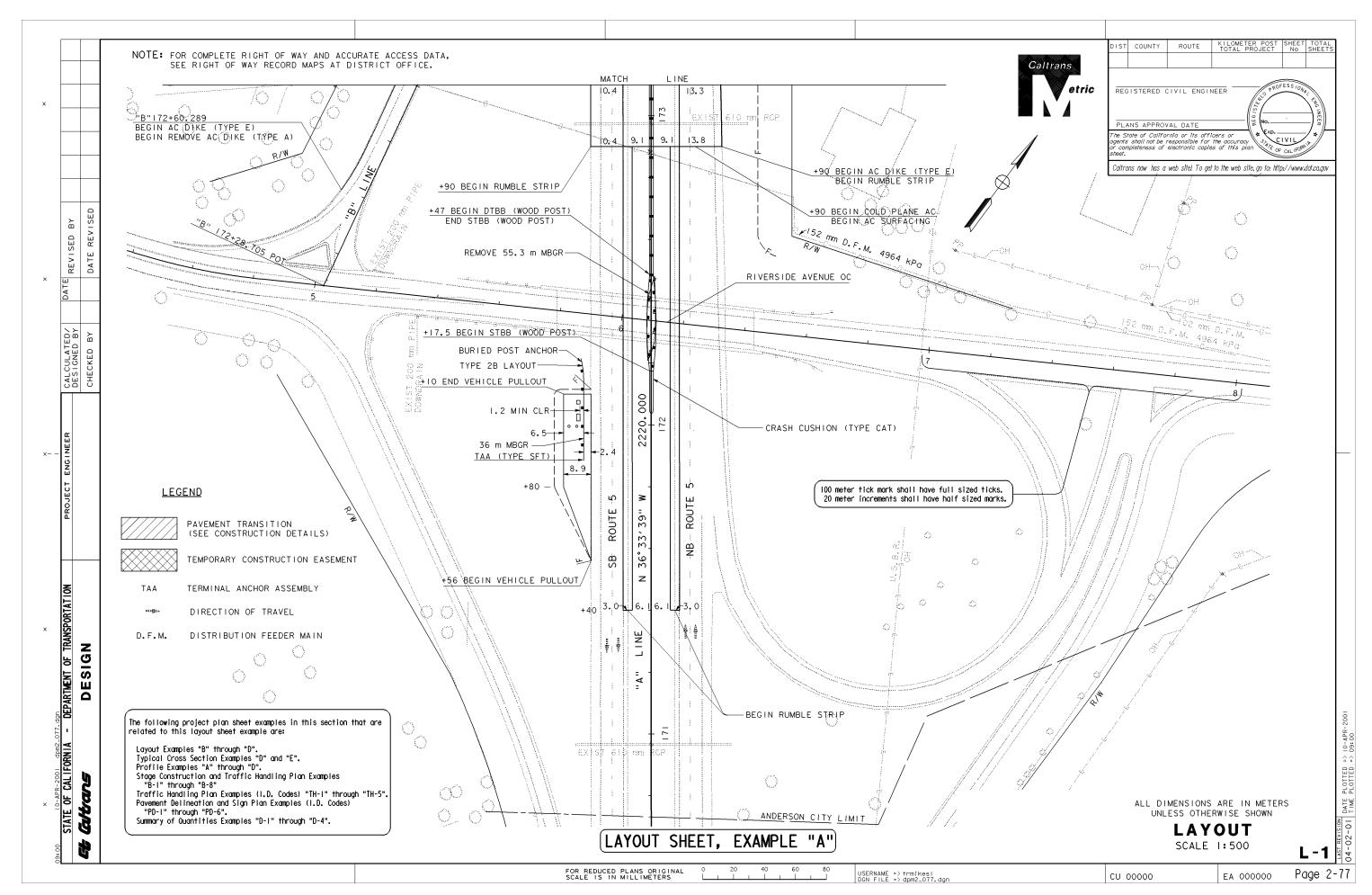
LAYOUT	SHEET	CHECK I	LIST
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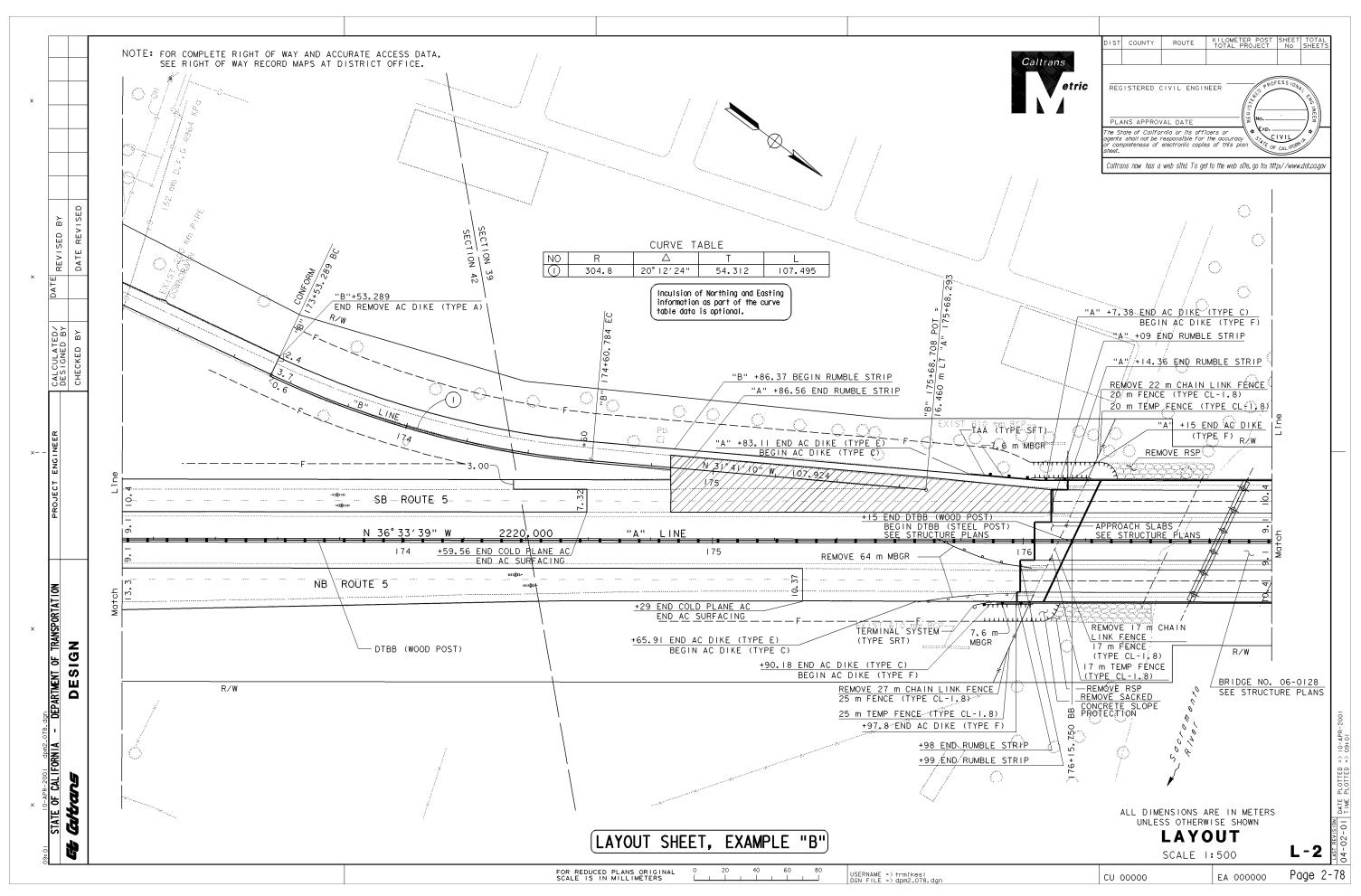
District, County and Route (upper right corner)	Mandatory Material and Disposal Sites (use of mandatory sites is to be avoided where possible)
☐ Sheet Number and Kilometer Post (upper right corner)	☐ Road approaches
☐ Standard North Arrow ➤	☐ Detours, if not shown on Detour Plan Sheets
☐ Curve Data (all curve alignment numbers shall	☐ Pavement Removal
be consecutive throughout the Layout Sheets) Scale	☐ Existing Pavements
	☐ Curbs and Dikes
☐ Line Designations☐ Bearing and Distance on All Stationed Lines	☐ Sidewalks, Driveways and Curb Ramps (case type)
(showing coordinate information for selected points is optional)	☐ Direction of Flow (stream, creek, river, etc.)
☐ Station Equations	☐ Special Structures
☐ R/W Lines and Access Control Lines (access control tick marks are not required to be shown	☐ Survey Monuments (showing coordinate information is optional)
on project plans) ☐ Fences and Gates	☐ Signature, Date of Signature and Registration Seal information completed, (upper right corner)
☐ Township, Range and Section Lines (not	☐ Topography (when pertinent)
necessary to show within city limits)	☐ Cut and Fill Lines
☐ City, County Limits and Names	☐ Easement and Permits
☐ Guard Railing, Barriers and Crash Cushions	☐ CU No. 00000 EA 000000 (lower right margin)
Utilities (unless shown on separate utility plans) (label as to type of utility, size and ownership)	☐ The following note shall be shown on each layout sheet: "For complete R/W and Accurate Access
☐ Bridge Names and Numbers (show br no. only when work is to be performed on bridge and bridge plans are included)	Data, see R/W Record Maps at District Office" (in the case of conventional highway, omit the words "and Accurate Access")
☐ Waterways	☐ Edge Drain Locations, Including Types of Outlets, Vents and Cleanouts (if not shown on
☐ Channel Changes	the drainage plan sheets)
☐ Retaining Walls	First sheet of layouts contains notes, legends, symbols and abbreviations not shown on Standard Plans.

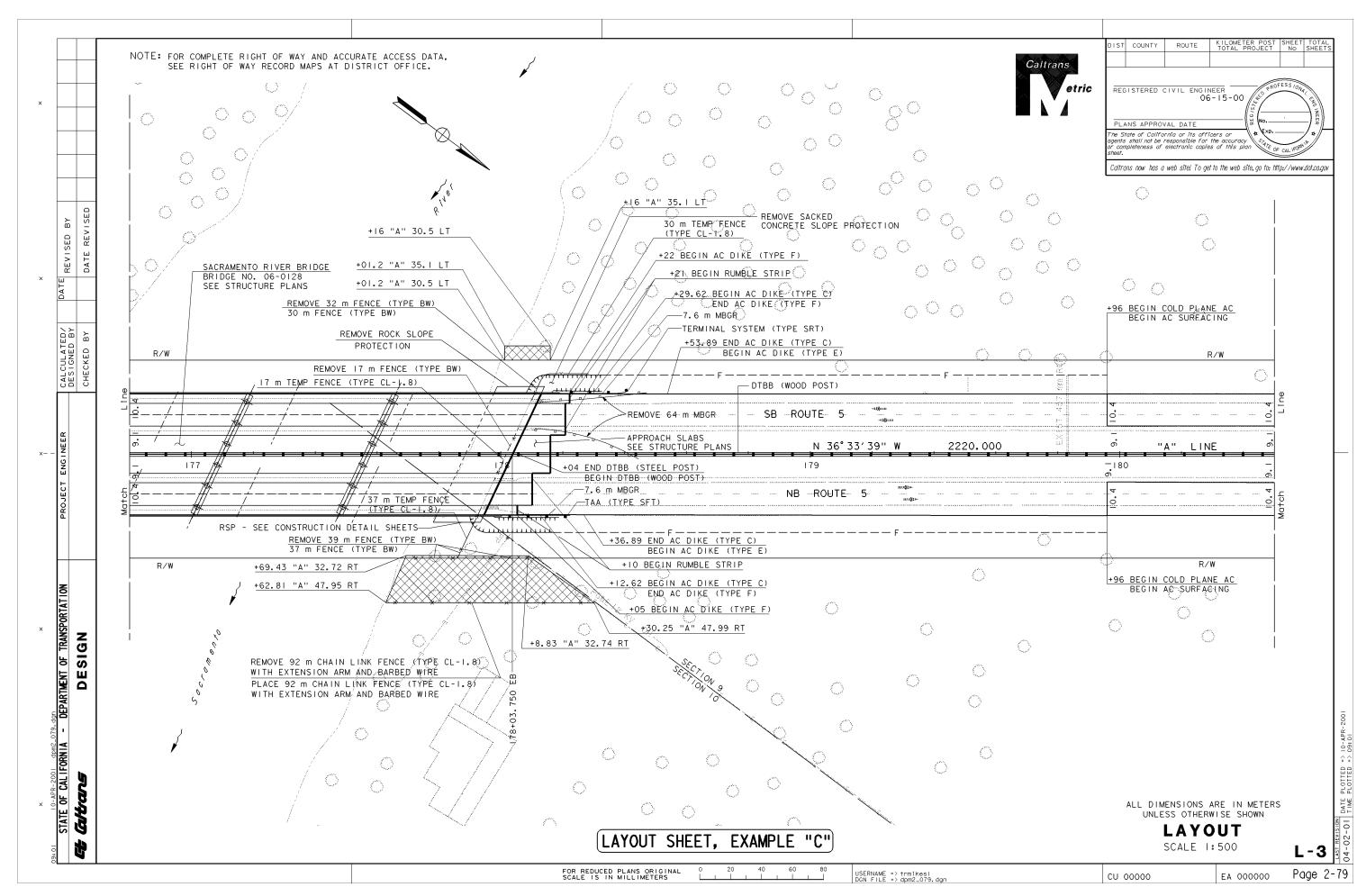


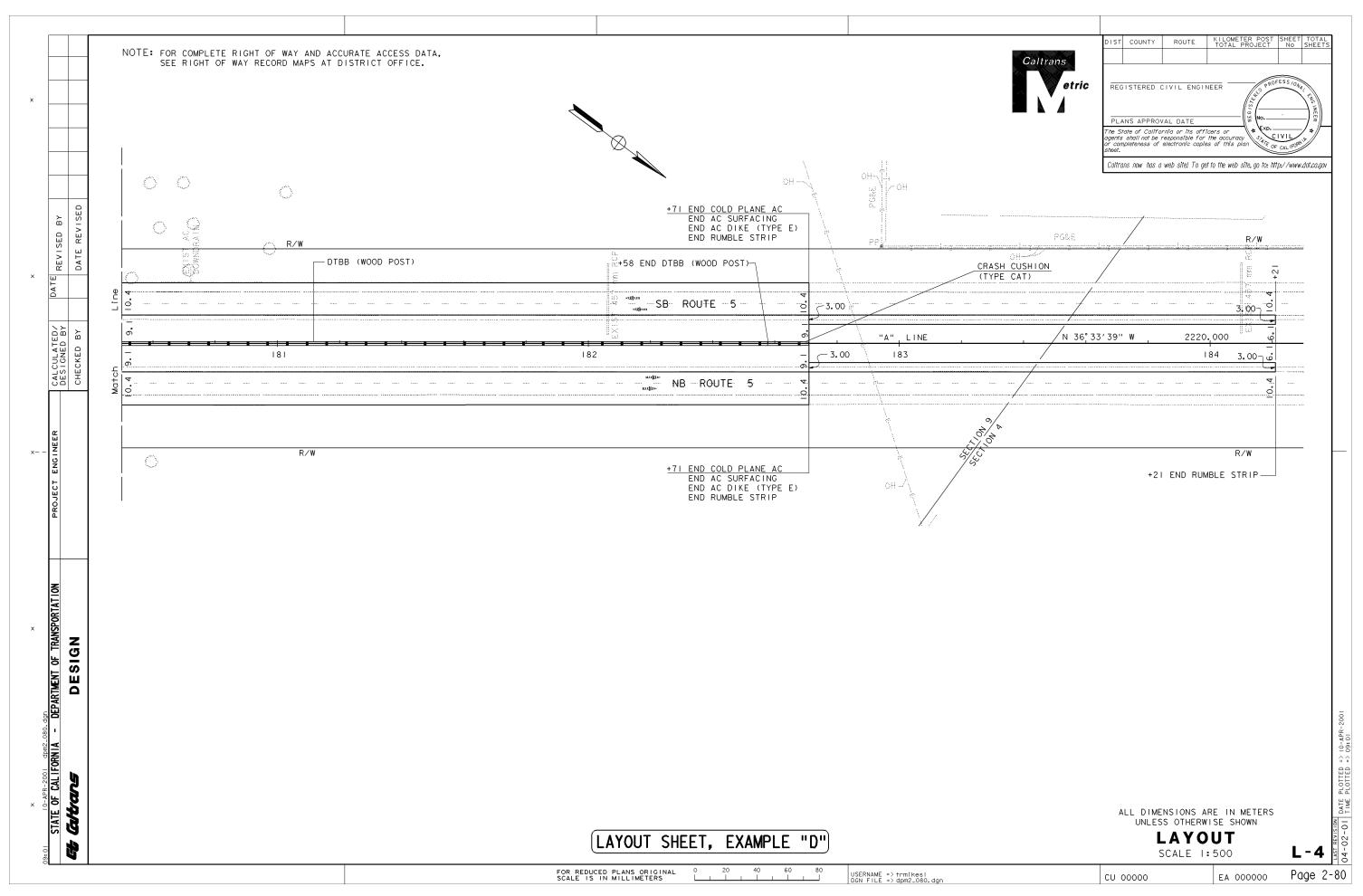


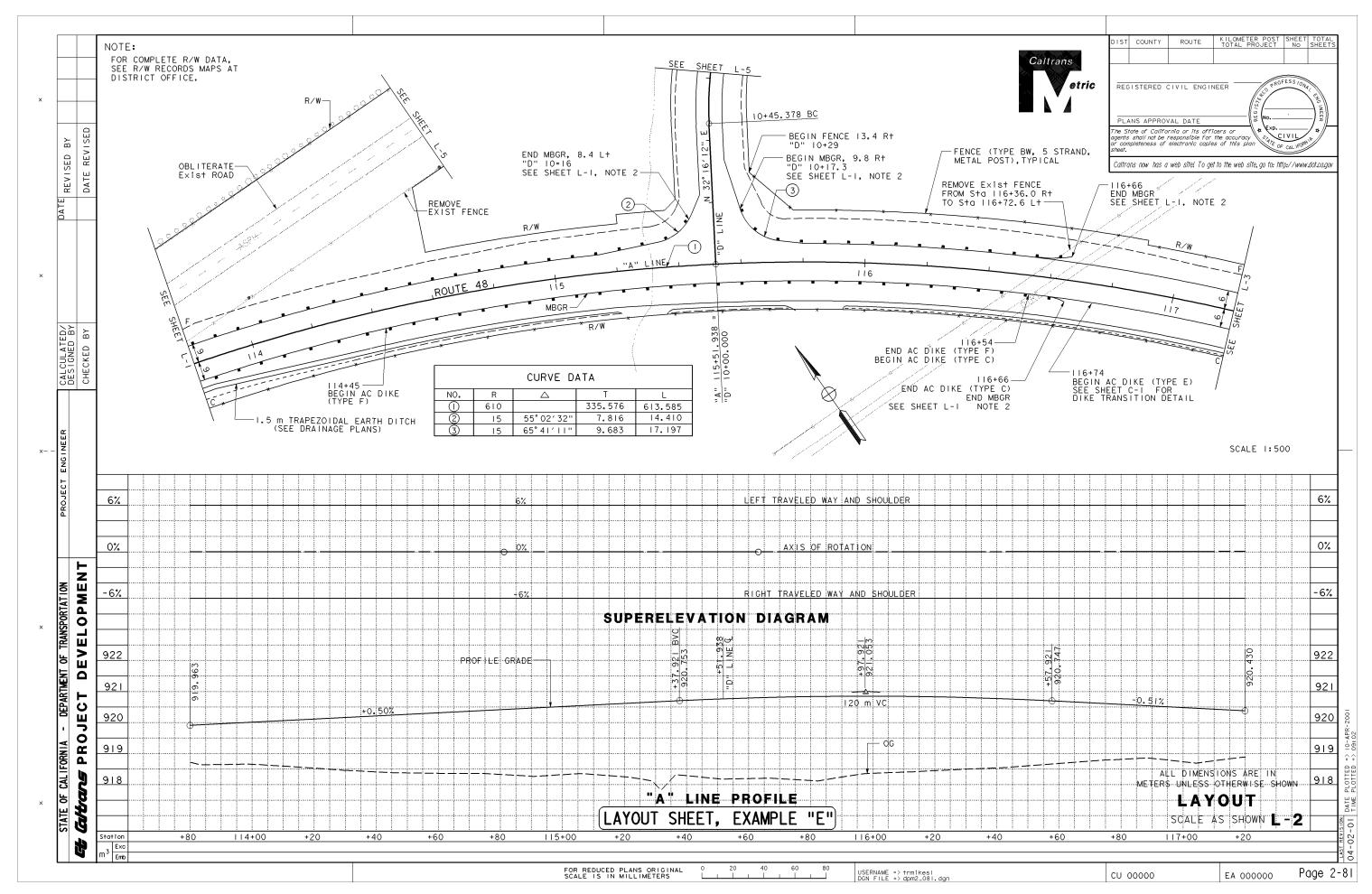
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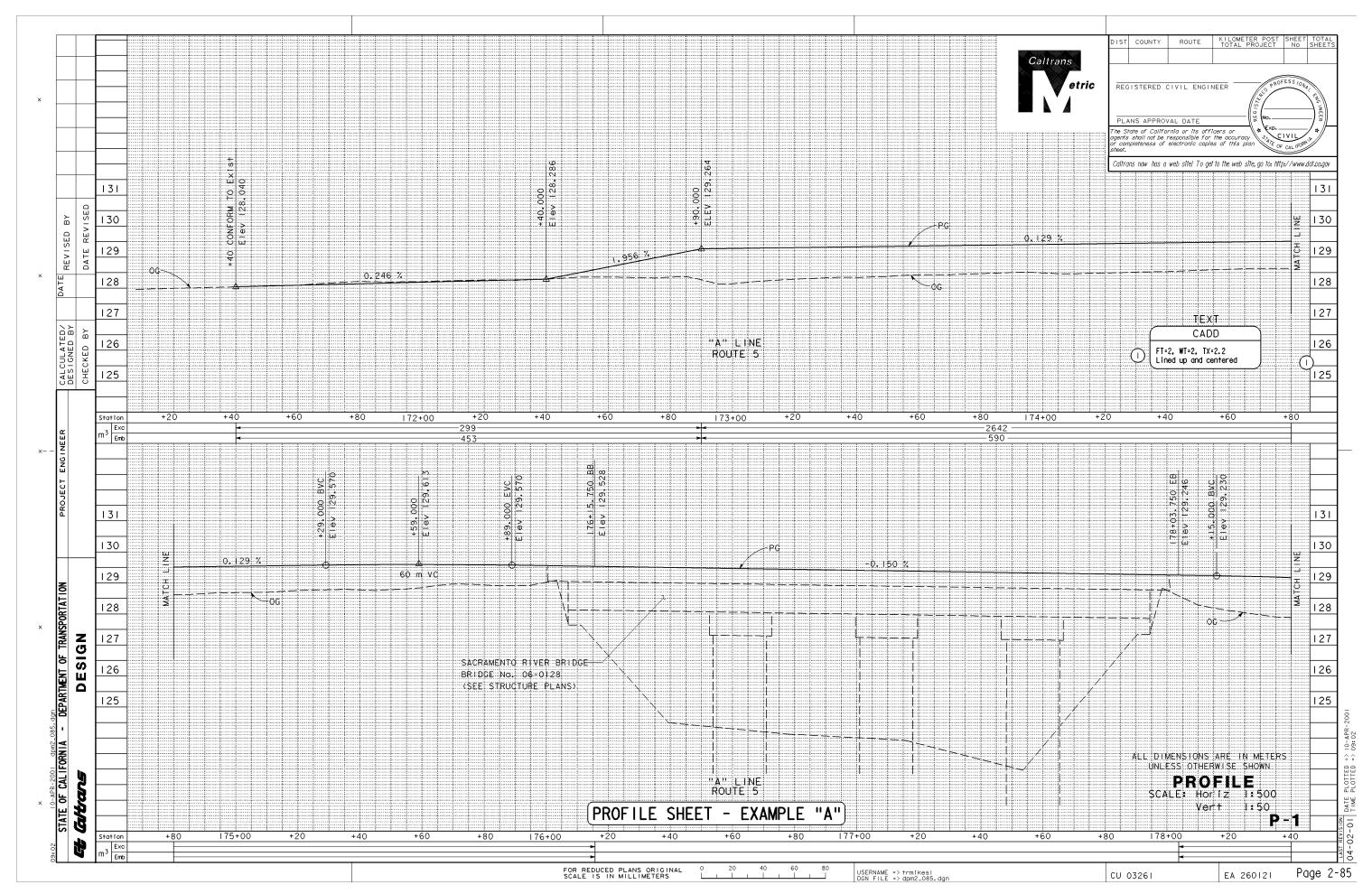
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PKUFIL	CHEC	\mathbf{N}	

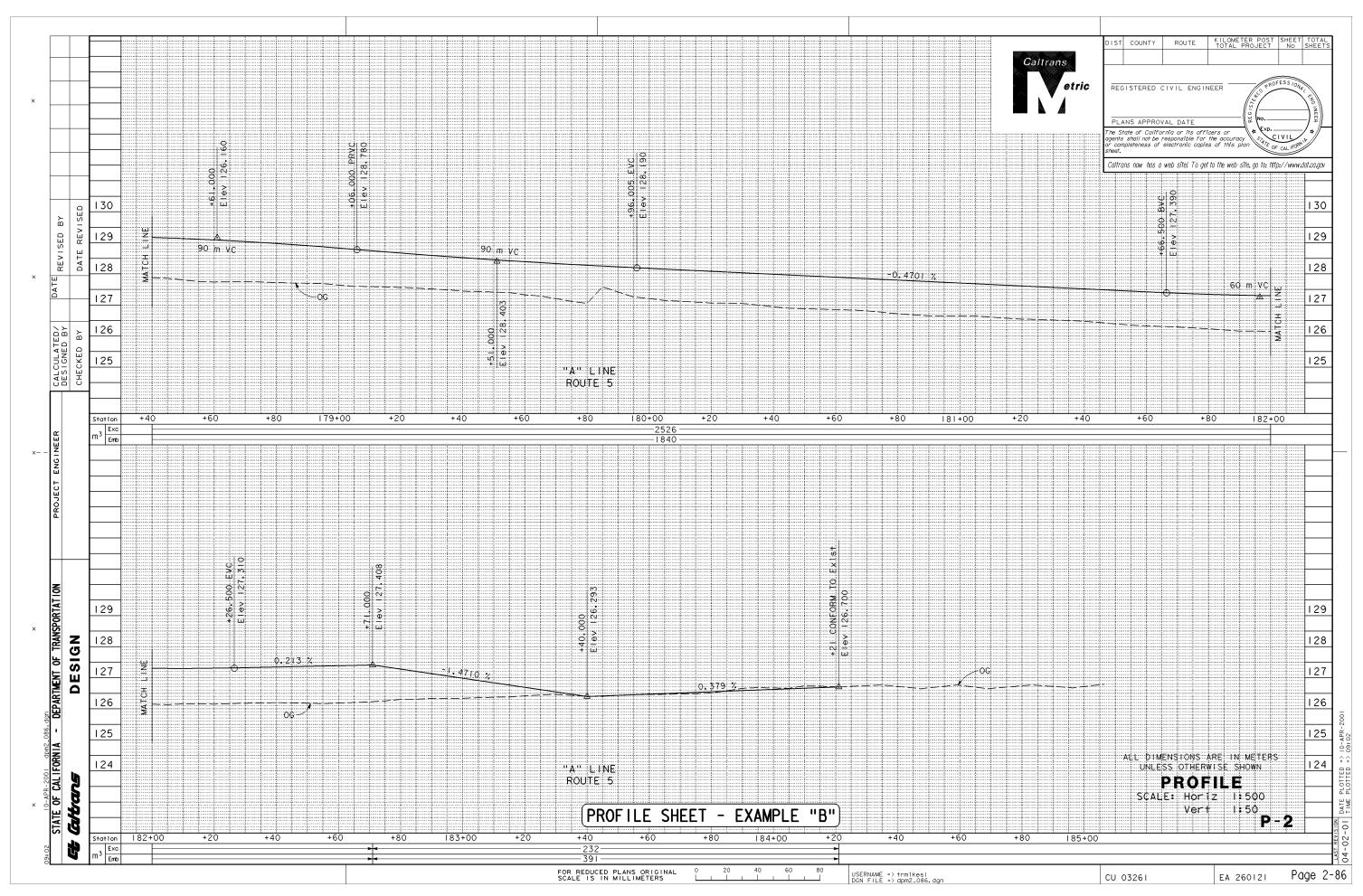
☐ Profile Lines With Designation and Grade Percent	☐ Street or Road Centerline and Name where it crosses Main Profile Line
☐ Original Ground Lines With Label - Ground line should extend a few stations beyond the beginning and end of profiles on the first and last sheet	☐ Road and Driveway Approach Grade Lines with Line Designation and Grade in Percent
☐ Future Grade Lines should be Dashed and Labeled	☐ Datum at both edges of sheet (on top of the horizontal grid line)
☐ Vertical Curve Lengths	☐ Stations Pluses if not on Vertical Grid Lines
☐ Elevations (shown at BVC, EVC, PRVC, and	☐ Equations
PCVC, equations, paving notches, broken profiles, and at each edge of sheet on profile grade)	☐ Benchmarks (showing elevations is optional)
☐ Top Rail Elevation (railroad)	☐ Superelevation Transition Diagram (shown directly above the corresponding profile where
☐ Channel, Ditch, and Gutter Grade Lines with Grade in Percent	sufficient space is available on profile sheet)
	☐ CU No. and EA No. (lower right corner)
☐ Station and Elevation of Begin and End Bridge	☐ Signature, Date of Signature and Registration
☐ Earthwork Quantities (listed by station, or individual cuts and fills) - sheet total	Seal information completed, (upper right corner).
☐ Label Bridge Name and Number (show Bridge No. only when work is to be performed on bridge and bridge plans are included)	

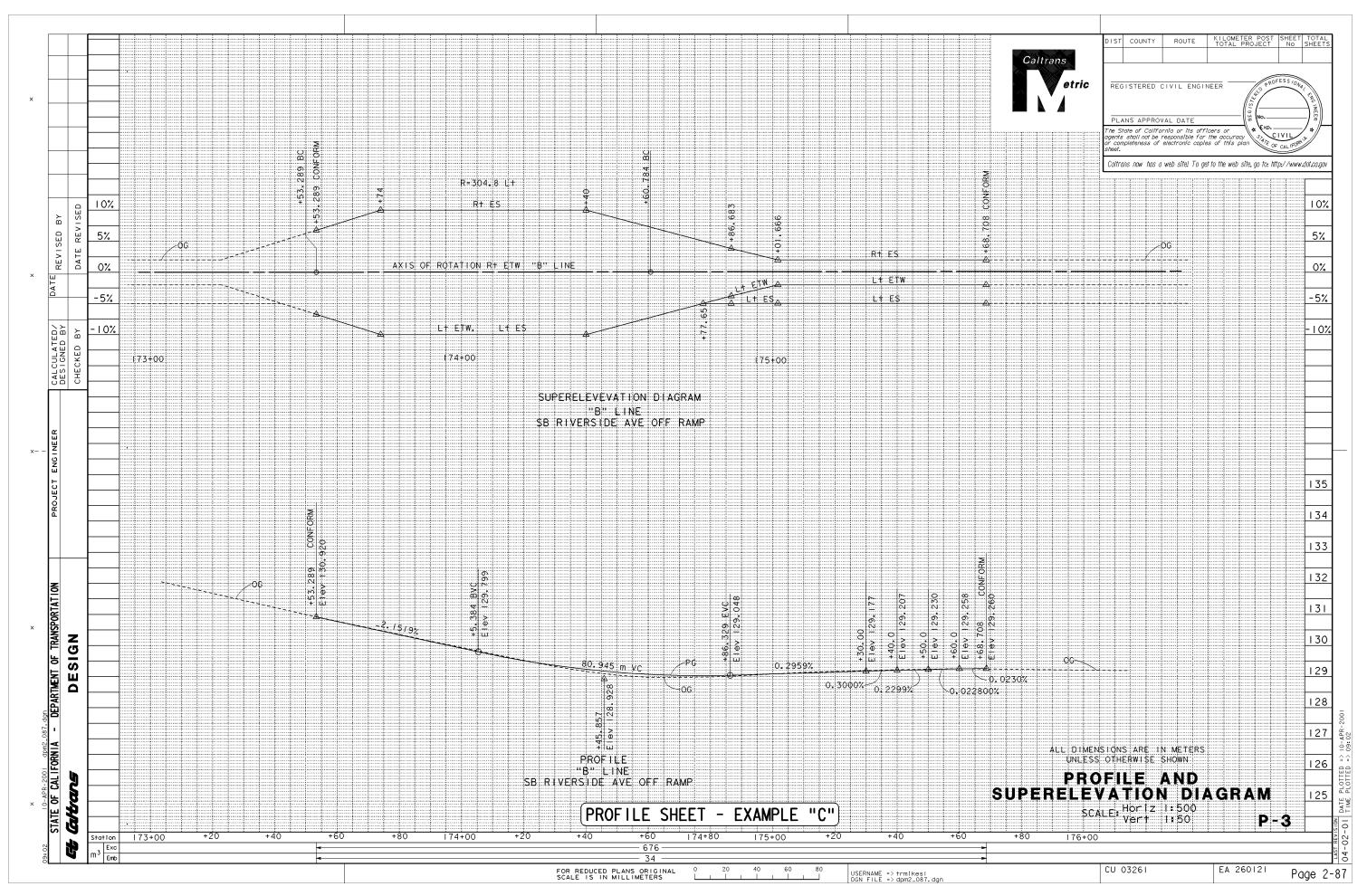


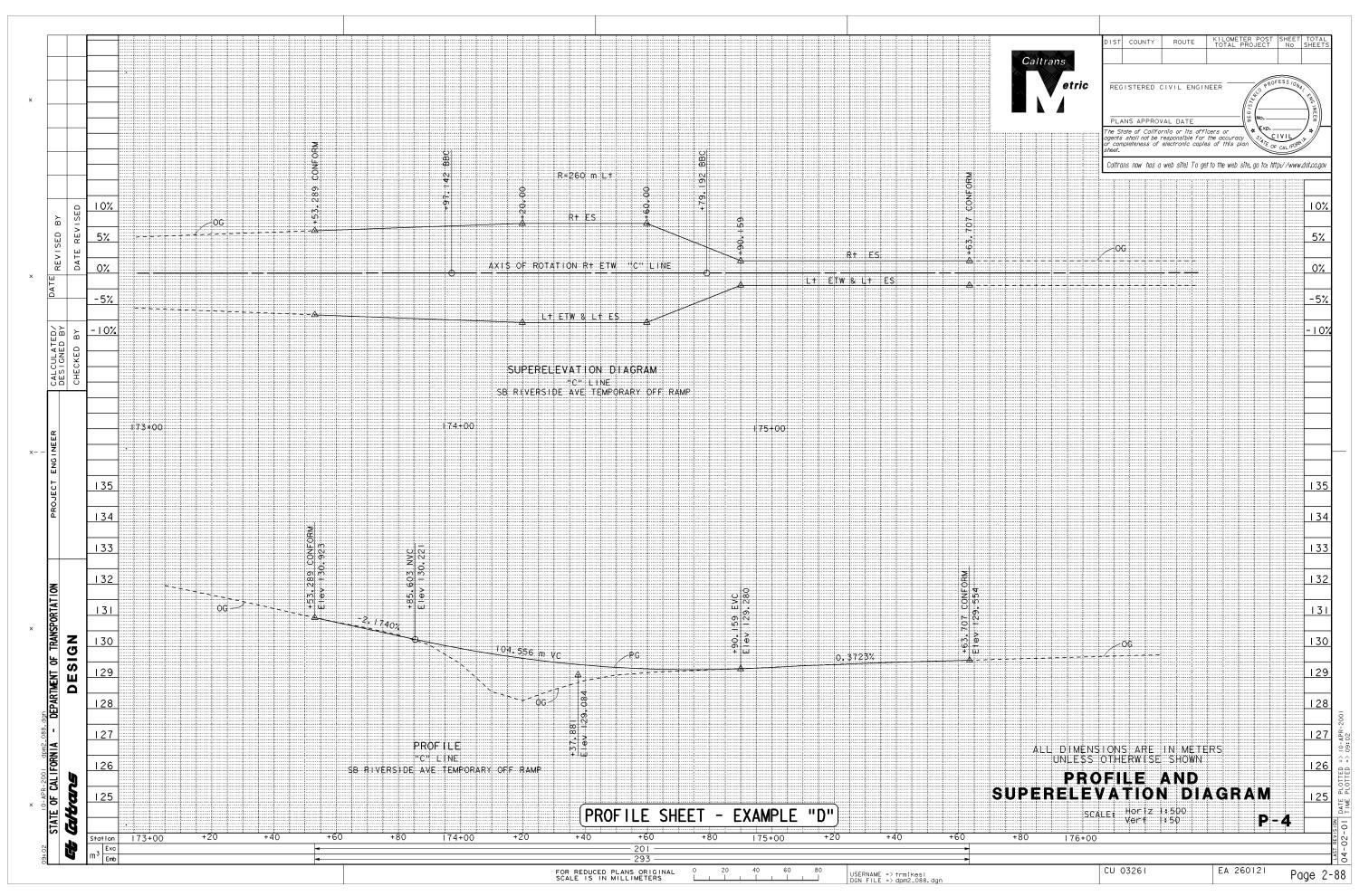


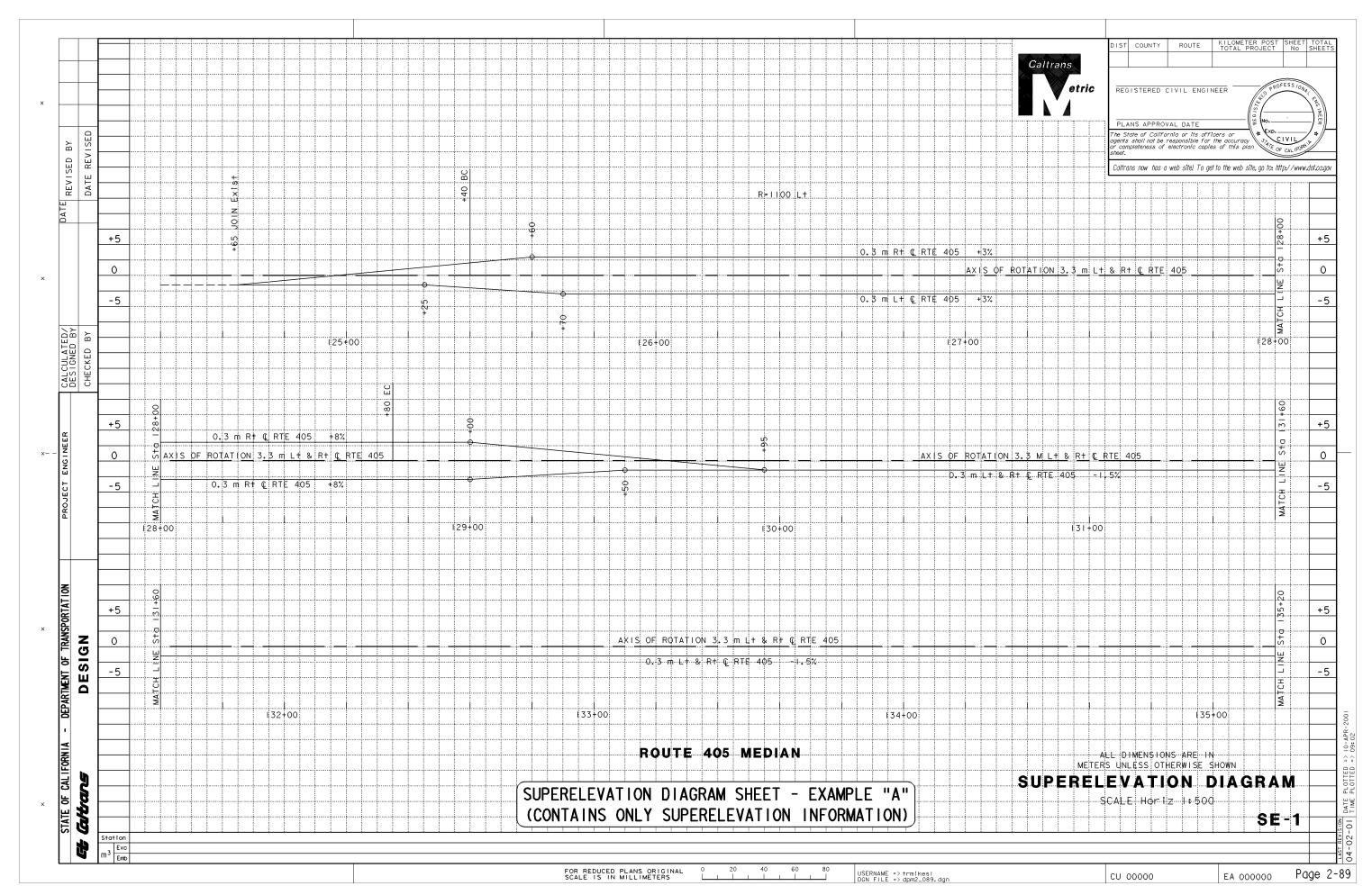
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2-2.5 Construction Details

This sheet supplies supplementary information that cannot be shown on the layout plan sheets because of complex and extensive details required. The details shown on the Construction Detail Sheet are unique to a specific project and those for which there are no Standard Plans.

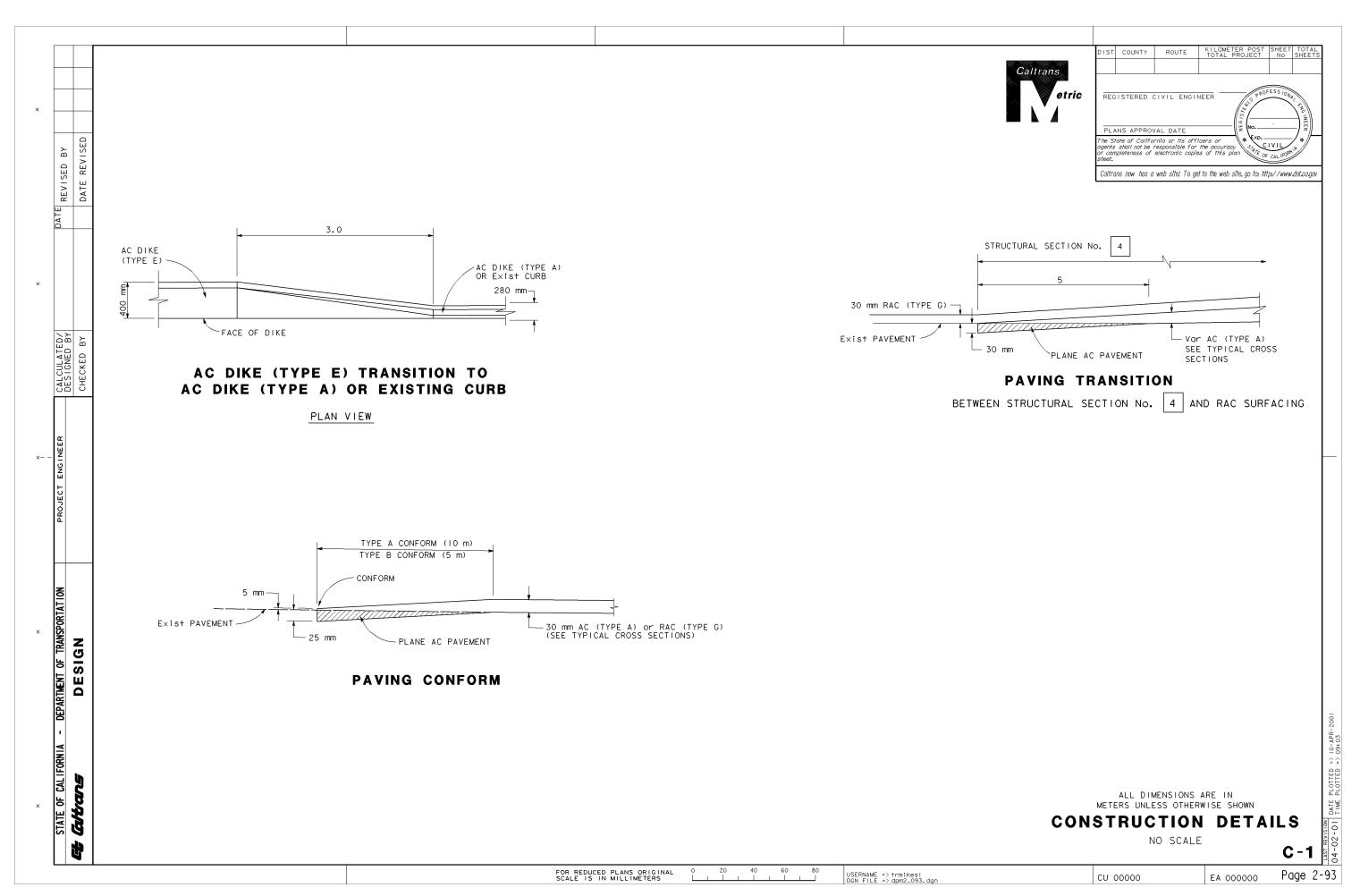
Normally these sheets are prepared to a larger scale than the plan sheets, such as 1:200 or larger, or labeled as no scale. Items need to be fully dimensioned so that they are buildable and the quantities are calculable. Examples of construction items that may require construction details are curb transitions, guard railing, sidewalks, curbs, pavement surfacing conforms, and driveways. Details for other work (for example: drainage, signing, pavement delineation, etc.) are to be shown on their own detail sheets.

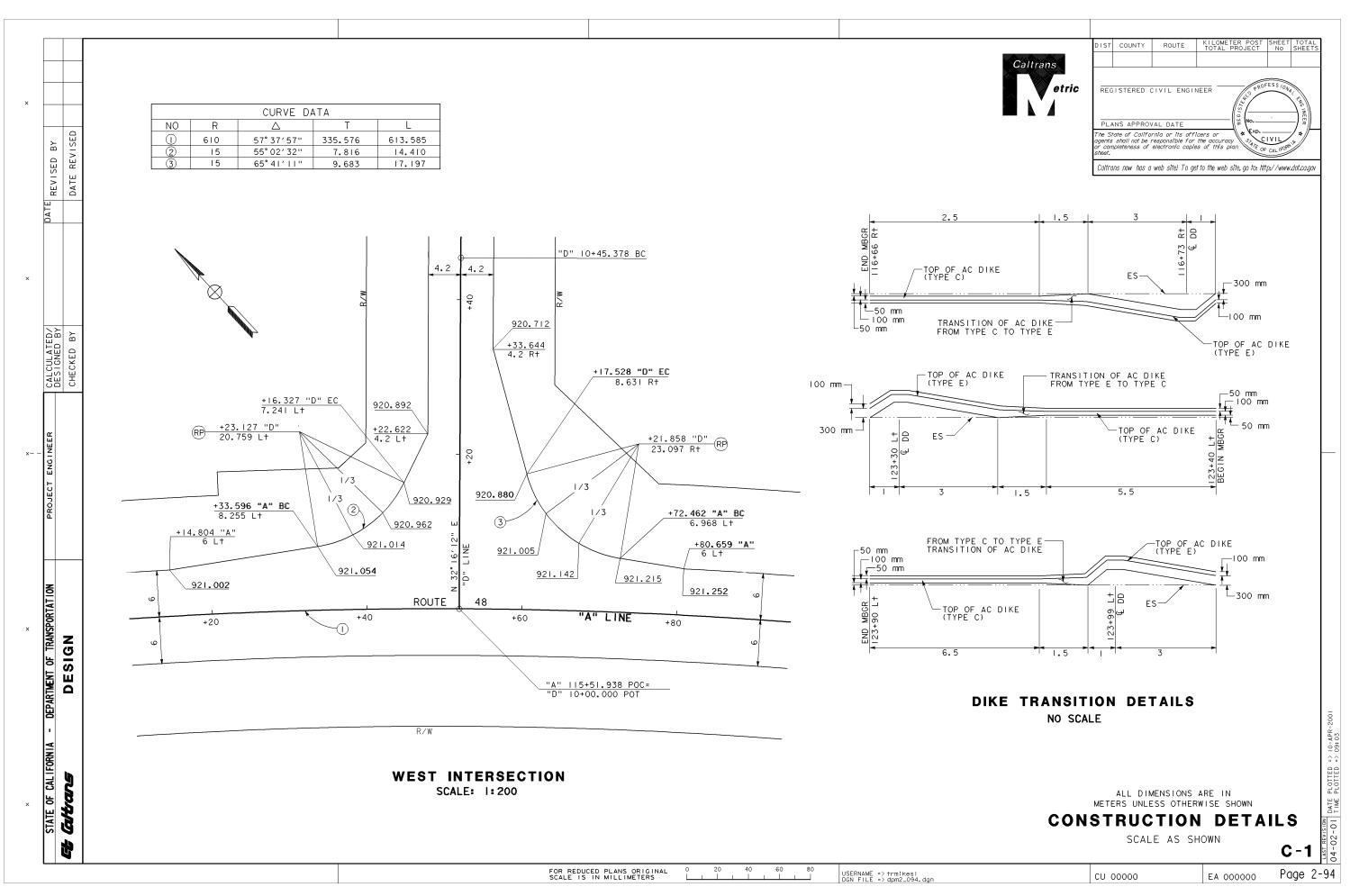
Pavement elevations may be shown on the Construction Detail sheets. Pavement elevations generally will be required at large curve returns, some speed-change lanes and at transition areas that cannot be defined with information on the profiles and superelevation diagrams.





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2-2.6 Temporary Water Pollution Control Plans and Details

Detail sheets which show Best Management Practices (BMP) for Temporary Water Pollution should be considered for inclusion in the Project Plans. When details and quantities are included in the Project Plans, layout information, depicting location and placement of the BMP's, is to be shown on the stormwater information handout. Use of a 1:500 scale will typically be appropriate for these layouts. These Layout Sheets are not part of the contract plans, and should be handled similar to Cross Sections. See Section 2-2.25.

Temporary control features may include, but are not limited to, silt fences, check dams, drainage inlet protection, and drainage outlet protection.





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2-2.7 Contour Grading Plans

Contour Grading Plan Sheets indicate the configuration of embankments and cuts when the shapes of these items are variable, warped, or complex.

Roadways with centerline stationing, contours of grading (existing and proposed), slope lines, and benching are to be shown. Pavement elevations may be shown.

Existing contours shall appear as dropouts in the background. New contour grading shall be shown as solid lines. Index contours are shown as a heavy line and shall be labeled with their elevations. See Table 2-1.3A in Section 2-1.3 of this manual.

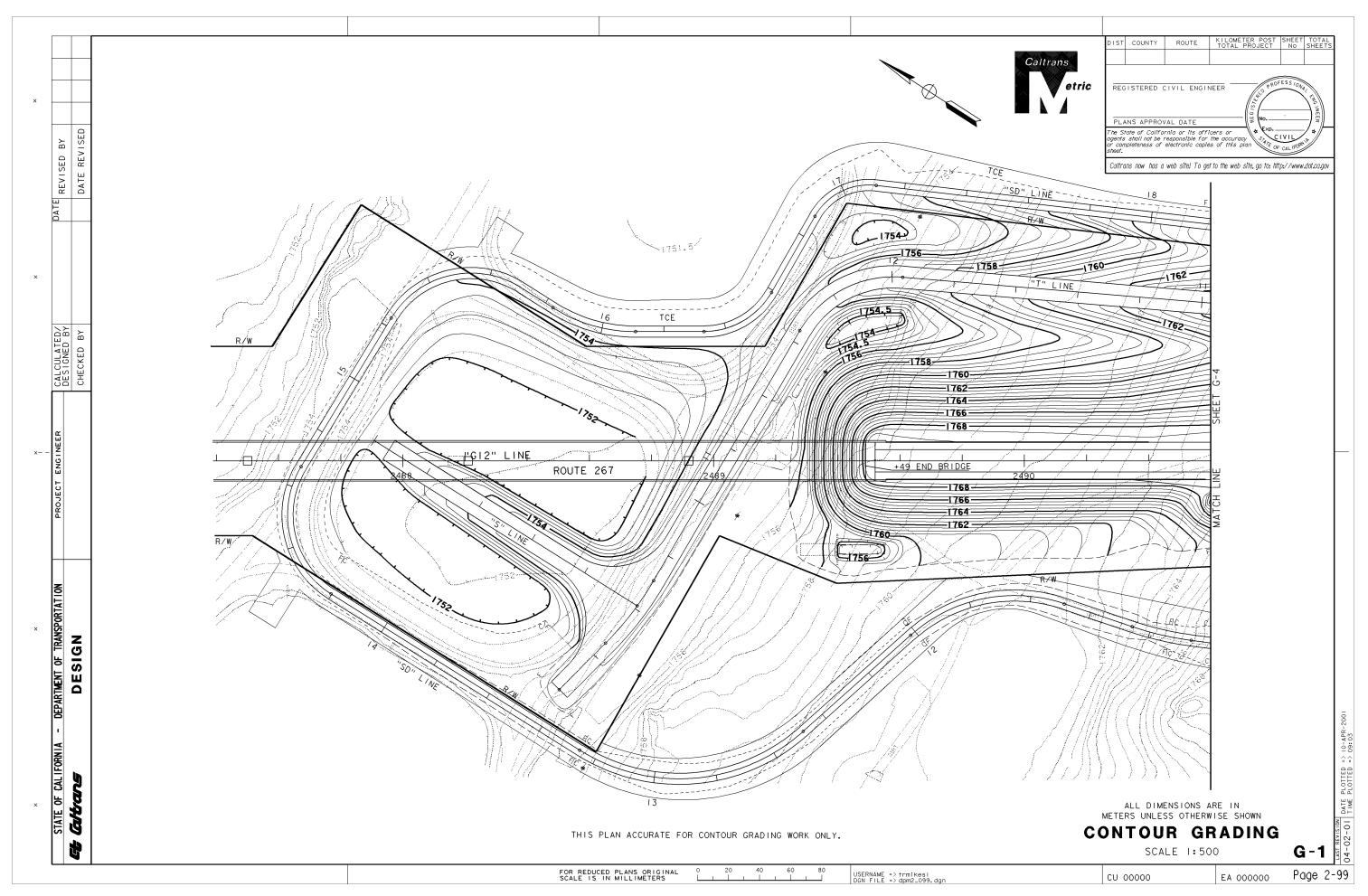
On large complex projects, contour grading shall be shown on separate sheets. Contour grading, when minimal, may be shown on layout plan sheets where the addition of the contour grading to such sheets will not produce sheets which are cluttered, unreadable, or confusing.

Each sheet of the Contour Grading Plans shall have the following note included on them: "This plan accurate for Contour Grading work only."





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2-2.8 Drainage Plans

Drainage plans should show layout and location of drainage facilities. Existing facilities shall appear as dropouts in the background. The proposed drainage work shall be shown as solid lines. Indicate what work is to be performed on existing facilities, such as "Abandon" or "Remove". The words "Construct", "Place", etc., for new construction are superfluous.

The following data is to be given for each pipe culvert, box culvert, etc., for each drainage system:

- (a) Size
- (b) Type
- (c) Location (station pluses)

The station reference used for a drainage system is the point at which the culvert crosses or intersects the roadway centerline or profile grade.

Each drainage system shall be identified by number, and each element of the system shall be assigned a drainage unit designation, e.g.,

Drainage System No. (1)
Drainage Unit (a), (b), etc.

A drainage system may consist of a single culvert with no appurtenances or may be a complex system consisting of several culverts and appurtenances feeding into a main culvert.

A Drainage System Number shall be assigned to each drainage system on the project where work is to be performed. The system numbering and units shall be consecutive throughout the project. System numbering should not start and stop for each individual sheet of drainage plans.

The drainage system number and unit designation shall correspond with those shown on the Drainage Profiles, Drainage Details and Drainage Quantities.

Indicate ditches by standard symbols with arrowheads to show direction of flow. Flow arrows are often helpful at inlet and outlet structures.

Subsurface drainage such as underdrains, horizontal drains, edge drains, and subgrade drains may be shown on the Drainage Plan Sheets. Where subsurface drainage systems are large and complex, they may require preparation of separate sheets of plans. Edge drain outlets and vents should connect to drainage facilities, such as drainage inlets, drainage pipes, and overside drains, whenever possible. If such features are not available, the Standard Plans show various methods to handle edge drain outlets, vents, and cleanouts. The type of edge drain outlets, vents, and cleanouts shall be shown on the project plans. Subsurface drainage items should be summarized on a separate quantity list and should not normally be shown on the drainage quantity list specified under Section 2-2.11 of this manual. The quantity list of subsurface drainage items such as edge drains may require separate summary sheets, otherwise they may be listed on the Summary of Quantities sheet.

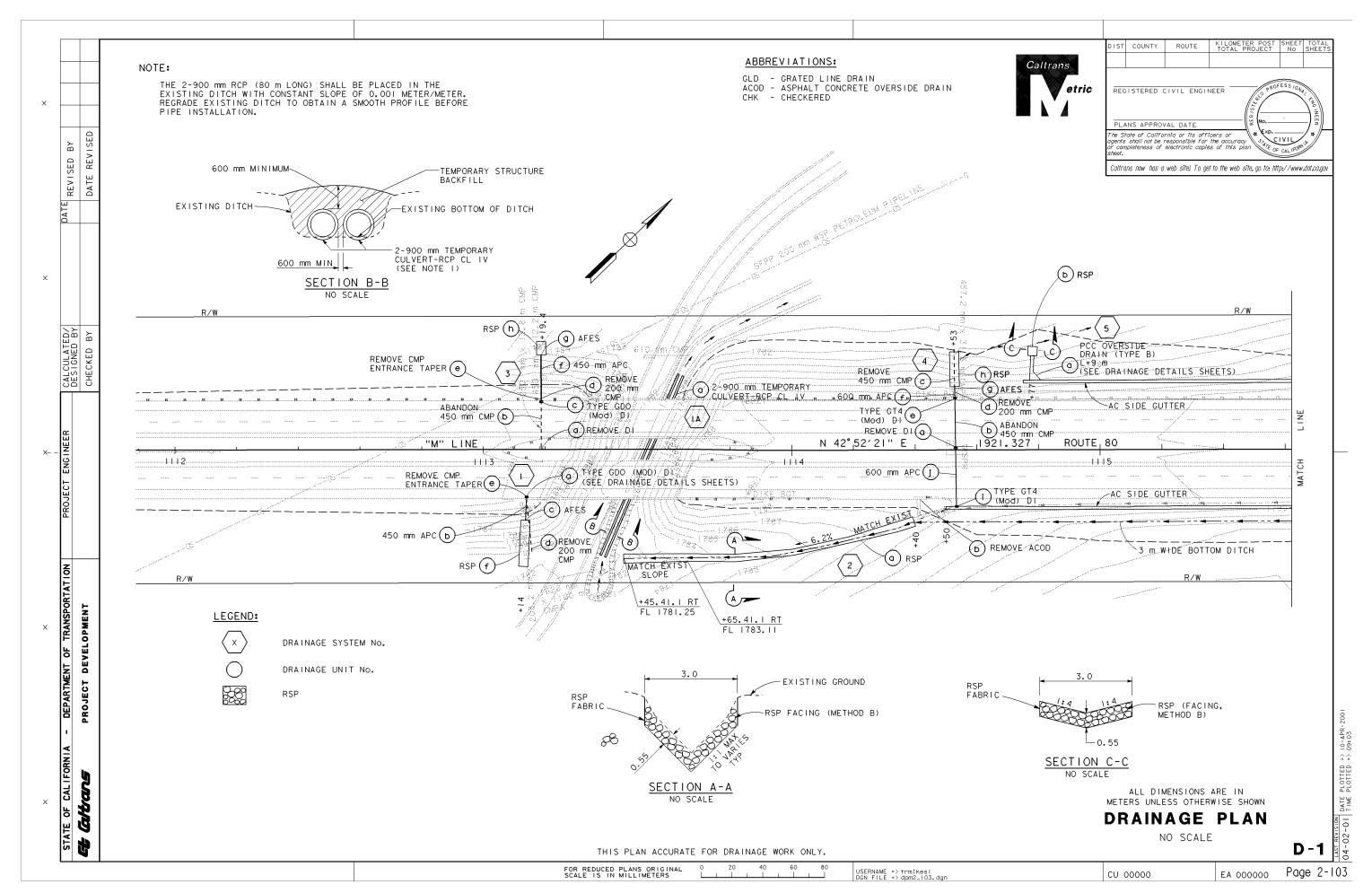
A list of abbreviations and symbols with their meanings should be included on the first sheet of the drainage plans. Do not duplicate abbreviations shown on Standard Plan Sheet A10A.

Each sheet of the Drainage Plans shall have the following note included on them: "This plan accurate for Drainage work only."





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2-2.9 Drainage Profiles

Where drainage facilities are to be installed, constructed or removed, drainage profiles shall be prepared for inclusion in the plans.

A profile of each proposed drainage system shall be plotted on the Drainage Profile Sheets. Drainage profiles are required so that they will allow the quantity of excavation and backfill to be determined which is needed to install or construct the system or remove a drainage facility. Excavation and backfill is included in the price paid for each item of work to install, construct or remove a drainage facility.

Each Drainage Profile Sheet shall contain the following data for each drainage system:

- (a) Type, size, length, and location of culverts.
- (b) Culvert appurtenances (including, but not limited to, headwalls, wingwalls, drainage inlets, flared end sections, inlet and outlet structures) shall be shown and labeled.
 - (c) Existing groundline profile and finished grade.
- (d) All flow line elevations. The slope of the culvert may also be shown by percentage.

(e) Drainage System Number and Unit Designation (See Section 2-2.8). Drainage system number and unit designation must correspond with drainage plan sheets and quantities summary sheets.

The length of pipe culvert for each individual Drainage Unit shown on the drainage profile sheet should be:

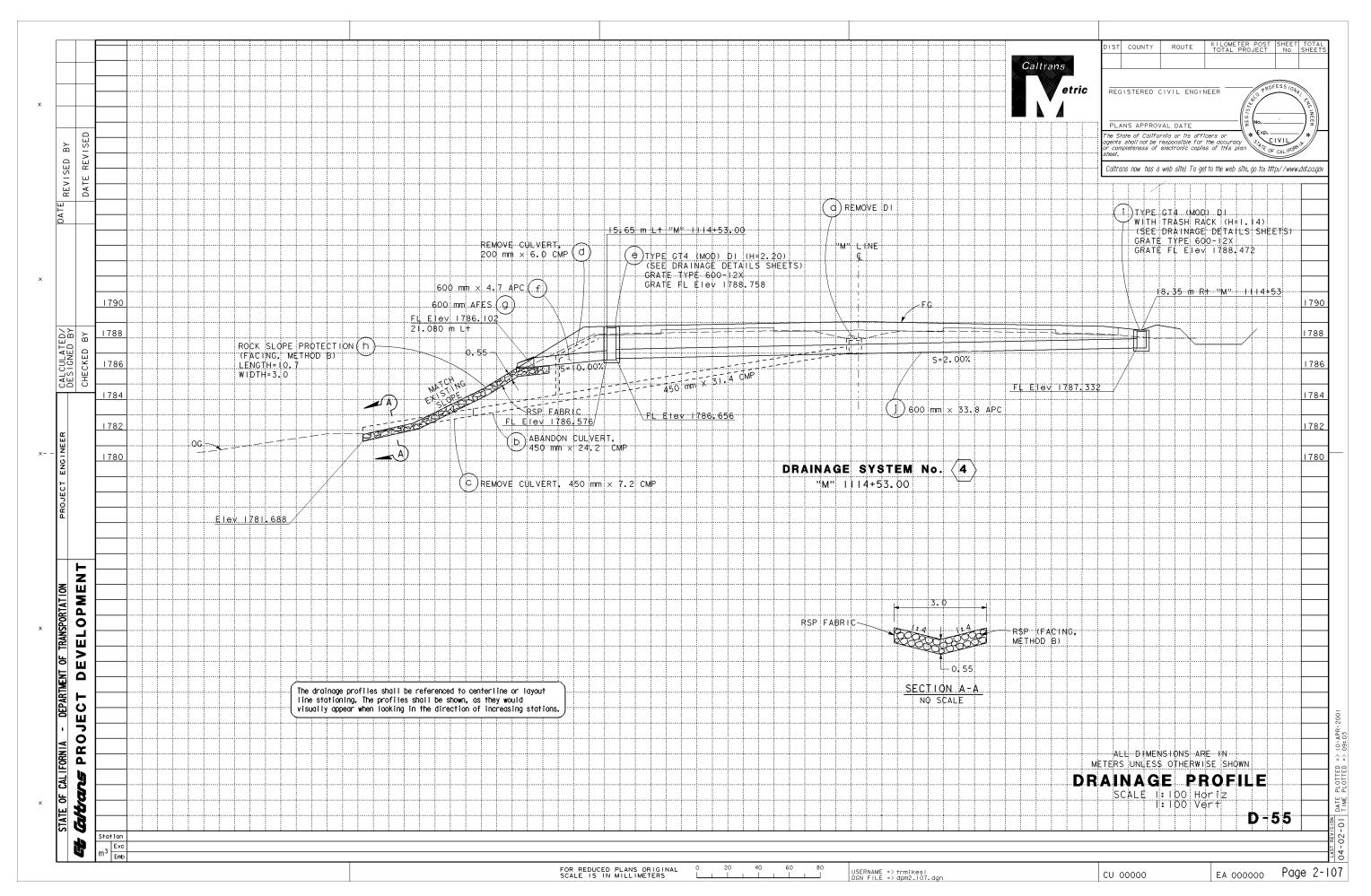
- (1) The estimated length of the pipe required expressed to the nearest 0.1 m for culverts between successive drainage structures (inlets, junction boxes, etc.), and
- (2) The estimated length of the pipe required rounded up to the nearest 0.5 m increment of pipe where the culvert is <u>not</u> between successive drainage structures (inlets, junction boxes, etc.).

The length of pipe culvert for each individual Drainage Unit shown on the drainage quantity sheet shall be the same estimated pipe length shown on the drainage profile.





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2-2.10 Drainage Details

The details shown on the Drainage Detail Sheets are unique to a specific project and those for which there are no Standard Plans. They usually depict special drainage structures, channel changes, modifications to existing structures, etc.

Drainage Detail Sheets should not be confused with Drainage Plan Sheets. Drainage Plan Sheets show layouts of drainage systems.

Drainage details which are applicable to a specific Drainage System should be identified on the Drainage Detail Sheet by the corresponding Drainage System Number and Unit Designation. Drainage system number and unit designation must correspond with drainage plan sheets and quantities summary sheets.





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FOR REDUCED PLANS ORIGINAL SCALE IS IN MILLIMETERS

DIST COUNTY ROUTE REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER PLANS APPROVAL DATE The State of California or its officers or agents shall not be responsible for the accuracy or completeness of electronic copies of this planshable.

Caltrans now has a web site! To get to the web site, go to: http://www.dot.ca.gov

Caltrans

ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN METERS UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN

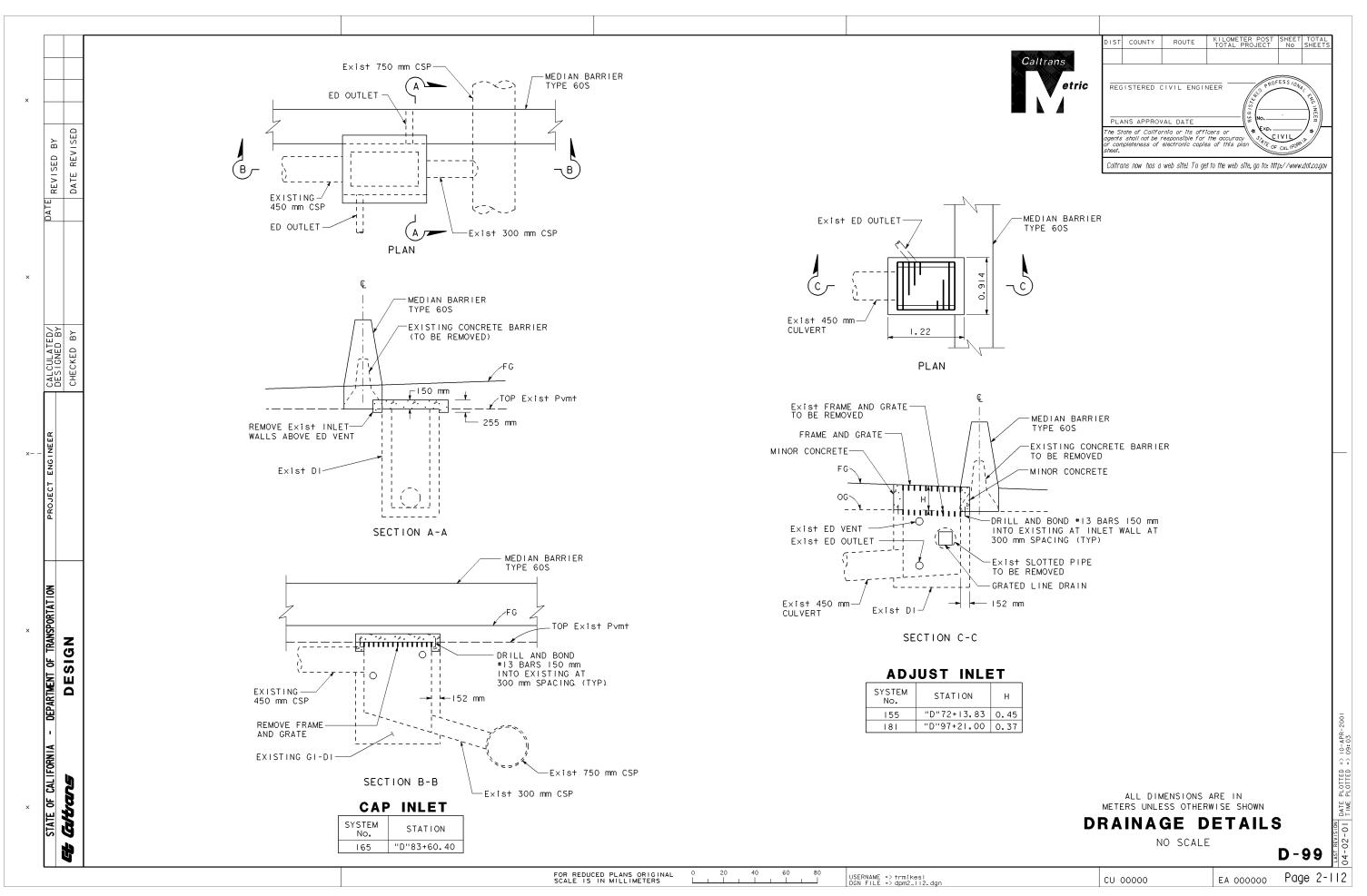
DRAINAGE DETAILS

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2-2.11 Drainage Quantities

This sheet consists of a summary of drainage facilities and appurtenances, which are to be constructed, installed, removed, reset, remodeled, adjusted, relaid, modified, abandoned, reconstructed, or salvaged.

Drainage facilities shall be referenced on the Drainage Quantities Sheet by station and by Drainage System Number and Unit Designation. Where sufficient space is available on the sheet the Drainage System Number and Unit Designation may appear on both edges of the sheet. Station, Drainage System Number and Unit Designation shall be the last columns on the right edge of the sheet. See the drainage quantities sample sheet.

The station reference used for a drainage system is the point at which the culvert crosses or intersects the roadway centerline or profile grade. Appurtenances for these culverts shall be entered under the same station as the culvert regardless of the skew or distance from centerline. Where culverts are installed in the median or in roadside areas approximately parallel with the roadbed, as a separate system, they shall be referenced to roadway centerline at each end of the culvert or to the associated appurtenance at the end of the culvert, such as drainage inlets. Downdrains shall be referenced to the nearest centerline station. Station references shall match those shown on the Drainage Plan Sheet and Drainage Profile Sheet.

See Section 2-2.8 of this manual for definition and usage of Drainage System Numbers and Unit Designation. Drainage System Number and Unit designation must correspond with drainage plan sheets and drainage profile sheets.

A description column shall be provided on the Drainage Quantities Sheet showing name, size, type, or classification of all units of each drainage system.

Units of the system which require separate calculations for pay quantities, such as headwalls and drainage inlets, shall be shown on separate lines. Culvert appurtenances such as elbows, which do not require a calculation, may be shown on the same line as the culvert. Inlet and outlet appurtenances for a culvert should be listed immediately above or

below the associated culvert. A space shall be provided between separate drainage systems.

A separate column shall be shown for pipe culvert joint classification (standard, positive, or downdrain). Where situations dictate watertightness for joints other than the downdrain type, a note should be added to the list indicating which joints are to be made watertight.

A separate column shall be provided on the list as "Height of Inlet". This is the 'H' dimension of drainage inlets as depicted on the Standard Plans for drainage inlets. The dimension to be included in the "Height of Inlet" column shall be the calculated height rounded to the nearest 0.02 m increment.

A separate column shall be provided on the list as "maximum cover" which indicates the maximum cover over each length of circular reinforced concrete pipe culvert (or alternative pipe culvert where circular reinforced concrete pipe is allowable alternative pipe material option). Cover is defined as the maximum vertical distance from the top of pipe to finished grade. The maximum height of cover shall be shown to the nearest 0.1 m, since the class of reinforced concrete pipe to be installed depends on the method of excavation and backfill, and the limits of cover as set forth in the Standard Plans.

Columns shall be provided for all drainage facilities, which are, pay items. Items of like or related nature are grouped together to facilitate checking and for ready reference. The column headings for pay items shall read the same as the description for the pay item shown in the Engineer's Estimate.

Separate columns shall be provided for each size and type of pipe culvert. Circular reinforced concrete pipe shall be shown by size only, where the method of excavation and backfill shown on the Standard Plans will apply. In such cases, the contractor will select the class of circular reinforced concrete pipe. Where circular reinforced concrete pipe is to be installed by other methods, the size and class of the associated length of circular reinforced concrete pipe shall be shown in the column headings. Oval shaped reinforced concrete pipe and reinforced concrete pipe arch shall be shown by size and class. Corrugated metal pipe culvert (steel or aluminum) shall be shown by size of pipe, wall thickness, and





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corrugation type (annular and/or helical). Where metal pipes require bituminous coating, lining, or invert paving, show them as such in the column heading for the pipe culverts involved.

The length of pipe culvert for each individual Drainage Unit shown on the drainage quantities sheet shall be the same estimated length of the pipe shown on the drainage profile.

Where two or more pipe materials meet the physical standards and hydraulic requirements for a culvert, the culvert shall be identified as alternative pipe culvert. A table of allowable pipe materials for alternative pipe culvert, similar to Table 2-2.11 shown herein, designating the type of material, size, class (when applicable), thickness, and protection shall be shown on the first sheet of the Drainage Quantities. Refer to Topic 853.3 of the Highway Design Manual.

When there are two or more sets of allowable pipe materials for alternative pipe of the same nominal size or hydraulic capacity, the pipe culvert shall be designated as alternative pipe culvert (APC) Type A, Type B, etc. Two such examples of this situation are shown in Table 2-2.11:

- (1) 450 mm APC (Type A), 450 mm APC (Type B). and
- (2) 900 mm APC (Type A), 900 mm APC (Type B).

When there is only one set of allowable pipe materials for alternative pipe culvert of the same nominal size or hydraulic capacity, the type of alternative pipe culvert shall not be designated. Examples of this situation are shown in Table 2-2.11 for 600 mm APC.

TABLE 2-2.11

ALTERNATIVE PIPE CULVERTS													
ALLO	ALLOWABLE PIPE MATERIAL AND PROTECTION												
	RCP		CS	SP			CA	AP					
DESIGNATION	Size (mm)	Size (mm)	Thick (mm)	Bitum. Coat	Bitum. Paved Invert	Size (mm)	Thick (mm)	Bitum. Coat	Bitum. Paved Invert				
450 mm APC (TYPE A)	450	450*	1.63	NO	NO	450*	1.5	NO	NO				
450 mm APC (TYPE B)	450	600*	1.63	YES	NO	600*	1.5	NO	NO				
600 mm APC	600	750*	2.01	YES	YES	_ -		_ -	_ -				
900 mm APC (TYPE A)	900	1050*	2.77	YES	YES	1050*	3.4	NO	NO				
900 mm APC (TYPE B)	900	900*	2.01	YES	NO	900*	2.7	NO	NO				

Note: 900 mm Alternative Pipe Inlets and 900 mm Alternative Pipe Risers used with the alternative pipe culverts shown in this table shall be either Precast Concrete Pipe or Corrugated Steel Pipe (1.63 mm thick).

^{*} Either helical or annular corrugations are allowable.





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Structure excavation, structure backfill, and culvert beddings required for installation of culverts shall not be shown on the Drainage Quantities Sheet. These items are not paid for separately. They are included in the price paid per meter for the culvert.

Structure excavation, structure backfill, and pervious backfill required for construction of all culvert headwalls, endwalls, and wingwalls shall not be shown on the drainage list, since the items are not paid for separately. The items of structure excavation, structure backfill and pervious backfill are included in the price paid per cubic meter for the concrete to construct such facilities.

Pipe inlets and pipe risers shall be shown under separate columns for the size, type, and thickness (where applicable). The dimension shown in the entries for the individual pay lengths shall be the 'H' dimension expressed to the nearest 0.02 m. Concrete bases for pipe inlets and pipe risers are usually paid for by the cubic meter as minor concrete (minor structure). The quantities for the concrete bases shall be listed under the column heading of "Minor Concrete (Minor Structure)". Quantities of minor concrete (minor structure) shall be shown to the nearest 0.01m³.

Concrete drainage inlets such as those shown on Standard Plans D72 and D73; and pipe headwalls as shown on Standard Plan D89 are usually paid for by the cubic meter as minor concrete (minor structure). The quantities for such shall be listed under the column heading of "Minor Concrete (Minor Structure)". Quantities of minor concrete (minor structure) shall be shown to the nearest 0.01 m³.

Frames, grates, and covers for drainage inlets (both concrete and pipe inlets) are normally paid for by the kilogram as miscellaneous iron and steel. A separate column should be used for the item of miscellaneous iron and steel. The type of grate may be shown in a separate column or may be referred to in the description column.

Cast-in-place reinforced concrete box culverts and any associated headwalls, wingwalls, endwalls, and warped wingwalls are paid for by the cubic meter of concrete (usually Class 1 concrete) and by the kilogram for bar reinforcing steel required for construction of such facilities.

Precast reinforced concrete box culverts are paid for by length (meter).

Headwalls, endwalls, and warped wingwalls for pipe culverts 1500 mm and greater in diameter are paid for in the same manner as wingwalls for concrete box culverts.

Separate columns for Class 1 concrete (structure) and bar reinforcing steel shall be used when box culverts, concrete arch culverts, and headwalls, endwalls, or warped wingwalls for large diameter pipe culverts are to be constructed. When conditions require isolation of quantities for construction of specific structures, the column headings and items of work may be more specialized [for example: Class 1 concrete (box culvert) and bar reinforcing steel (box culvert) for box culvert construction].

Separate columns shall be used for the various existing drainage facilities, which are to be removed, reset, remodeled, adjusted, relaid, modified, abandoned, reconstructed, or salvaged. Remodeling, adjusting, or modifying existing concrete drainage inlets may be paid for by the cubic meter of minor concrete (minor structure) necessary to perform the work involved or may be paid for by the unit (each).

Separate columns are used for such items as flared end sections, pipe downdrains, downdrain slip joints, downdrain anchors, entrance tapers, rock slope protection, and concrete used for slope protection, gutter lining, ditch lining, and channel lining. Such concrete is not be designated by class or as minor concrete in the Engineer's Estimate or on the plans.

Certain pay items such as "minor concrete (minor structure)" and "miscellaneous iron and steel" are usually designated as final pay quantities. Final pay quantities are to be designated on the Engineer's Estimate using (F) or (S-F) as appropriate for the item involved. Do not identify final pay items on the plans.





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Items of work shown in the columns which are not a separate pay item, but are included in other items of work, should be indicated with the symbol "(N)" in the column heading for such items and by adding the following note to the sheet:

(N) = Not a separate pay item, for information only.

Where the Drainage Quantities consists of one sheet, quantity totals for each pay item column shall appear at the bottom of the sheet. Where the Drainage Quantities consists of more than one sheet, sheet totals shall be shown as subtotal at the bottom of each individual sheet and the project totals for each pay item column shall appear on the last sheet of the Drainage Quantities.

Notes

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Section 2 - Project Plans

June 2001

2-2.12 Sanitary Sewer Plans, Profiles, Details, and Quantities

Where extensive or complex sewer work is to be performed as contract work, separate Sewer Plan Sheets shall be included in the project plans.

Existing sewer facilities shall appear as dropouts in the background. Proposed sewer work shall be shown as solid lines. Indicate what work is to be performed on existing facilities such as "Remove," "Relocate," or "Abandon".

Clearly define sewer work as to which is to be done by our contractor and which is to be done by others.

Where new sewer lines are to be constructed as contract items, profiles along such lines shall be included in the plans.

Where a large number of sewer details are to be included or where a large number of sewer pay items are involved, separate sheets should be prepared to show sewer details and sewer quantities. Do not add sewer details or the sewer quantity list to the sewer plan (layout) sheet where such addition would produce sheets that are cluttered, unreadable, or confusing. When final pay items are included in the sanitary sewer quantities, the final pay quantities are to be designated on the Engineer's Estimate using (F) or (S-F) as appropriate for the item involved. Do not identify final pay items on the plans.

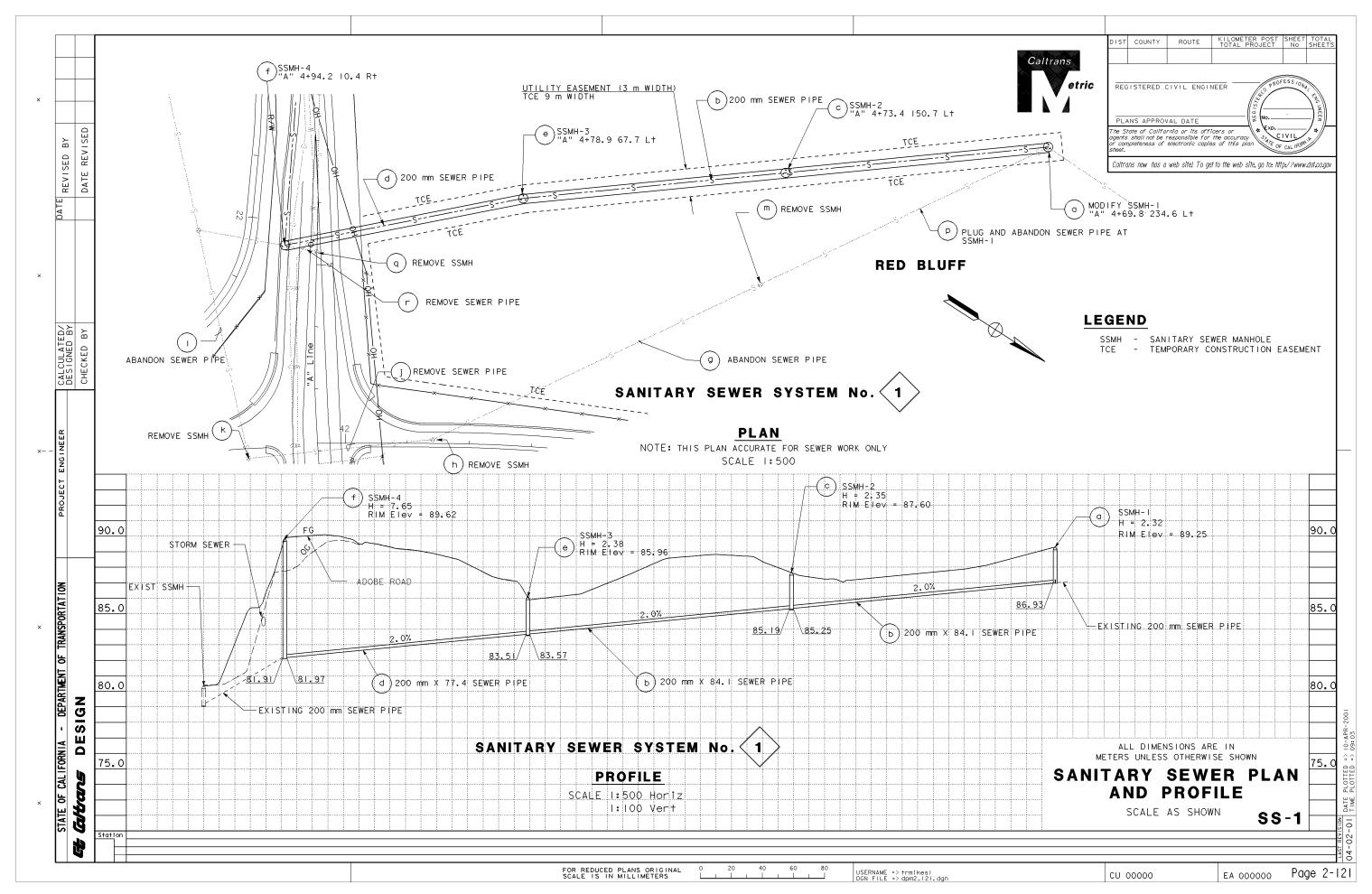
Each sheet of the Sewer Plans shall have the following note included on them: "This plan accurate for Sewer work only."

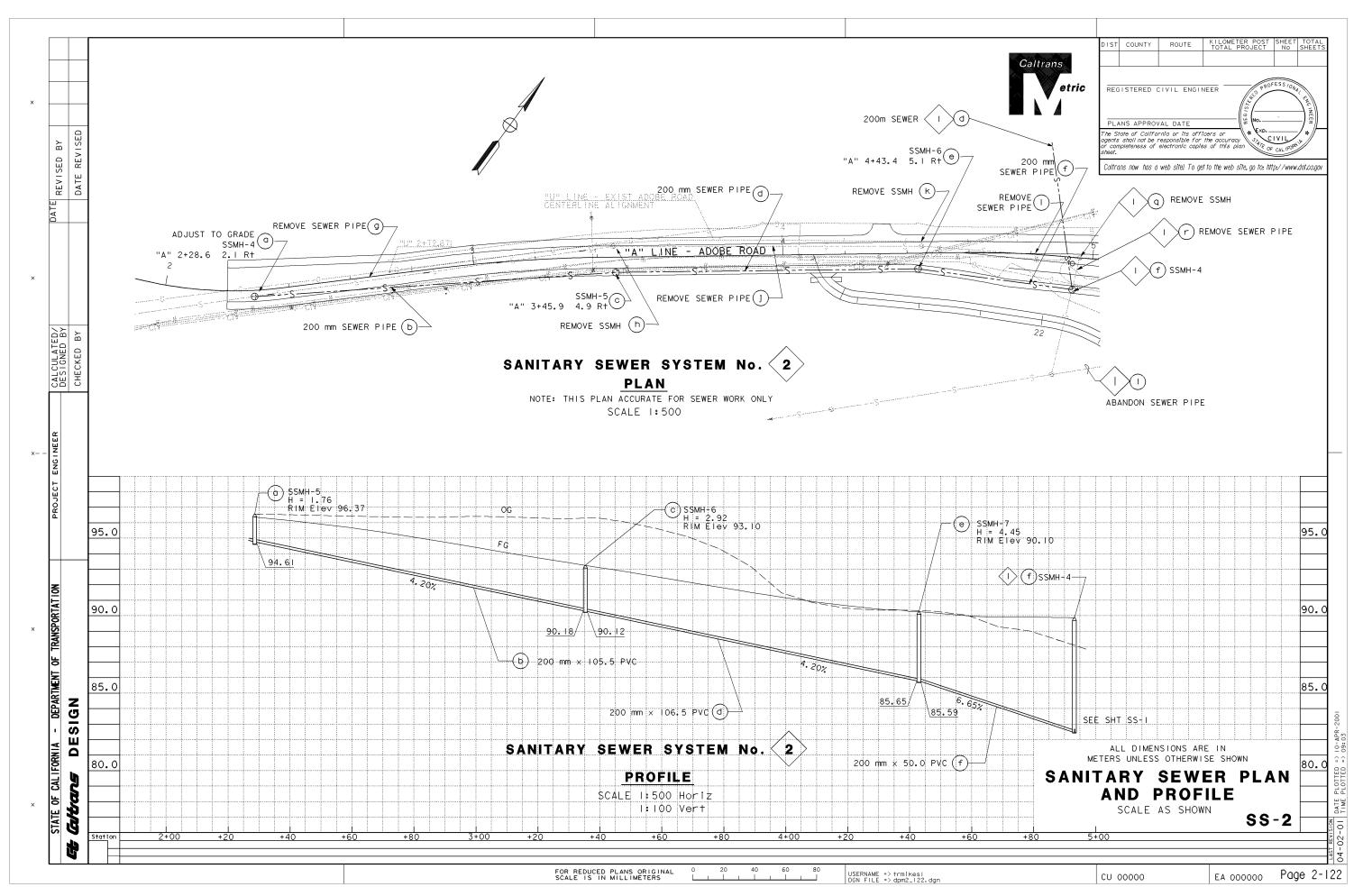
When using Standard Drawings from other agencies, enlarge drawings so when reduced to 279 mm x 432 mm (11"x17") size they will be readable.

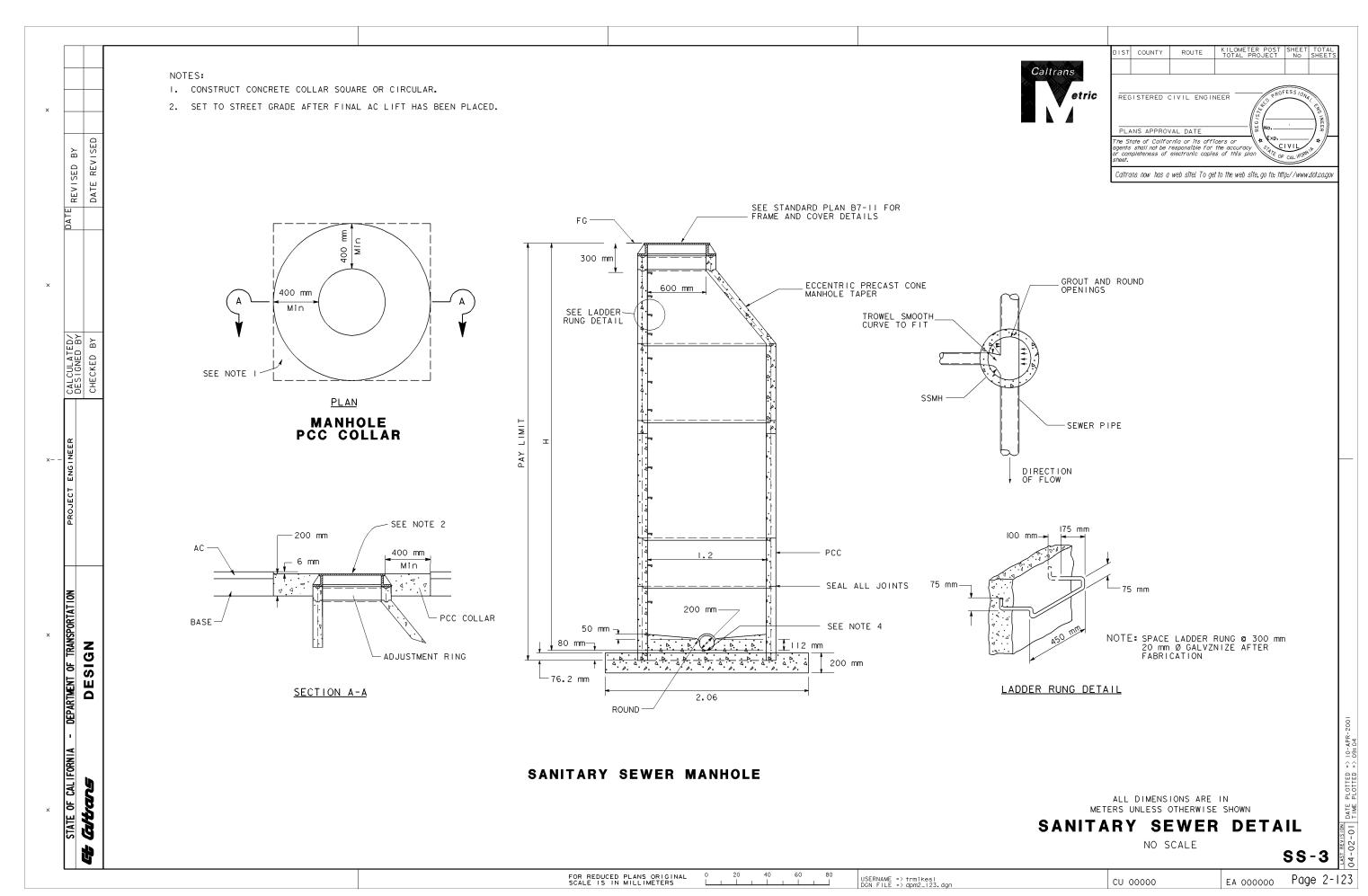




Section 2 - Project Plans	June 2001







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SANITARY SEWER QUANTITIES

DATE REVISED BY
DATE REVISED

CALCULATED/ DESIGNED BY CHECKED BY

STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION CALEGORY

SEWER PLAN SHEET NO.	SYSTEM NO.	UNIT NO.	200 mm SANITARY SEWER PIPE	REMOVE SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE	REMOVE SANITARY SEWER PIPE	ABANDON SANITARY SEWER PIPE	ADUST SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE TO GRADE	MODIFY SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE	B SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE	FRAME AND COVER	HEIGHT OF MANHOLE	DESCRIPTION	STATION/OFFSET (FOR MANHOLES ONLY)	SYSTEM NO.	UNIT NO.
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		b	84.1												Ь
		С							2.5	- 1	2.35	CONSTRUCT SSMH-2	"A"4+73 150.7 L+		C
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		e f							2.5 7.8	1	2.38 7.65	CONSTRUCT SSMH-3 CONSTRUCT SSMH-4	"A"4+79 67.7 L†		e f
		g				ı			1.8	'	1.65	PLUG AND ABANDON EXISTING PIPE AT SSMH-3			a
		h		1		'						REMOVE EXISTING MANHOLE	"R3"42+28 I.2 L†		h
		1		'	59.8							REMOVE EXISTING SEWER LINE	113 42.20 1.2 L1		i
		k		l	33.0							REMOVE EXISTING MANHOLE	"R3"41+69 4.9 R†		k
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SANITARY SEWER QUANTITIES

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Section 2 - Project Plans

June 2001

2-2.13 Utility Plans and Details

Existing utilities are to be clearly and accurately depicted on the project plans. Where utilities are to be relocated, existing and final location of the utilities are to be shown on the project plans. Where extensive or complex utility systems are to be shown, separate sheets of utility plans and details shall be included in the project plans.

It is responsibility of the project engineer to provide Right of Way Utility section with appropriate prints of geometric plans, profiles, and cross sections as required for the purposes of determining the location, possible utility conflicts, and negotiating utility agreements. This information should be provided to the utility section when geometric approval is obtained. The utility section will provide the project engineer with any corrections and additions to the preliminary utility plan after review by the utility companies. This information shall be included in the final utility plans.

Exceptions to including utility facilities as part of the project plans may be made where the nature of the work to be done is such that there is little likelihood of damage to existing facilities. Examples of such projects are grooving, asphalt concrete overlays, or landscaping.

High risk utilities must be shown in accordance with departmental policy on high and low risk underground facilities within the right of way. High risk facilities are identified in the "Policy on High and Low Risk Underground Facilities within Highway Rights of Way" and in Standard Special Provision 8.02. If high risk utilities are involved on the project, both elevation and horizontal alignment of the facilities or only horizontal alignment need be shown on the plans. Refer to the "Policy on High and Low Risk Underground Facilities within Highway Rights of Way".

Generally, alignment and elevation for high risk facilities need not be shown for:

• resurfacing, pavement markers, grinding, grooving, and curb ramp projects where planned excavation is 150 millimeters or less below the existing ground level and

 pavement removal or trenching beneath existing pavement where planned excavation is 300 millimeters or less below the existing road surface.

Only horizontal alignment is necessary if the high risk facility is more than 1.1 m below the lowest planned work or when the facility is 1.2 m or more horizontally from the side of the excavation. If the high risk facility is more than 1.1 m below the lowest planned work, it should be noted on the plan as "Depth exceeds 1.1 m below planned work".

All projects must conform to the "Policy on High and Low Risk Underground Facilities within Highway Rights of Way". Submit any deviation from the policy to Chief, Office of Resolutions of Necessity, Encroachments and Resource Conservation in the Design Program for approval. Include a copy of the approval with the PS&E submittal

Existing utilities should be shown dropped out unless they would not be readable on prints or reductions. If they will not be readable, they should be darkened sufficiently to become readable as well as distinguishable from the new or relocated facilities. The utility plans shall show what work is to be performed, such as remove, relocate, abandoned or new installations. Clearly define utility work as to which is to be done by our contractor and which to be done by others. State-owned facilities shall be shown where they may affect the work. Utilities to be relocated (or removed or installed) prior to construction should be labeled on the plans as "To be relocated (or removed or installed) by others."

Partial cross sections showing the relation of an existing utility to a proposed drainage pipe or bridge footing should be shown on the plans to avoid conflicts. This is critical if hazardous pipe lines are involved.

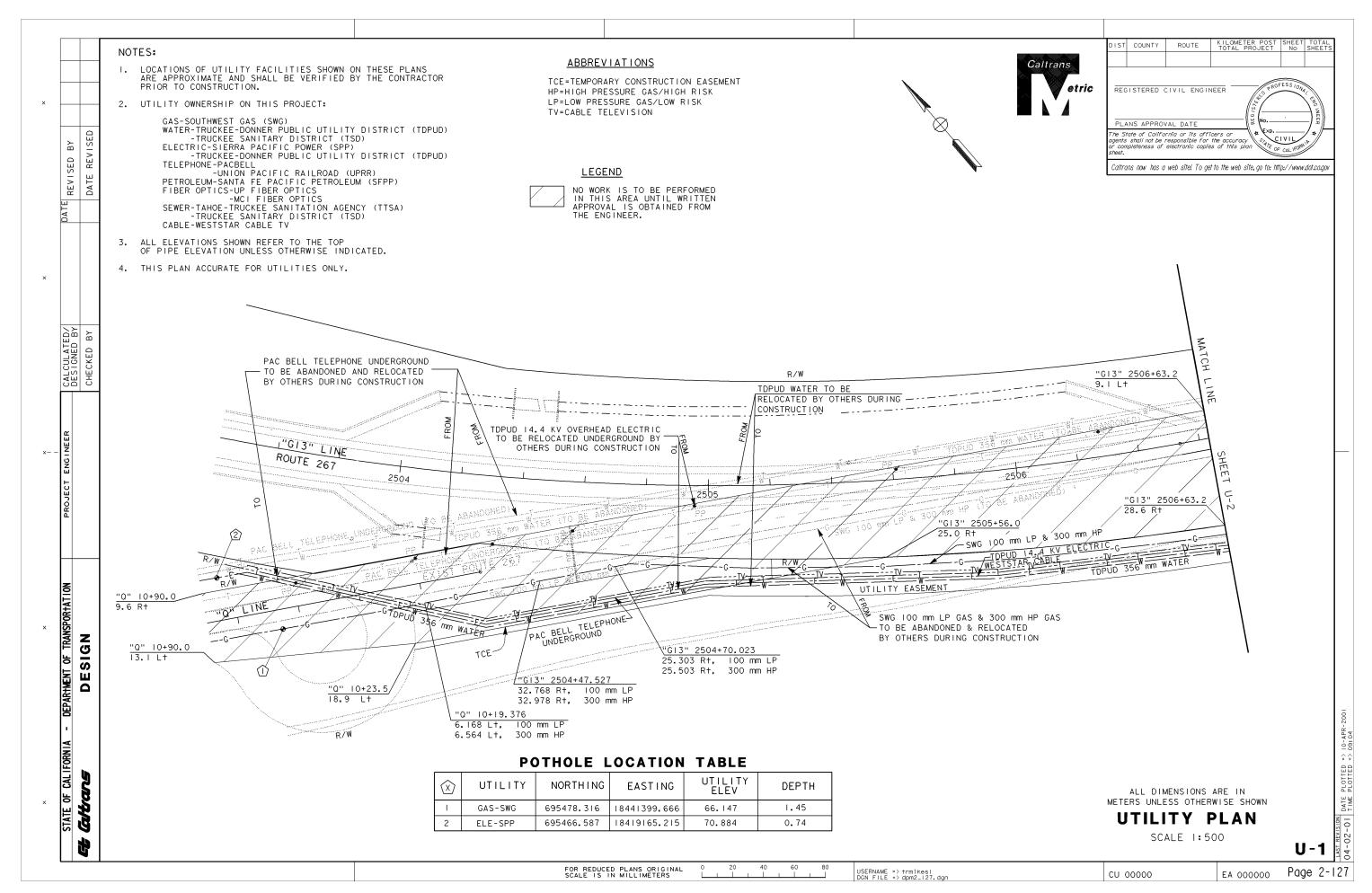
Pot holing generally is required prior to advertising where high risk underground facilities may be affected.

Each sheet of the Utility Plans shall have the following note included on them: "This plan accurate for Utility work only."





Section 2 - Project Plans	June 2001







Section 2 - Project Plans

June 2001

2-2.14 Transportation Management Plans

Plans for project transportation management are to be included in the set of project plans as part of the project's overall Transportation Management Plan to minimize activity-related traffic delays and accidents. The plans should include, but not be limited to, advance closure signs, closure alerts using portable changeable message signs, and detour signing. The project's overall Transportation Management Plan has the goal of congestion relief during project construction activities by managing traffic flow through and around the project area.

Criteria for developing the overall Transportation Management Plan for the project is included in the publication, "Transportation Management Plan Guidelines", prepared by Traffic Operations Program - Office of Systems Management Operations.





Section 2 - Project Plans	June 2001



	DIST	COUNTY	ROUTE	KILOMETER POST TOTAL PROJECT	SHEET No	TOTAL SHEETS	
4							
etric	REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER						
	PLANS APPROVAL DATE					-/ 🖫	
	The State of Colifornia or its officers or agents shall not be responsible for the accuracy or completeness of electronic copies of this plan						

Caltrans now has a web site! To get to the web site, go to: http://www.dot.ca.go

		MESSAGE		_
PCMS	LOCATIONS*	FIRST FLASH	SECOND FLASH	REMARKS
1	NB ROUTE 405 GORE OF SANTA MONICA BIVO ON-RAMP	R† LANE CLOSED @ MULHOLND	EXPECT DELAY	34-HR EXTENDED WEEKEND CLOSURE OPERATING HOURS: 9:00 am Sunday 1 Midnight Sunday
2	NB ROUTE 405 MAINLINE RIGHT SHOULDER BETWEEN WILSHIRE BIVD ON AND OFF-RAMPS	R+ LANE CLOSED @ MULHOLND	EXPECT DELAY	34-HR EXTENDED WEEKEND CLOSURE OPERATING HOURS: 9:00 am Sunday Midnight Sunday
3	NB ROUTE 405 SHOULDER AREA 1000 METERS UPSTREAM OF SUNSET BIVD OFF-RAMP	R+ LANE CLOSED @ MULHOLND	EXPECT DELAY	34-HR EXTENDED WEEKEND CLOSURE OPERATING HOURS: 9:00 am Sunday Midnight Sunday
4	NB ROUTE 405 SHOULDER AREA 500 METERS UPSTREAM OF GETTY CENTER DRIVE OFF-RAMP NEAR CALL BOX #342	R+ LANE CLOSED @ MULHOLND	EXPECT DELAY	34-HR EXTENDED WEEKEND CLOSURE OPERATING HOURS: 9:00 am Sunday Midnight Sunday
5	NB SEPULVEDA BIVD RIGHT SHOULDER AREA SOUTH OF SKIRBALL CENTER DRIVE	SEPULVDA BIVd CLOSED	AT VALLEY VISTA	NB SEPULVEDA BIVO CLOSURE
6	NB ROUTE 405 SHOULDER AREA 500 METERS SOUTH OF VENTURA BIVd OFF-RAMP	SEPULVDA BIVd DETOUR	USE BURBANK BIVd	NB SEPULVEDA BIVO CLOSURE
7	SB SEPULVEDA BIVD 400 METERS NORTH OF VENTURA BIVD	SEPULVDA BIVd CLOSED	AT VALLEY VISTA	SB SEPULVEDA BIVO CLOSURE
8	WB VENTURA BIVD 400 METERS EAST OF SEPULVEDA BIVD	SEPULVDA BIVd CLOSED	AT VALLEY VISTA	SB SEPULVEDA BIVO CLOSURE
9	EB VENTURA BIVD 400 METERS WEST OF NORTHBOUND 405 ON-RAMP	SEPULVDA BIVd CLOSED	AT VALLEY VISTA	SB SEPULVEDA BIVO CLOSURE
(0)	SB ROUTE 405 SHOULDER AREA 100 METERS UPSTREAM OF VALLEY VISTA OFF-RAMP	SEPULVDA BIVd DETOUR	USE VALLEY VISTA	SB SEPULVEDA BIVO CLOSURE

NOTE: * PCMS LOCATIONS TO BE CONFIRMED BY THE ENGINEER BEFORE THE ACTUAL CLOSURE.

<u>LEGEND</u>

PCMS = PORTABLE CHANGEABLE MESSAGE SIGN

TRANSPORTATION MANAGEMENT PLAN (PORTABLE CHANGEABLE MESSAGE SIGN LOCATIONS)

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THIS PLAN ACCURATE FOR TRANSPORTATION MANAGEMENT WORK ONLY.

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ROUTE 101

MULHOLLAND DRIVE

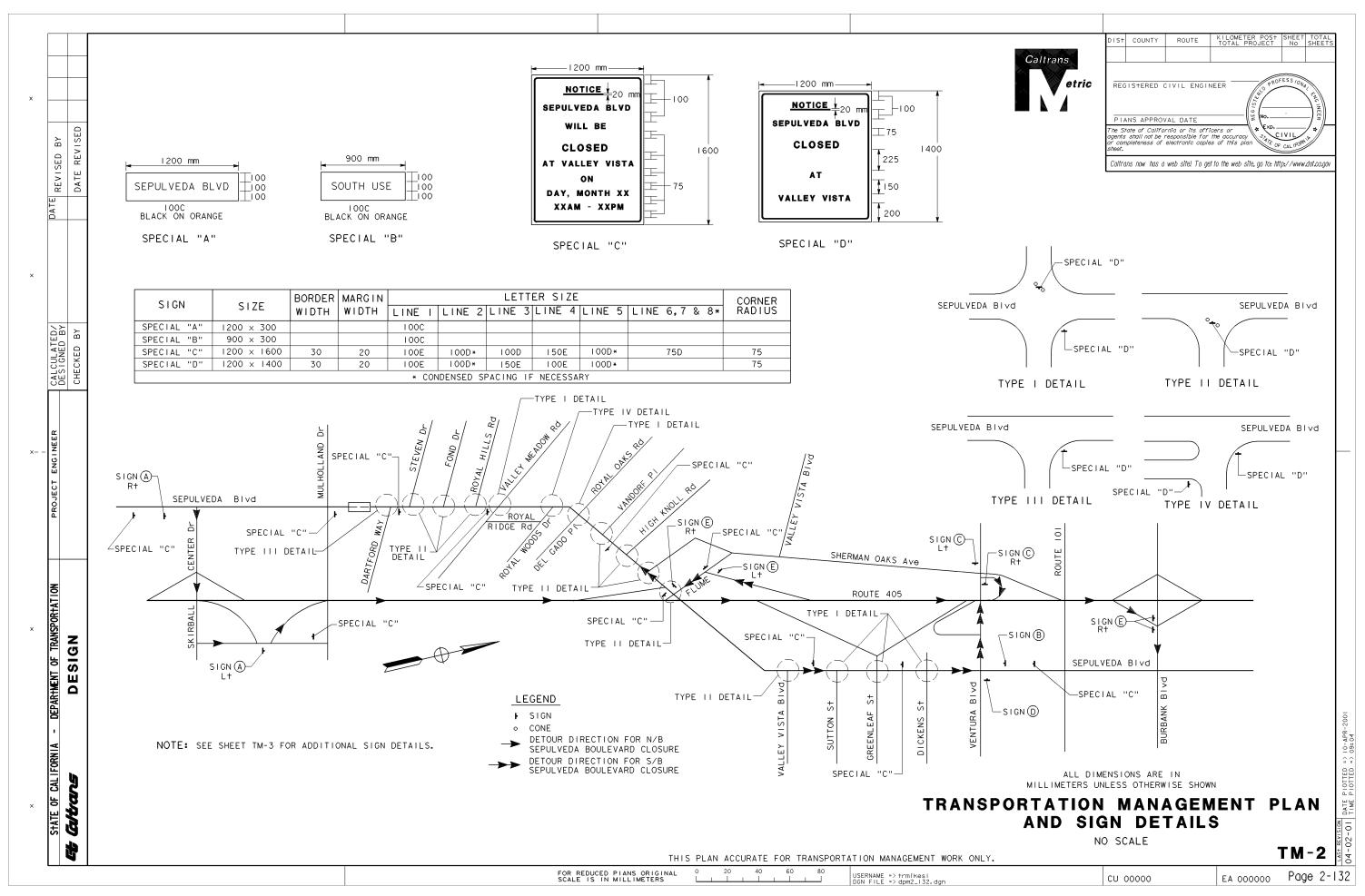
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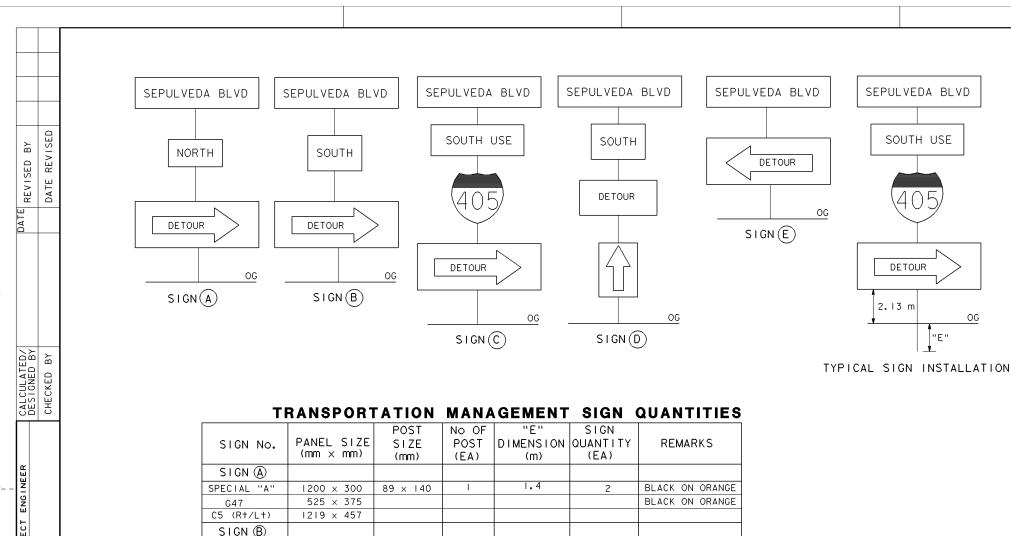
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STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION COLECUS.

DESIGN





		POST	No OF	"E"	SIGN	
SIGN No.	PANEL SIZE	SIZE	POST	DIMENSION		REMARKS
	(mm × mm)	(mm)	(EA)	(m)	(EA)	
SIGN (A)						
SPECIAL "A"	1200 × 300	89 × 140	I	1.4	2	BLACK ON ORANGE
G47	525 × 375					BLACK ON ORANGE
C5 (R+/L+)	1219 × 457					
SIGN ®						
SPECIAL "A"	1200 × 300	89 × 140	I	1.4	1	BLACK ON ORANGE
G48	525 × 375					BLACK ON ORANGE
C5 (R+/L+)	1219 × 457					
SIGN ©						
SPECIAL "A"	1200 x 300	89 × 140	_	1.4	2	BLACK ON ORANGE
SPECIAL "B"	900 × 300					BLACK ON ORANGE
G-27-2	450 × 525					
C5 (R+/L+)	1219 × 457					
SIGN ①						
SPECIAL "A"	1200 x 300	89 × 140	I	1.4	I	BLACK ON ORANGE
G48	525 × 375					BLACK ON ORANGE
C5A	750 × 375					
G36	525 × 375					BLACK ON ORANGE
SIGN (E)						
SPECIAL "A"	1200 × 300	89 × 140	I	1.4	4	BLACK ON ORANGE
C5 (R+/L+)	1219 × 457					
SPECIAL "C"	1200 × 1600	SEE NOTE #1	1		11	BLACK ON ORANGE
SPECIAL "D"		SEE NOTE #1	<u>'</u>			BLACK ON ORANGE
JI LOTAL D				l	21	DLACK ON ORANGE
TOTAL				42		

NOTE: 1. SPECIAL "C" AND "D" SIGNS TO BE PLACED ON BARRICADE WITH TWO RED FLAGS ON EACH SIGN.

- 2. SIGN LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE ONLY. EXACT LOCATIONS ARE TO BE DETERMINED BY THE ENGINEER TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE VISIBILITY.
- 3. IN LIEU OF WOOD POSTS, SIGNS MAY BE ATTACHED TO THE EXISTING UTILITY POSTS BY STRAP AND SADDLE METHOD.
- 4. SEE SHEET TM-2 FOR ADDITIONAL SIGN DETAILS.

- DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
DESIGN

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Galty.

TRANSPORTATION MANAGEMENT PLAN, SIGN DETAILS AND QUANTITIES

NO SCALE

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TM-3 EA 000000 Page 2-133

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PLANS APPROVAL DATE





Section 2 - Project Plans

June 2001

2-2.15 Stage Construction, Traffic Handling Plans, and Detours

These plans show the sequence of operation, work to be performed, materials to be used, and the traveled way to be used for all movements of traffic during each construction sequence.

Stage Construction and Traffic Handling Plans and Detour Plans shall be included in the project plans when detours or staging of the work is needed. Where sufficient information to construct detours cannot be shown on the Stage Construction and Traffic Handling Plans, separate Detour Plans shall be prepared.

Each stage shown on the Stage Construction Plan shall show the sequence of construction by symbols and corresponding legend. The symbols used shall show the following:

- (a) Existing roadbeds and those roadbeds completed on previous stage,
- (b) Construction to be performed in the stage shown,
- (c) Traffic direction and number of lanes available in the stage shown.

Existing roads or detours that have been replaced by permanent construction in previous stages shall not be shown on subsequent stages.

The Stage Construction Plans should contain sufficient alignment, profiles, and typical cross sections to construct temporary roadways in the stage sequence shown. It is not necessary to show profiles and typical cross sections on the Stage Construction Plan Sheets if they are clearly shown elsewhere in the project plans. However, if they are not shown on the Stage Construction Plans, reference should be made to the Project Plan Sheets that show same.

Traffic Handling Plans show how traffic is to be routed and maintained within the limits of the project. These plans are unique for each individual project. The plans show long-term closures of lanes and ramps, detours and the number of traffic lanes available for public traffic. Rerouting or detouring of traffic may require restriping of roadbeds.

Traffic Handling Plans should not be confused with Traffic Control System Standard Plans ("T" Series). Traffic Control System Plans show lane closures or ramp closures, which are for short periods of time. The traffic control systems shown on the Standard Plans are usually installed and removed on a daily basis.

The components of the Traffic Handling Plans consist of such items as channelizers, Class 1 delineators, portable delineators, barricades, construction area signs, flashing yellow beacons, temporary striping (edgelines, centerlines, lane lines, etc.), temporary pavement markings, temporary pavement markers, etc. The components of the Traffic Handling Plan are normally paid for as separate pay items.

Pay quantities may be summarized with the Traffic Handling Plans or on the summary of quantities sheet.

The Stage Construction and Traffic Handling Plans shall include temporary drainage, temporary signing, temporary striping, and temporary lighting requirements. Modification of existing traffic signals or installation of temporary signals may be required for stage construction and may be shown on the Electrical plan sheets provided a cross reference to the appropriate electrical plan sheet is included on the applicable stage construction plan sheet.

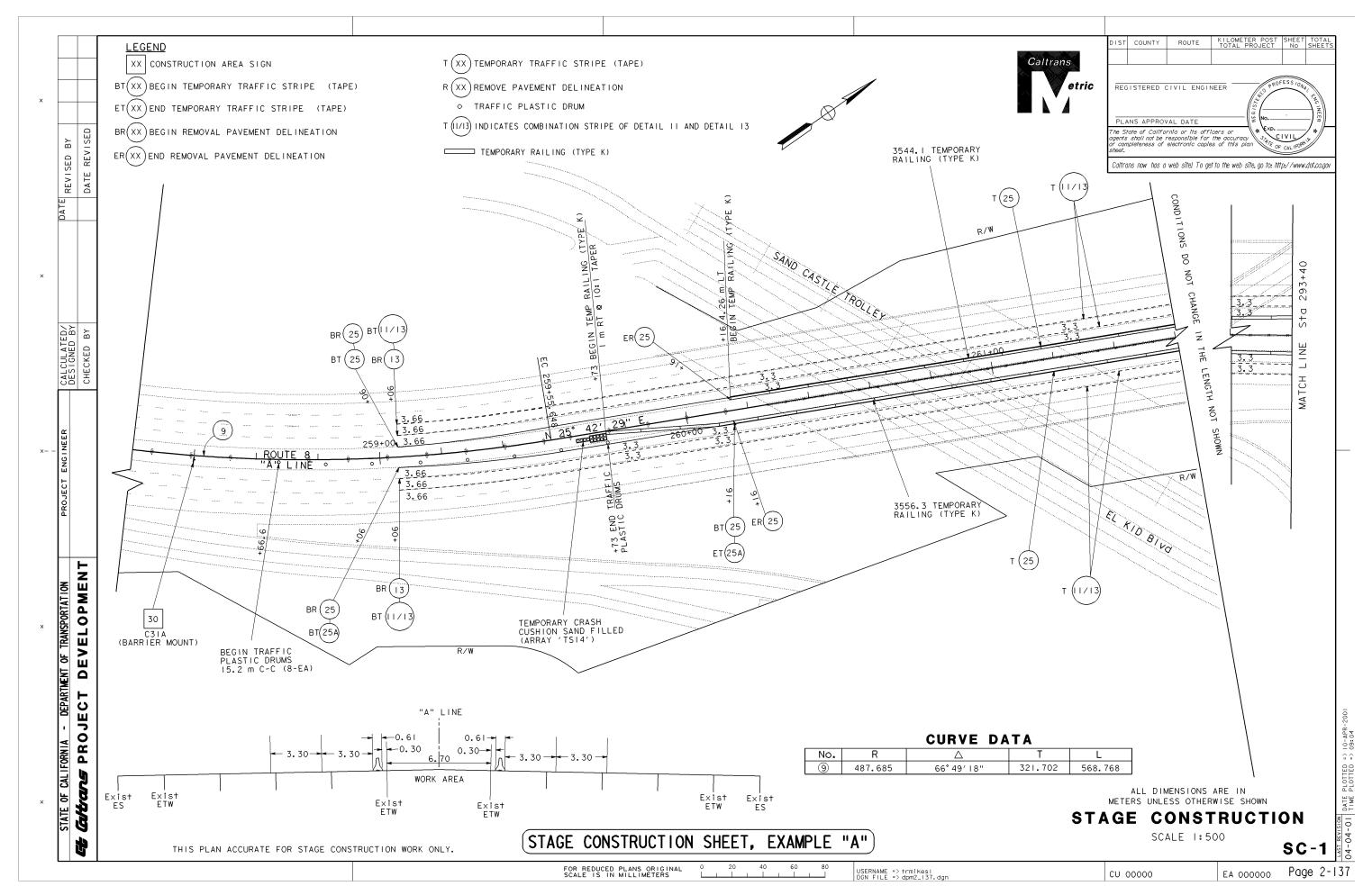
If utility installation or relocation work by others is to be coordinated with the Contractor's operations, such work shall be shown on the Stage Construction and Traffic Handling Plans and designated as work to be done by others. Cross references should be made to the Utility Plan Sheet that applies.

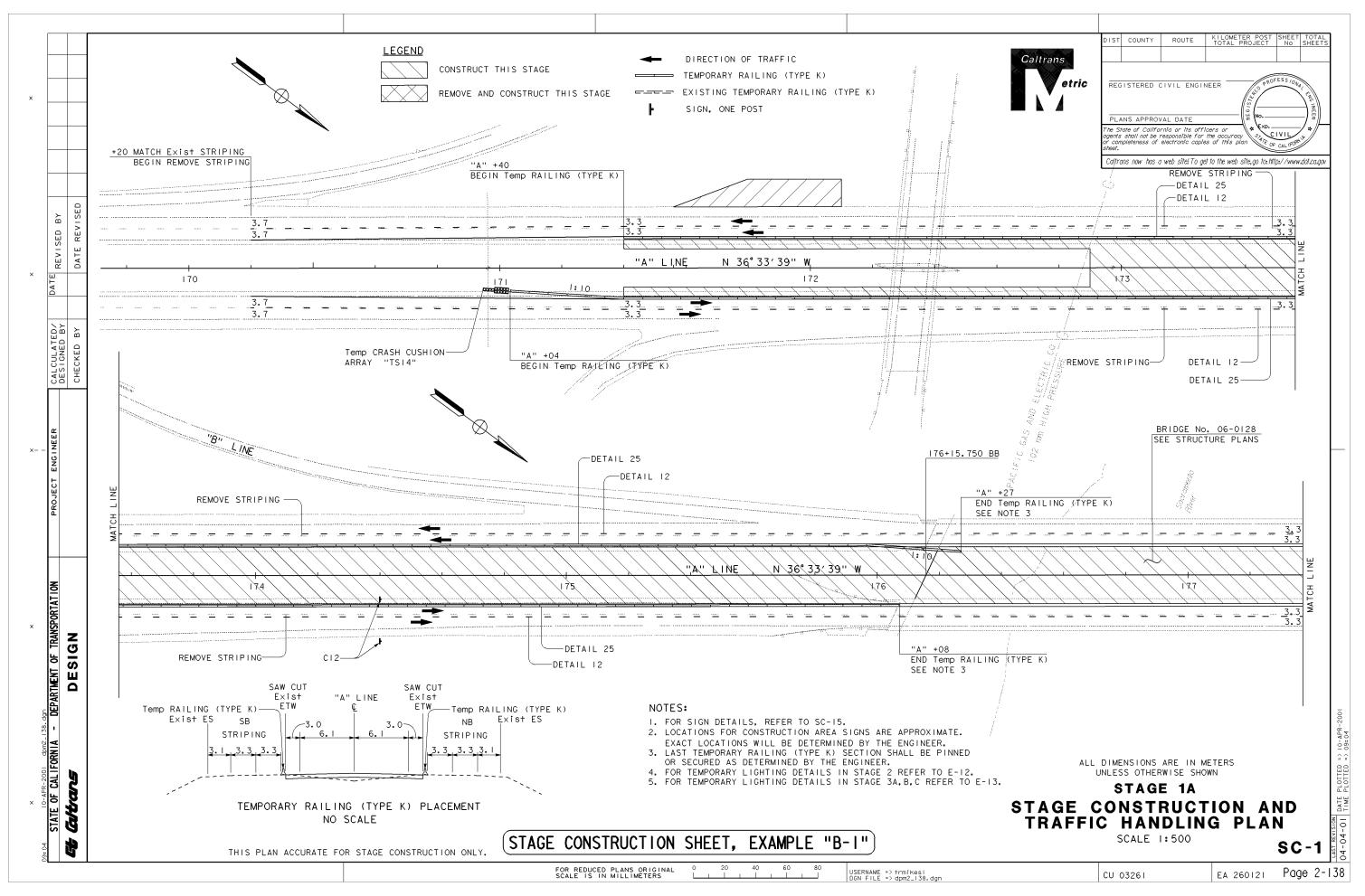
Each sheet of the Stage Construction Plan, Traffic Handling Plan, and Detour Plan shall have a note included on them as applicable to the work shown: Example: "This plan accurate for Stage Construction work only."

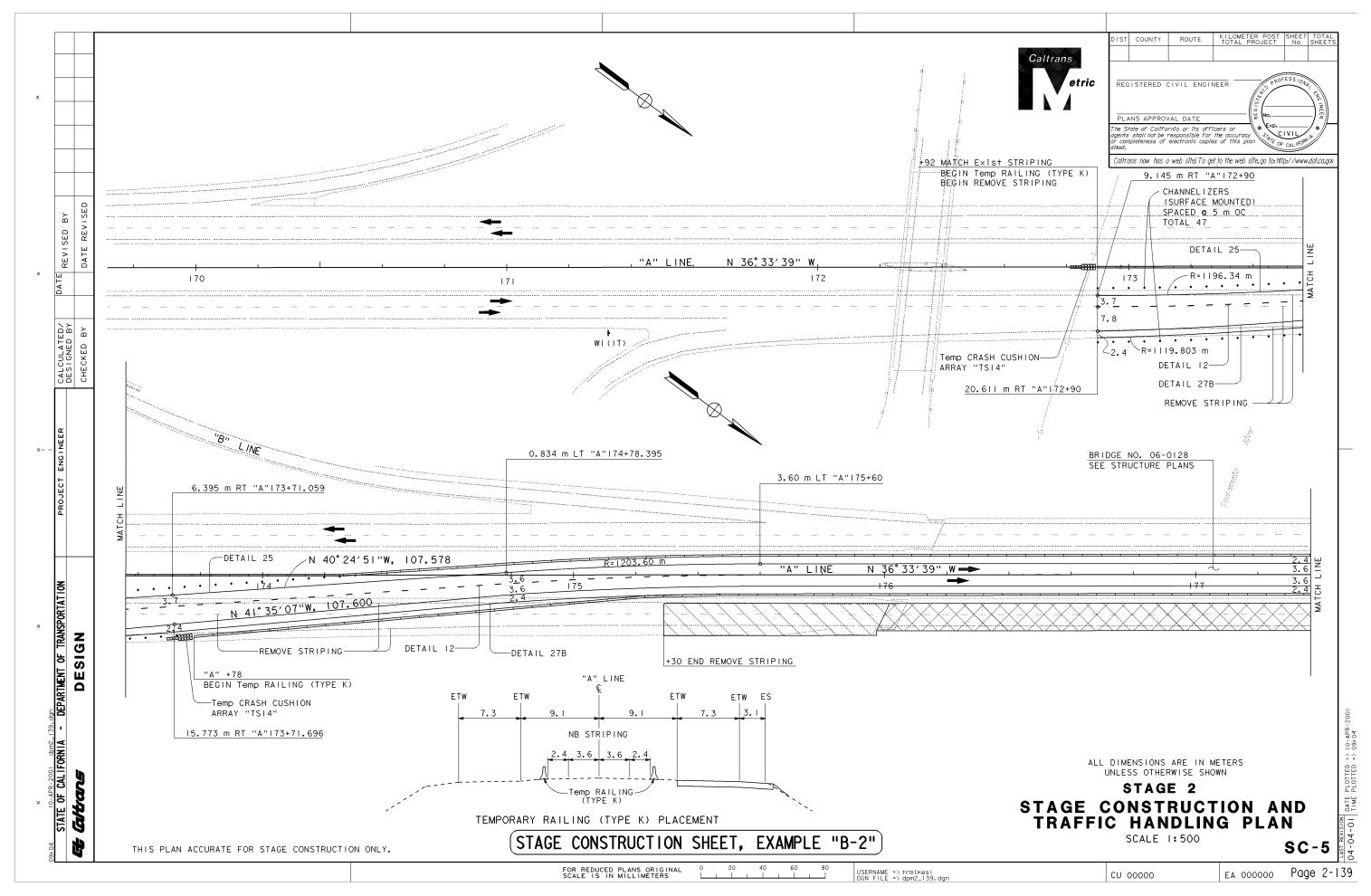


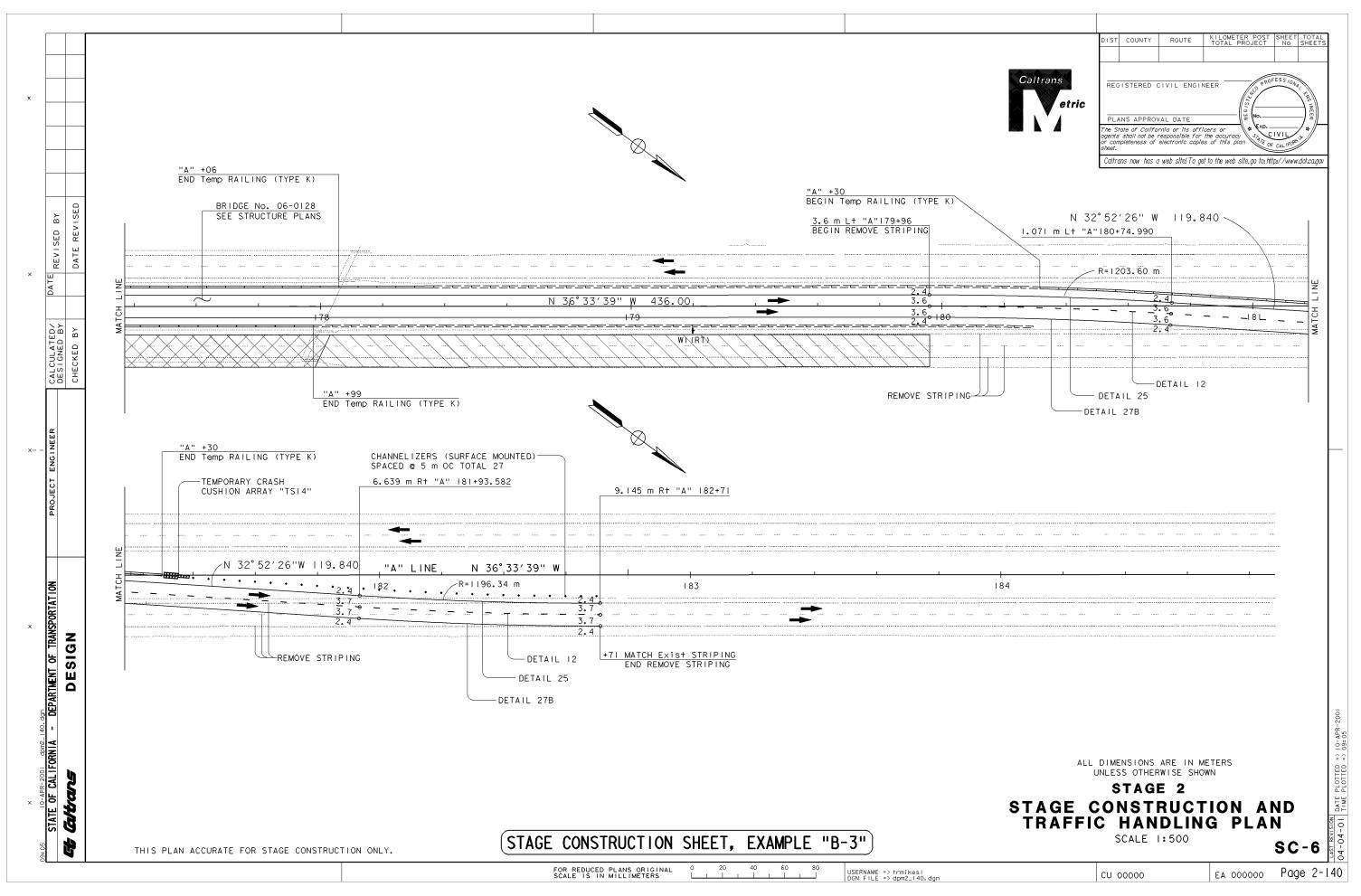


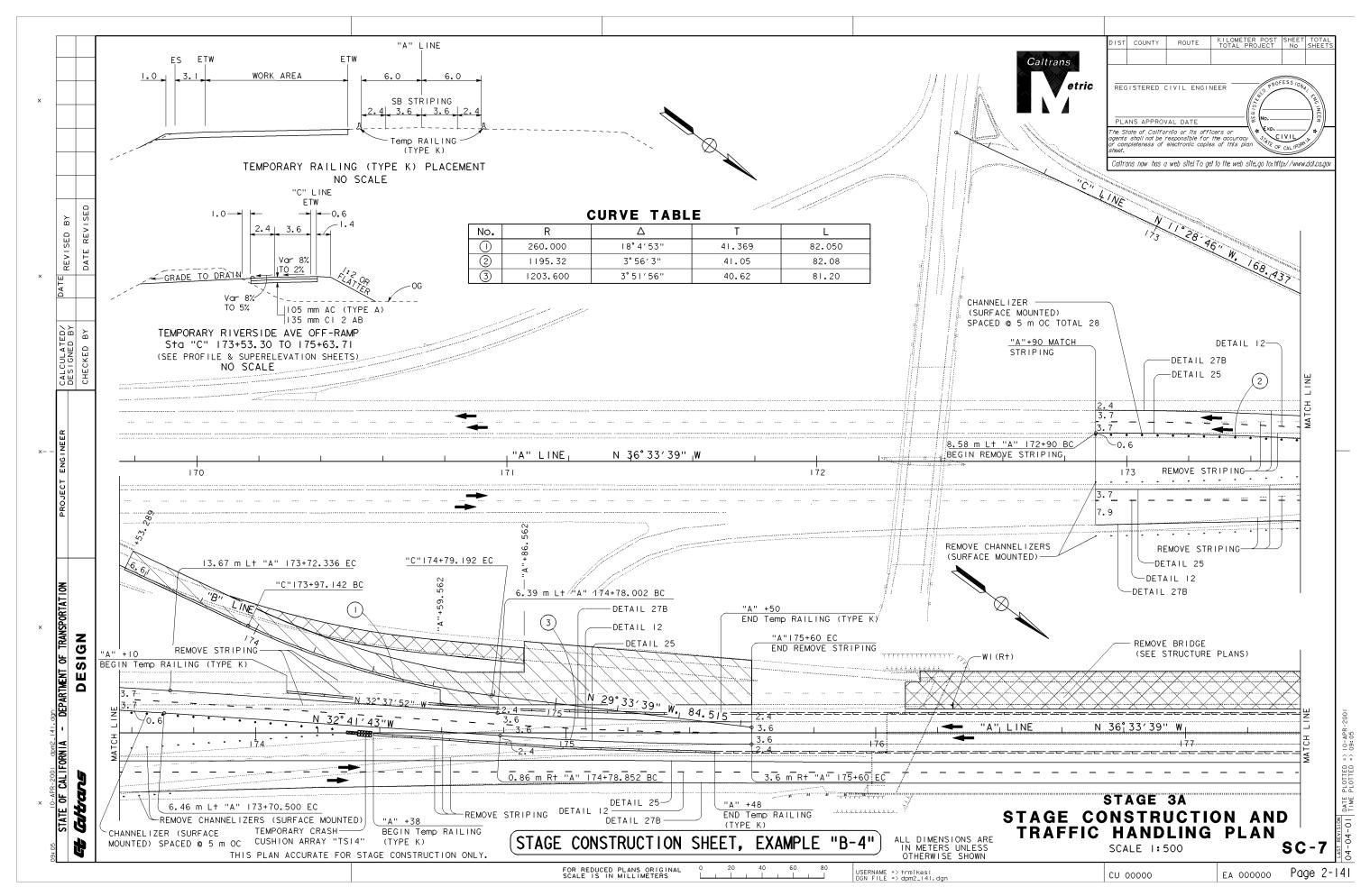
Section 2 - Project Plans	June 2001

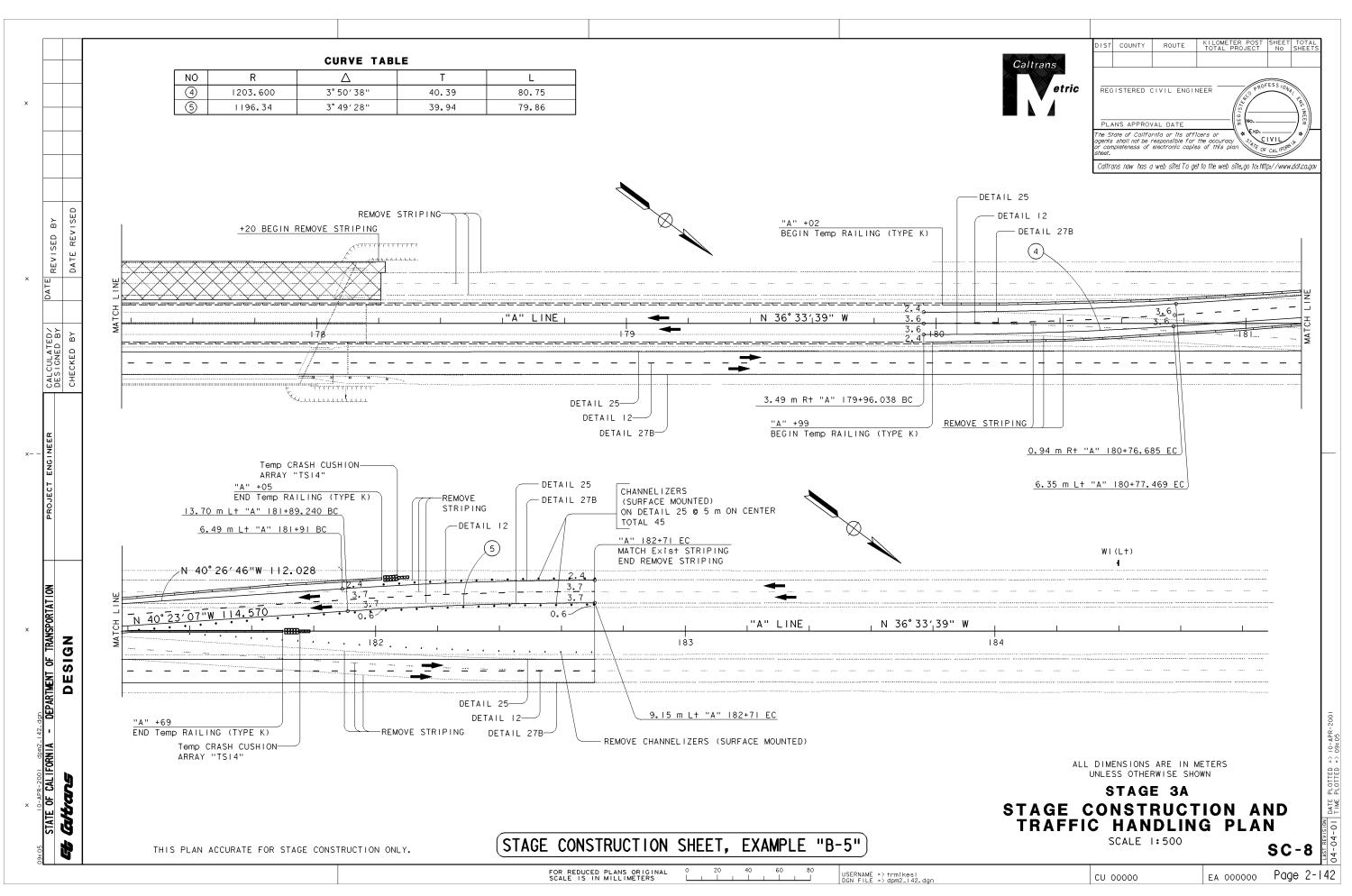


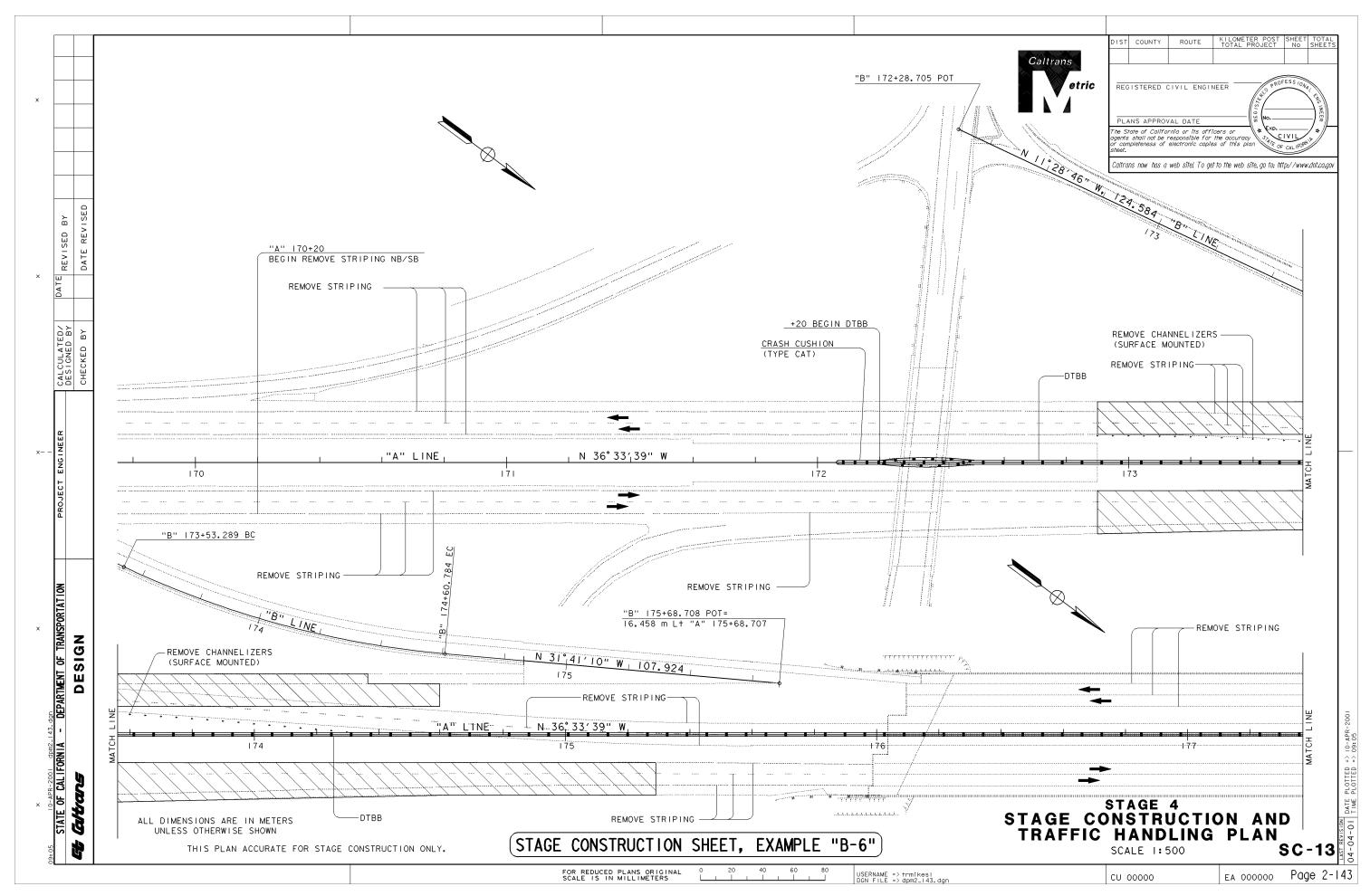


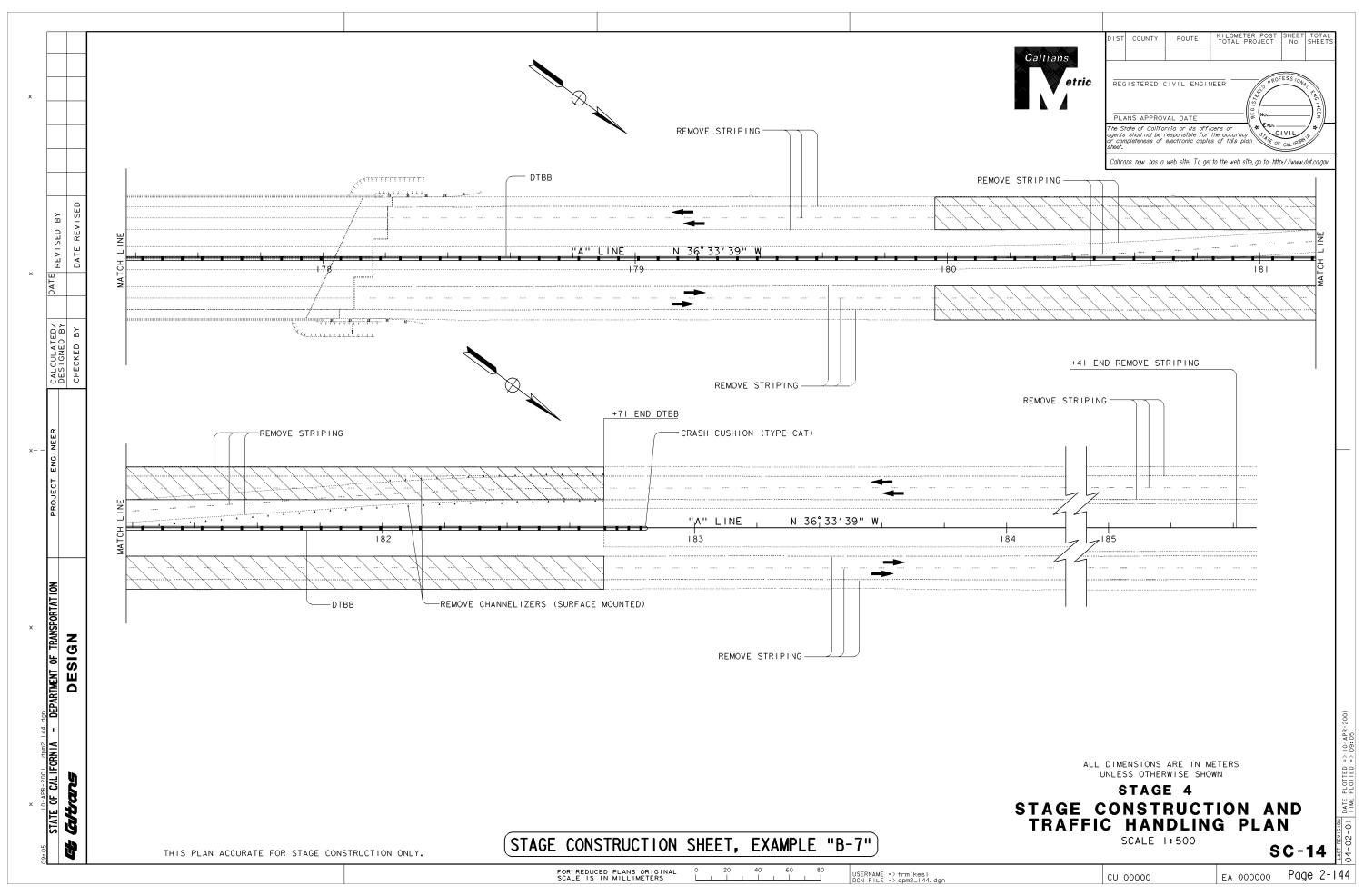












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CONSTRUCTION AREA SIGNS (STATIONARY MOUNTED)

SHEET No. (S)	CODE	SIGN MESSAGE	PANEL SIZE (mm)	No. OF POST AND SIZE	(*) EA	DESCRIPTION
SC-I AND SC-4	C12	NARROW LANE	1219 x 1219	I - 89 mm × 140 mm	4	STAGES IA
SC-5 TO SC-12	WI (Rt)	REVERSE TURN SIGN (FIRST CURVE RIGHT)	1219 x 1219	I - 89 mm × 140 mm	ı	STAGES 2, 3A, 3B AND 3C
SC-5 TO SC-12	WI (L+)	REVERSE TURN SIGN (FIRST CURVE LEFT)	1219 x 1219	I - 89 mm × 140 mm	1	STAGES 3A, 3B AND 3C

NOTES:

- I. (*) NUMBER OF SIGNS PER STAGE CONSTRUCTION.
- 2. SEE CONSTRUCTION AREA SIGNS, DETOUR LAYOUT AND TRAFFIC HANDLING PLANS FOR ADDITIONAL CONSTRUCTION AREA SIGNS.
- 3. EXACT SIGN LOCATION TO BE DETERMIED BY THE ENGINEER.

STAGE CONSTRUCTION AND TRAFFIC HANDLING PLAN

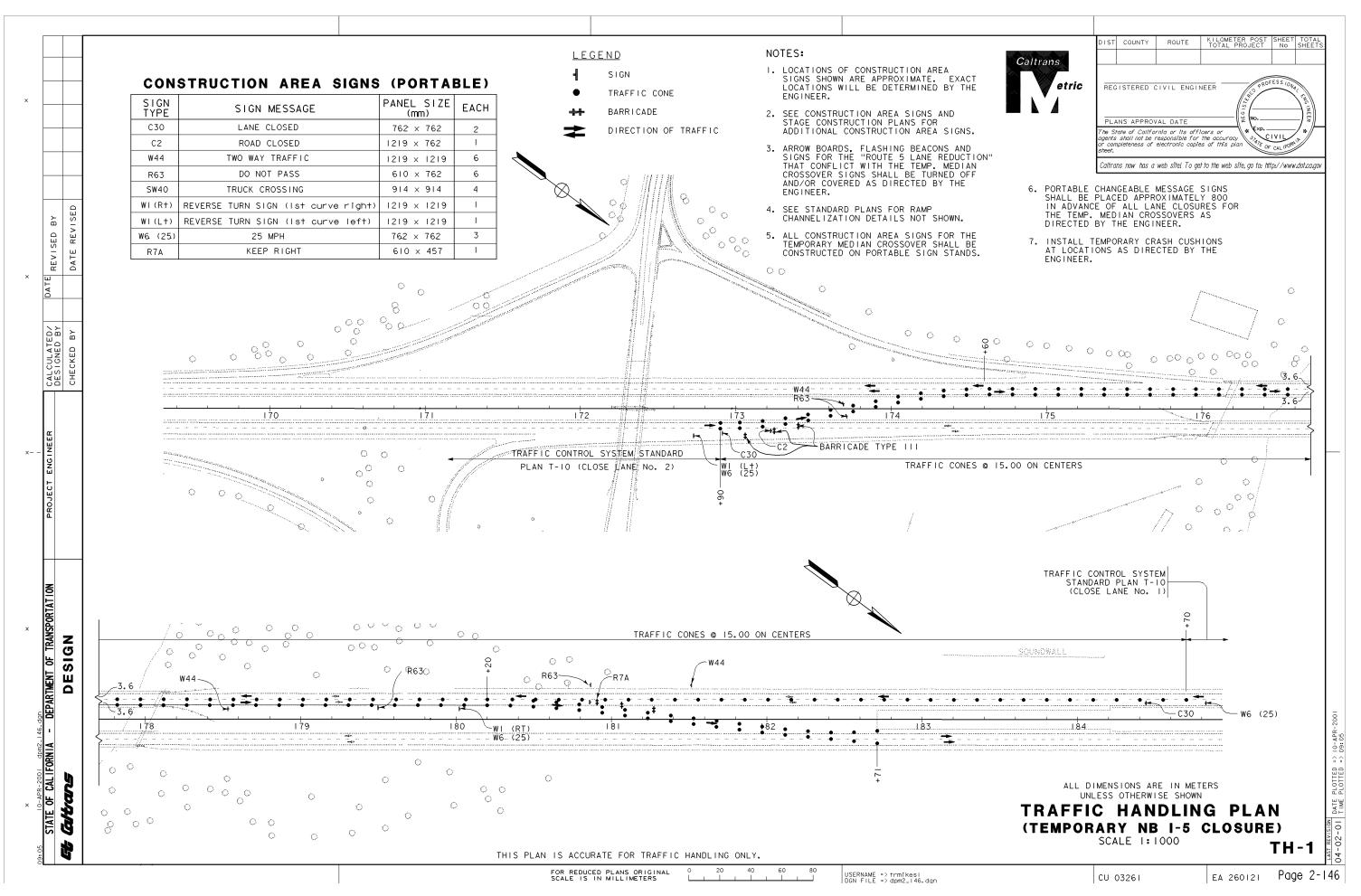
STAGE CONSTRUCTION SHEET, EXAMPLE "B-8"

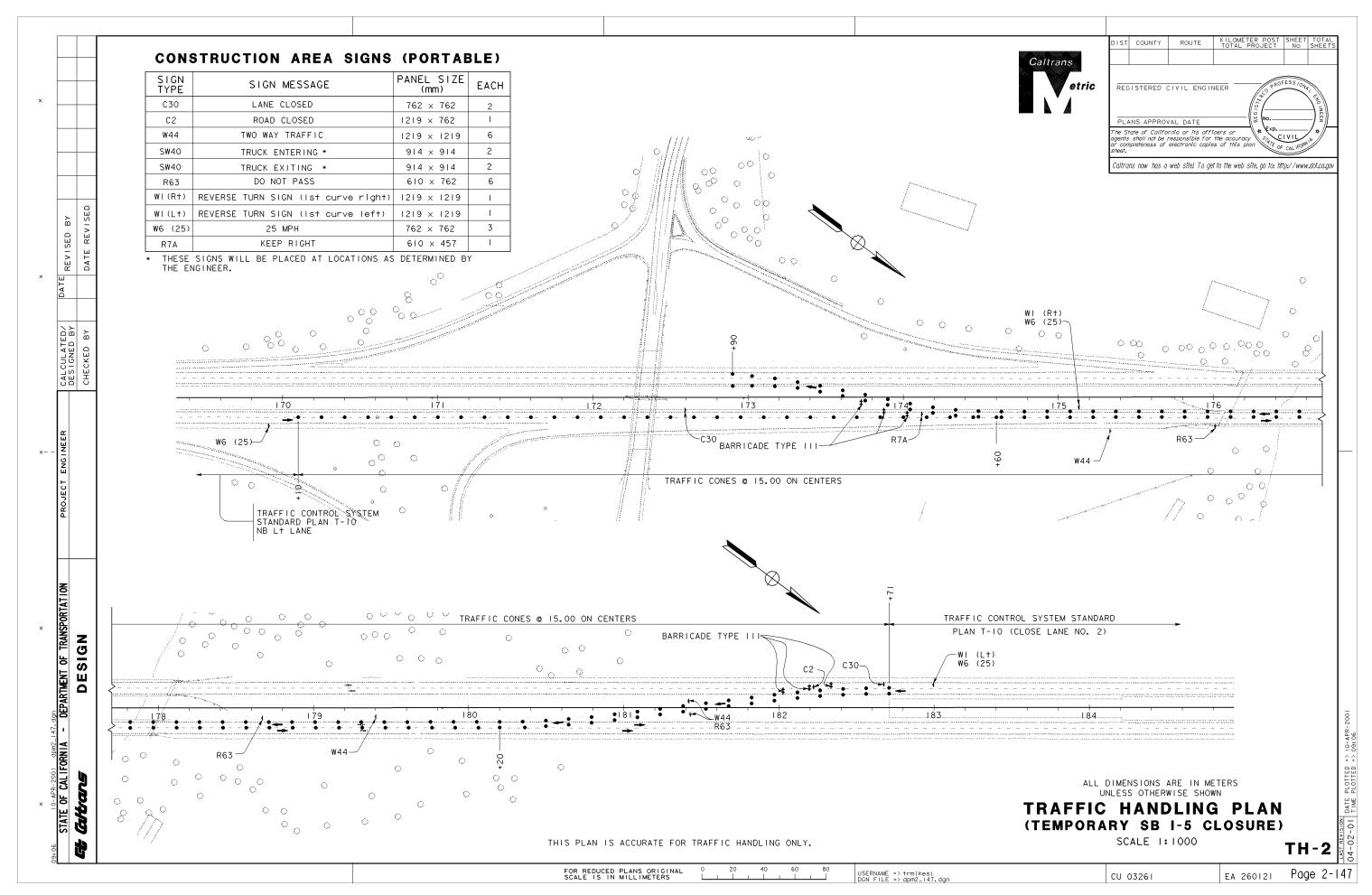
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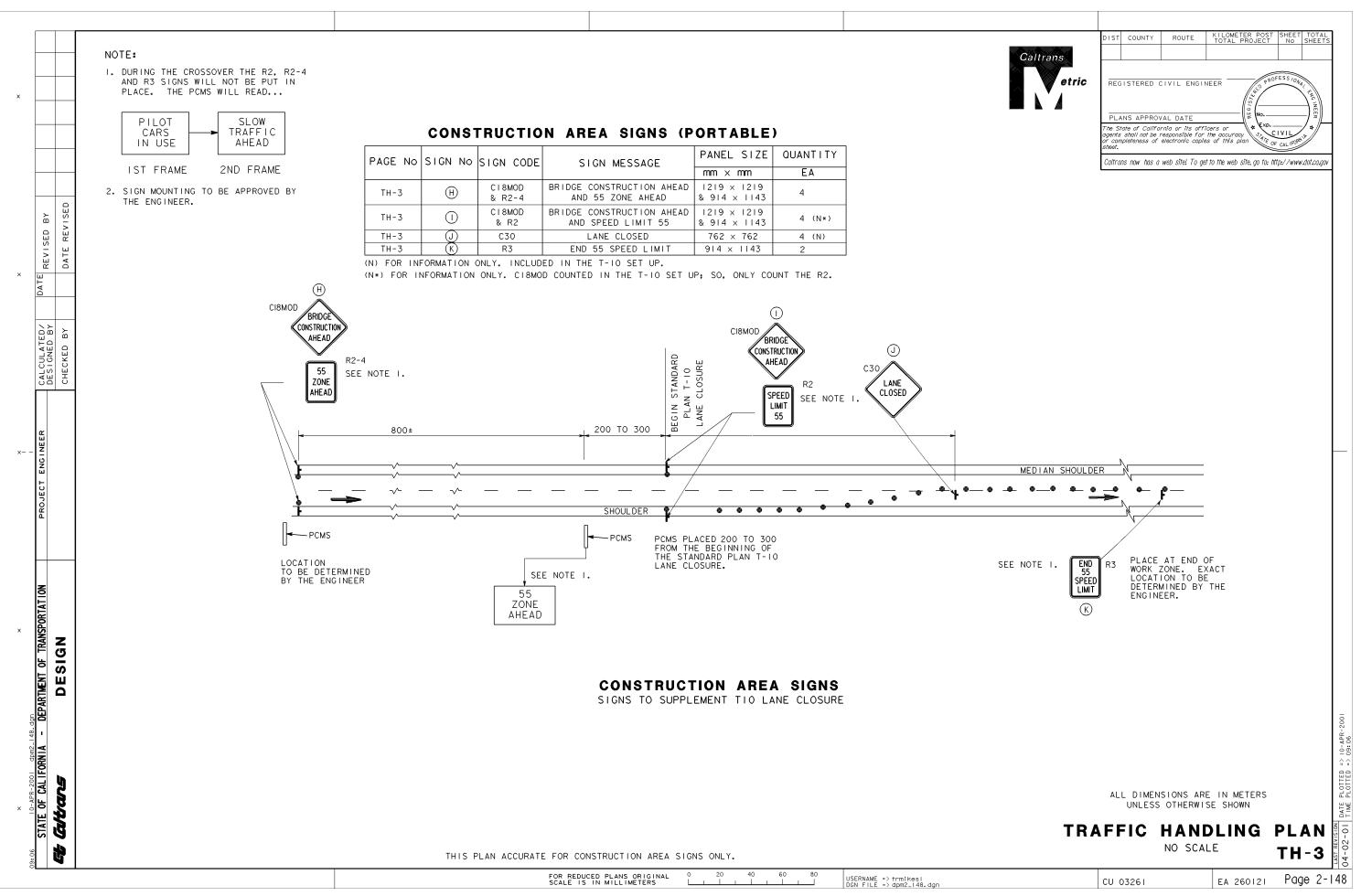
SC-15

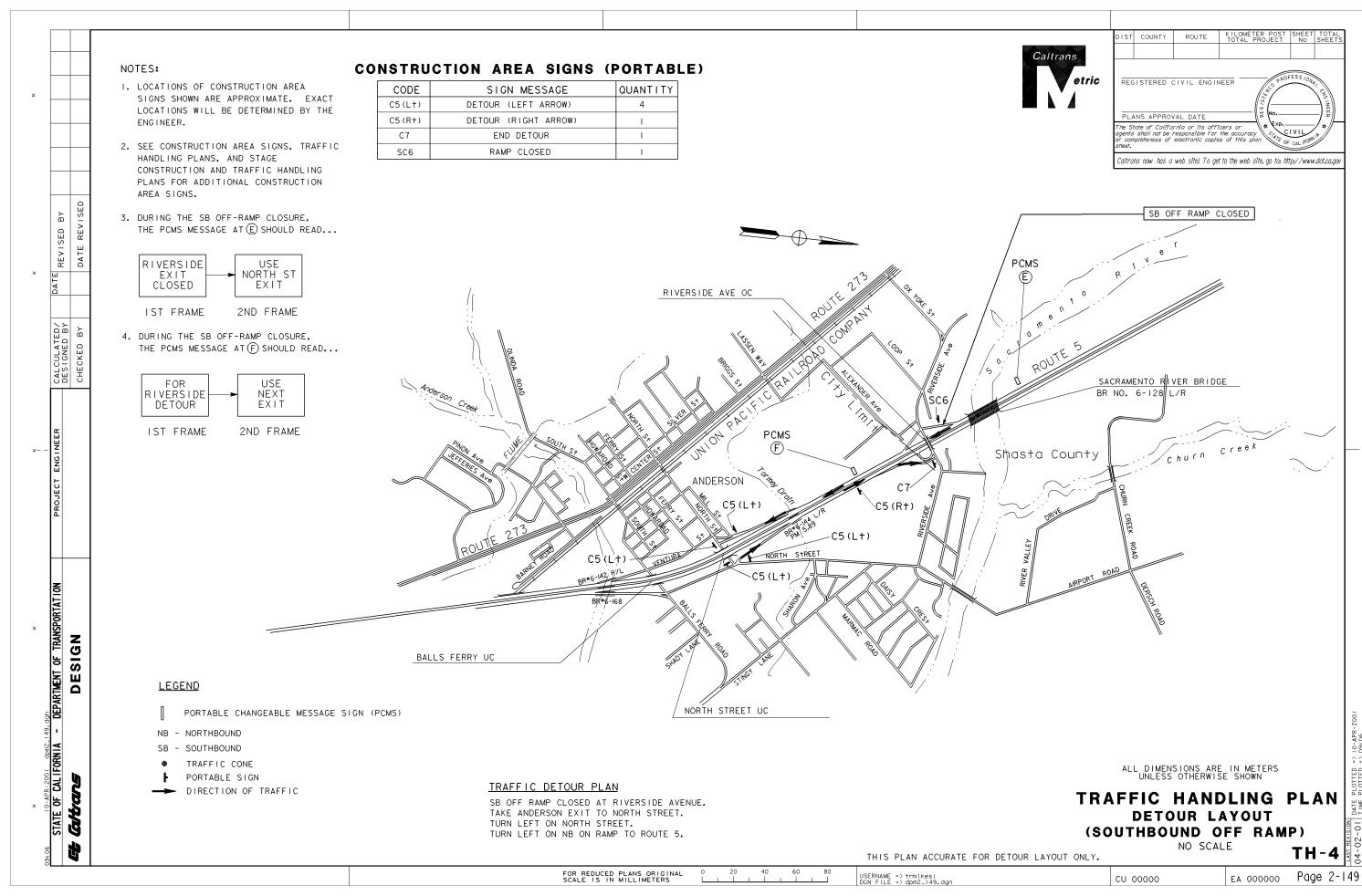
EA 000000 Page 2-145

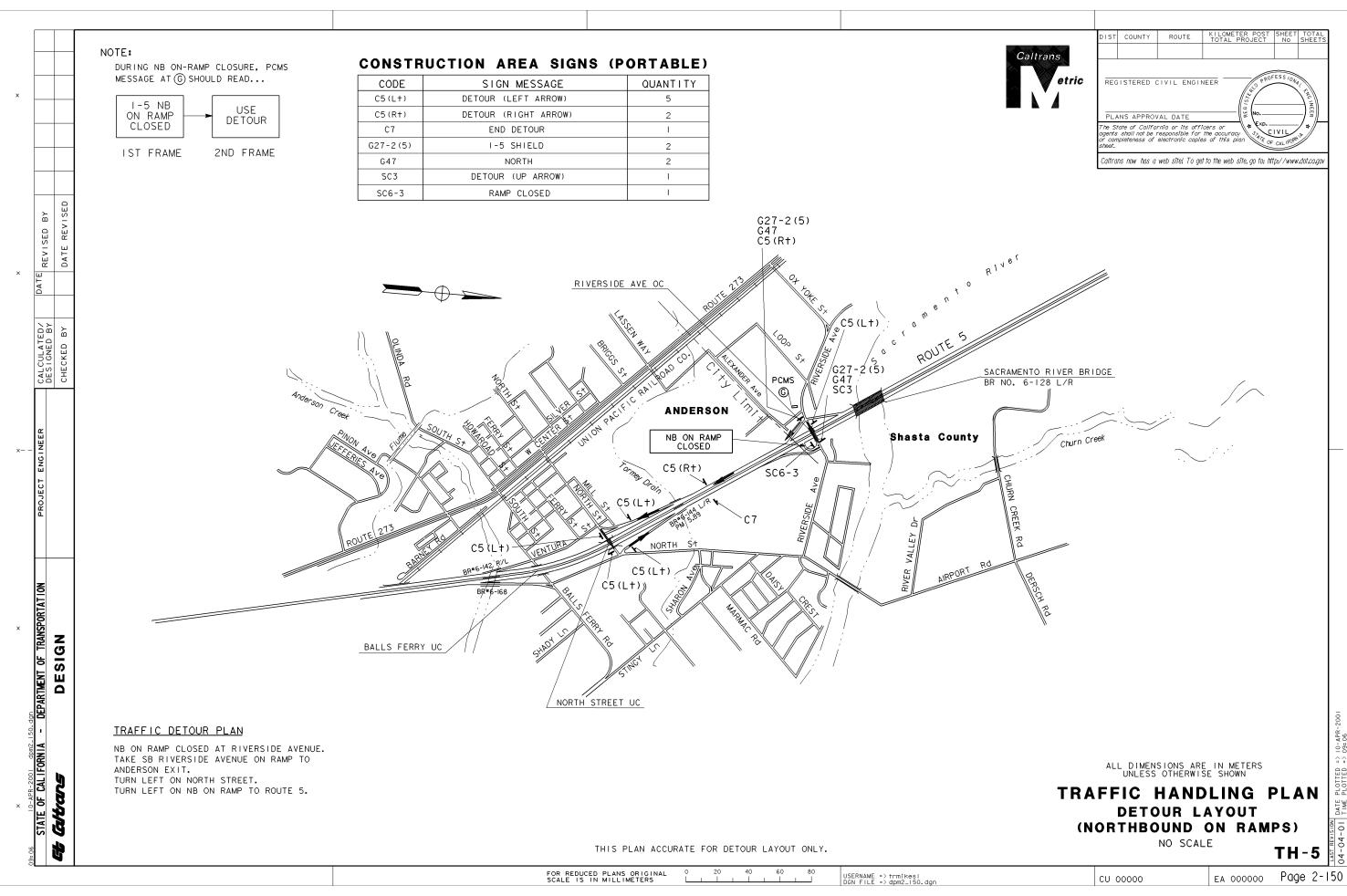
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Plans Preparation Manual



Section 2 - Project Plans

June 2001

2-2.16 Construction Area Signs

Temporary Signing

Construction area signs include all temporary signs required for the direction of public traffic through or around the work during construction. Construction area signs are to be shown on the Detour Plans, Stage Construction Plans, and/or Traffic Handling Plans. If Detour Plans, Stage Construction Plans, and/or Traffic Handling plans are not required for the project, the Construction Area Signs (e.g. "Road Construction Ahead" and "End Construction" signs) are to be shown on the Construction Area sign plans. Construction area signs also appear on the Standard Plans for traffic control systems ("T" Series). This Section 2-2.16 does not apply to those temporary signs illustrated on the "T" Series Standard Plans. Construction area signs on the "T" Series Standard Plans are not to be included in the construction area sign pay item. Utility facilities within the area where stationary mounted construction area signs are to be installed shall be shown on the plans.

Construction area sign quantities shall be summarized on the Construction Area Sign Plans and/or on the Traffic Handling Plans in tabular format giving the sign code number and size of sign panel. If locations of construction area signs can not also be shown graphically on the plans (e.g. seal coat projects without layouts sheets), the approximate location of the signs (station or kilometer post or other information to describe the location) shall be shown in the sign tabulation. A sign detail showing the sign message and message layout on the sign panel shall be included for all special construction area signs. If construction area signs require stationary mounting, they shall be designated as "stationary mounted" on the plans. If construction area signs are to be stationary mounted, the size and number of posts required shall be shown in the sign tabulation.

Each sheet of the Construction Area Sign Plans shall have the following note included on them: "This plan accurate for Construction Area Sign work only."

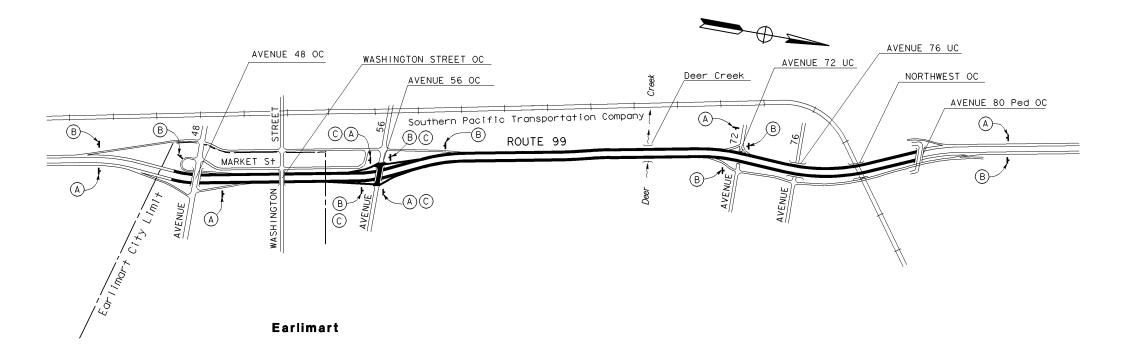


Notes



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STATIONARY MOUNTED CONSTRUCTION AREA SIGNS

SIGN	SIGN	PANEL SIZE	SIGN MESSAGE	No. POST	OF AND	No. OF
No.	CODE	(mm)	SIGN MESSAGE	SIZE		SIGNS
A	C18	1219 × 1219	ROAD CONSTRUCTION AHEAD	I- 89 ×	140	6
B	C13	1219 × 457	END CONSTRUCTION	I- 89 ×	89	8
©	SC6-3	1219 × 1219	RAMP CLOSED	I- 89 ×	140	4
	TOTAL					18

NOTE: SIGN LOCATIONS SHOWN ARE APPROXIMATE. EXACT LOCATIONS TO BE DETERMINED BY THE ENGINEER.

REVISED BY

CALCULATED/ DESIGNED BY CHECKED BY

STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION CULTURES DESIGN

CONSTRUCTION AREA SIGNS

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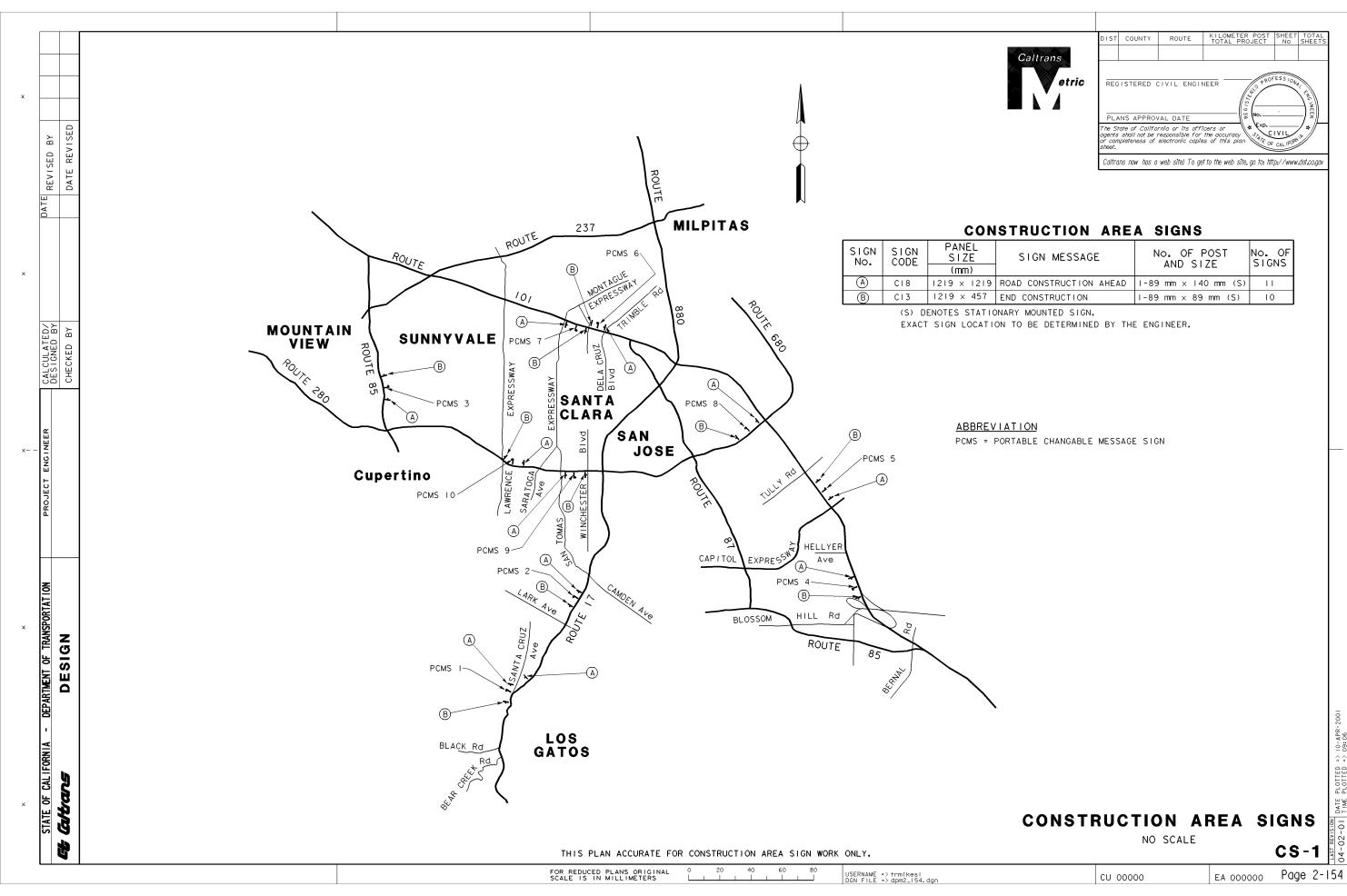
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EA 000000 Page 2-153

THIS PLAN ACCURATE FOR CONSTRUCTION AREA SIGN WORK ONLY.

FOR REDUCED PLANS ORIGINAL SCALE IS IN MILLIMETERS





Plans Preparation Manual



Section 2 - Project Plans

June 2001

2-2.17 Pavement Delineation Plans, Details and Quantities

The plans shall include final traffic lines and pavement markings and pavement markers; and may include object markers, kilometer post markers, channelizers and delineators. Lines and pavement markings shall include lanelines, edgelines, channelizing lines at exit and entrance ramp gores, crosswalks, limit lines (stop line), arrows, and any other appropriate delineation. Lane widths shall be indicated.

The limits and detail number for each line of markings shall be shown on the plans. The detail numbers are those shown in the Standard Plans. Where the details shown on the Standard Plans do not fit a particular situation, special details for the particular situation shall be shown as part of the plans.

Details of standard pavement markings are included in the Standard Plans.

A summary of quantities for the items of traffic lines, pavement markings, pavement markers, delineators, channelizers, and markers (object and kilometer post) shall be included in the project plans. The summary of pavement delineation quantities should accompany the pavement delineation plans. Entries within the tabular format should be referenced to a line and station.

Temporary pavement delineation, if required, should be included in the Stage Construction and/or Traffic Handling Plans.

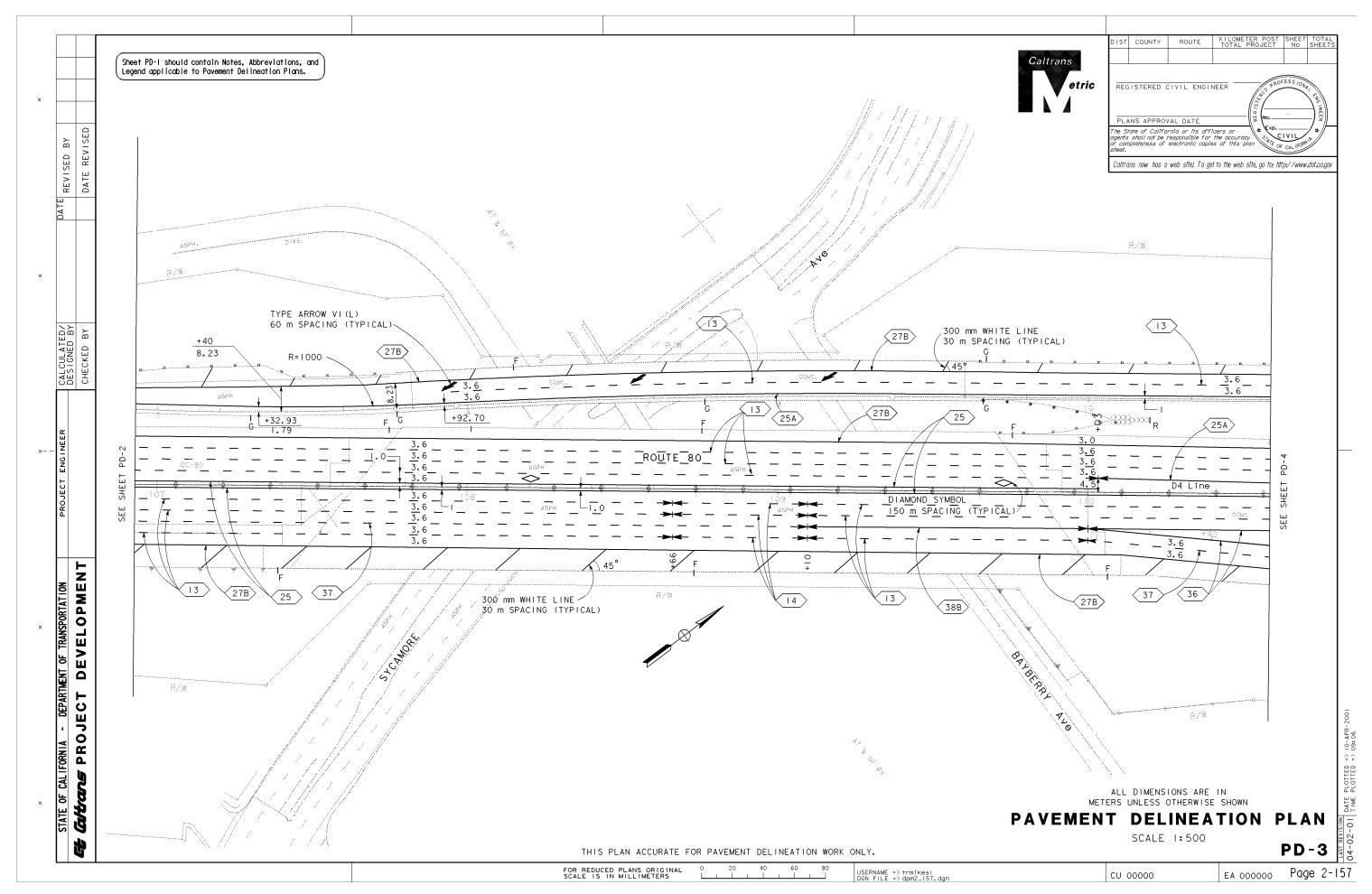
Each sheet of the Pavement Delineation Plans shall have the following note included on them: "This plan accurate for Pavement Delineation work only."



Notes



Section 2 - Project Plans	June 2001



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DIST	COUNTY	ROUTE	KILOMETER POST SHEET TOTAL TOTAL PROJECT NO SHEETS							
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PAVEMENT DELINEATION QUANTITIES

SHEET No.	STATION LIMITS	LOCATION	DETAIL No.	REMOVE PAVEMENT MARKER	REMOVE PAINTED TRAFFIC STRIPE	NON-		T MARKE OREFLEC		- PAINT 1 STRIPE		PAINT PAVEMENT MARKING (2-COAT)	ТН	IERMOPLA TRAFFII STRIPE	C	THERMOPLASTIC PAVEMENT MARKING
			PAVEMENT MARKING	(N)	100 200) TVDE A	TYPE C	TYPE G	TYPE H	I OO mm	IOO mm WHITE		100 <u>m</u> m	200 mm	200 mm WHITE (BROKEN 3.66-0.92)	
			I WATER THE	EA	mm mm			[]			<u> WHIIE </u> n	m ²	WHITE	WHITE m	(BROKEN 3.66-0.92)	m ²
PD-I	C4 95+15 to C4 101+80	Rt,Lt	13	520		580		145								
PD-I	C4 100+18 to C4 100+61	R†	14			36	12									
PD-I	C4 98+15 to C4 101+80	Rt,Lt	25	52					52	730						
PD-I	C4 98+15 to C4 101+80	L†	37	80				80							365	
PD-I	C4 98+15 to C4 101+80	Rt,Lt	27B								730					
PD-I	C4 98+15 to C4 101+80	Rt,Lt	DIAMOND SYMBOL													1.02
PD-2	C4 105+42 to C4 106+38	L†	25A	26					14	96						
PD-2	C4 101+80 to C4 106+38	Rt,Lt	13	629		736		190								
PD-2	C4 101+80 to C4 106+38	Rt,Lt	37	28			8	80							396	
PD-2	C4 101+80 to C4 106+38	R+,L+	27B								1010					
PD-2	C4 0 +80 to C4 06+38	Rt,Lt	25	64					64	916						
PD-2	C4 104+55 to C4 105+42	L+	36A	44				12					87	87		
PD-2	C4 0 +80 to C4 06+38	R+,L+	DIAMOND SYMBOL													1.02
PD-2	C4 101+80 to C4 106+38	Rt,Lt	300 mm WHITE LINE									6.6				
PD-3	C4 106+38 to D4 1+22	Rt,Lt	13	710		764		197								
PD-3	C4 106+38 to D4 1+22	R†	37				8	74							365	
PD-3	C4 108+66 to C4 109+10	R+	14			36	12									
PD-3	C4 106+38 to D4 1+22	Rt,Lt	27B		491						1383					
PD-3	D4 0+29 to D4 I+II	R+	36	10				24						165		
PD-3	C4 106+38 to D4 1+22	Rt,Lt	25	64	497				58	823						
PD-3	C4 106+38 to D4 1+22	R+,L+	25A	39					78	560						
PD-3	C4 109+10 to D4 0+29	R†	38B					26						91		
PD-3	C4 106+38 to D4 1+22	L†	VI(L) ARROW													3.90
PD-3	C4 106+38 to D4 1+22	L†	DIAMOND SYMBOL													1.02
PD-3	C4 106+38 to D4 1+22	Rt,Lt	300 mm WHITE LINE									67.4				
PD-4	D4 I+22 to D4 3+89	Rt,Lt	13	480		380		98								
PD-4	D4 I+22 to D4 3+89	Rt,Lt	27B		341						1112					
PD-4	D4 I+22 to D4 3+05	Rt,Lt	25A	48					65	436						
PD-4	D4 I+22 to D4 3+89	Rt,Lt	25	46	341				44	610						
PD-4	D4 I+68 to D4 2+93	L†	36	38				26						162		
PD-4	D4 I+22 to D4 2+13	R†	37				8	12							91	
PD-4	D4 2+13 to D4 3+05	R†	38B					26						92		
PD-4	D4 I+22 to A O+61	Rt,Lt	300 mm WHITE LINE									23.1				
	SUBTOTAL			2878	1670	2532	48	990	375	4171	4235	97.1	87	597	1217	
	SHEET TOTAL			2878	1670	2532		1413		84	06	97.1	87	597	1217	6.96

(N) - NOT A SEPARATE PAY ITEM, FOR INFORMATION ONLY.

DATE REVISED BY

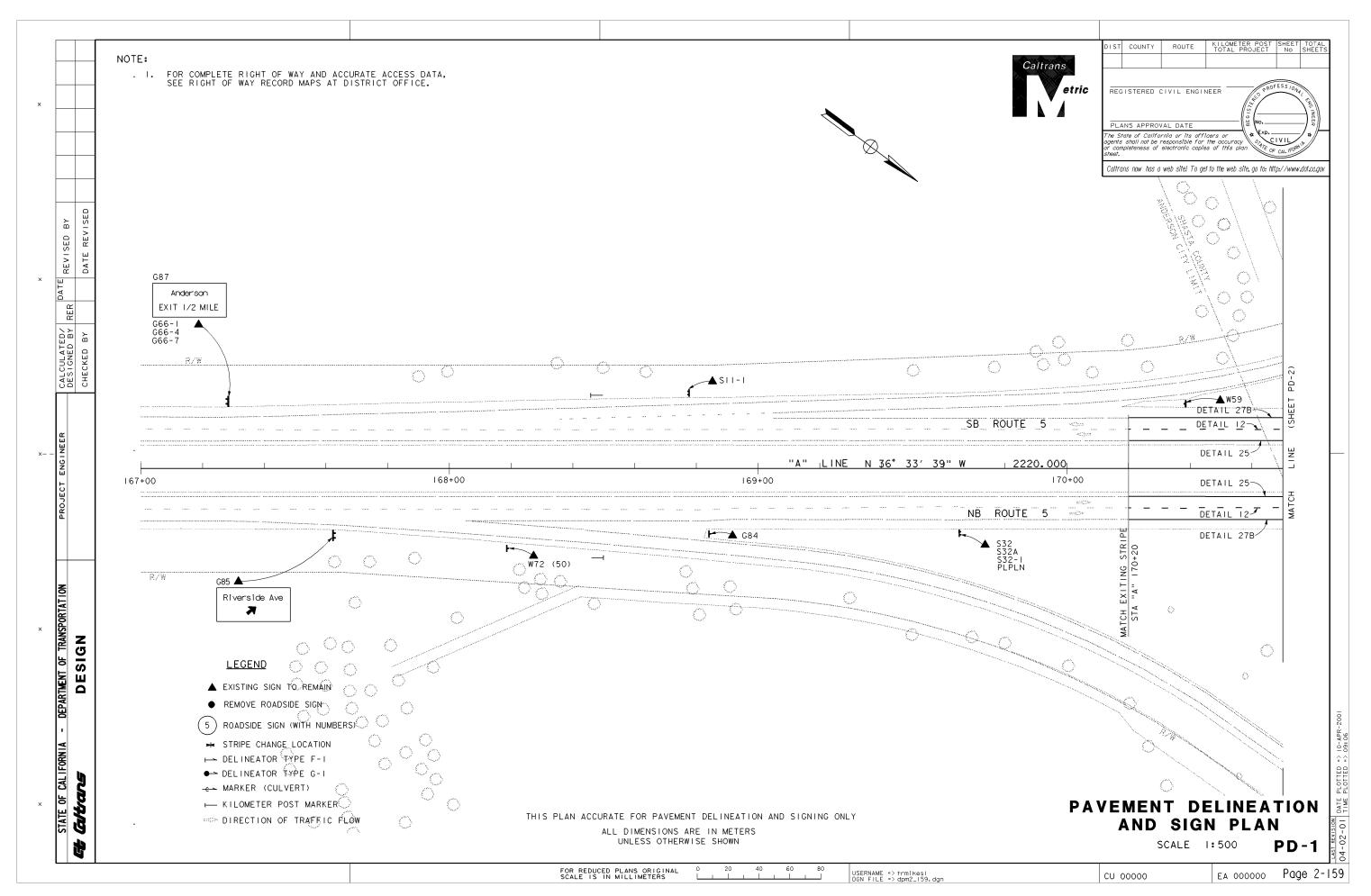
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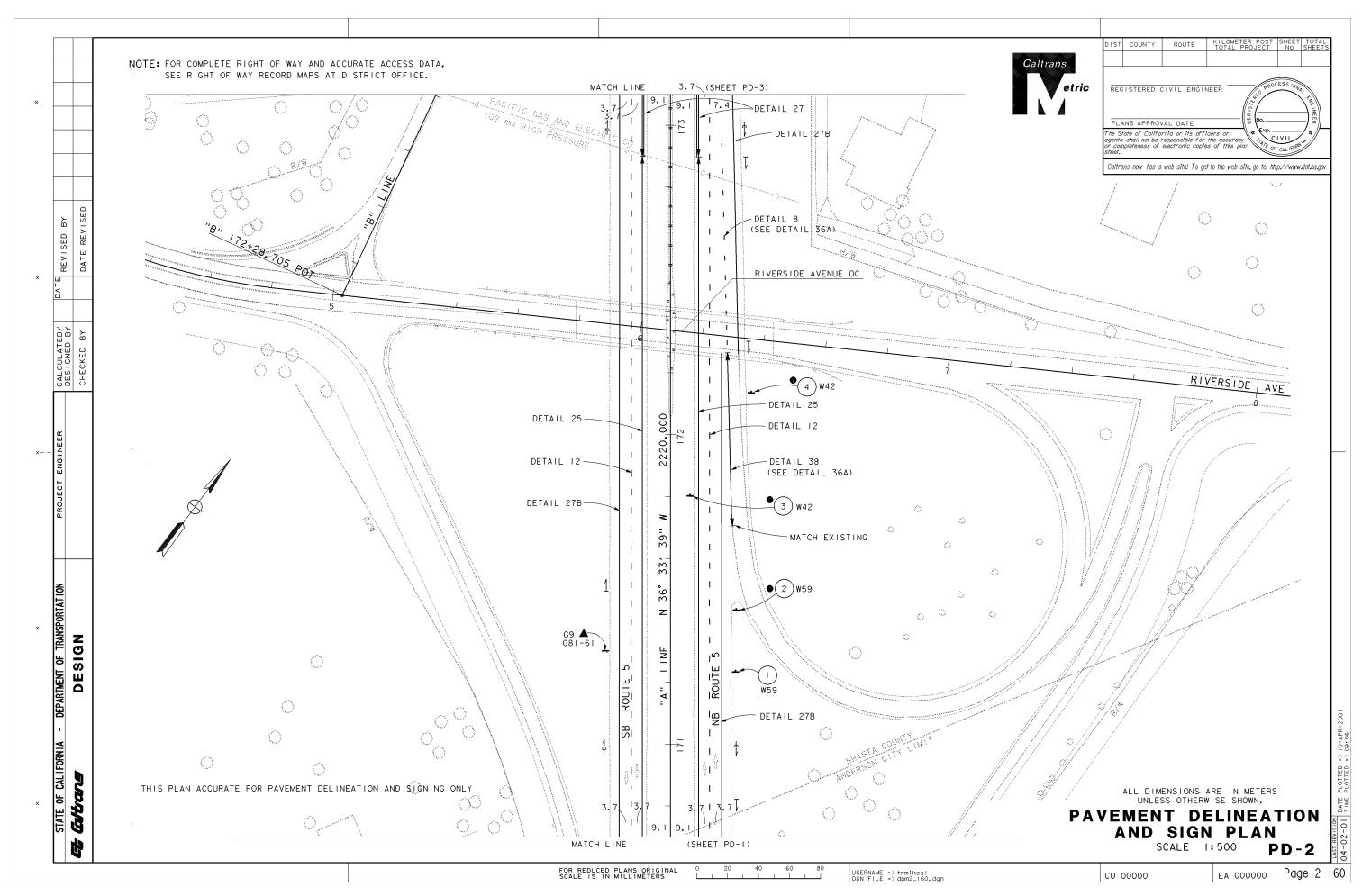
PAVEMENT DELINEATION QUANTITIES

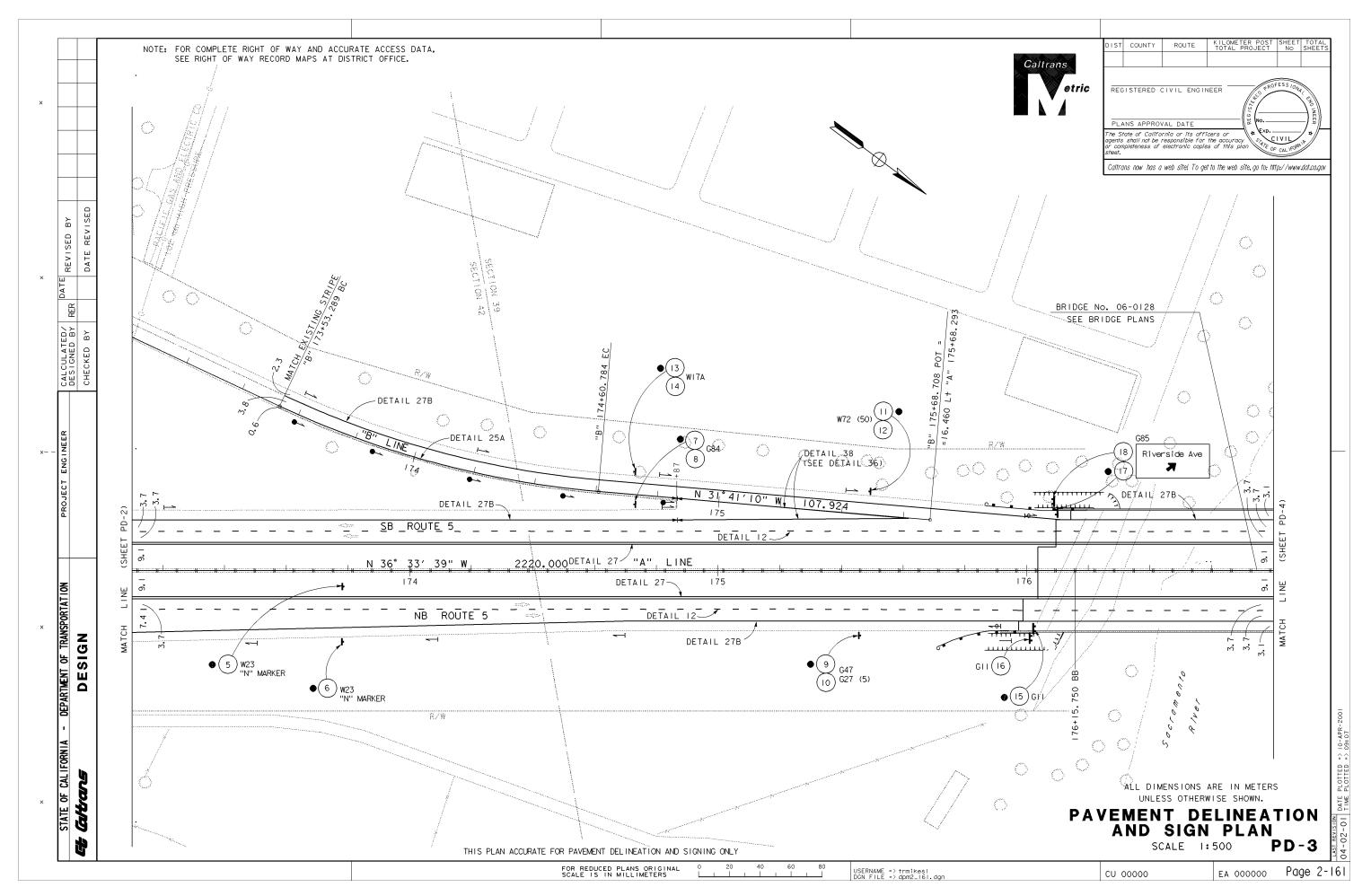
PD-8

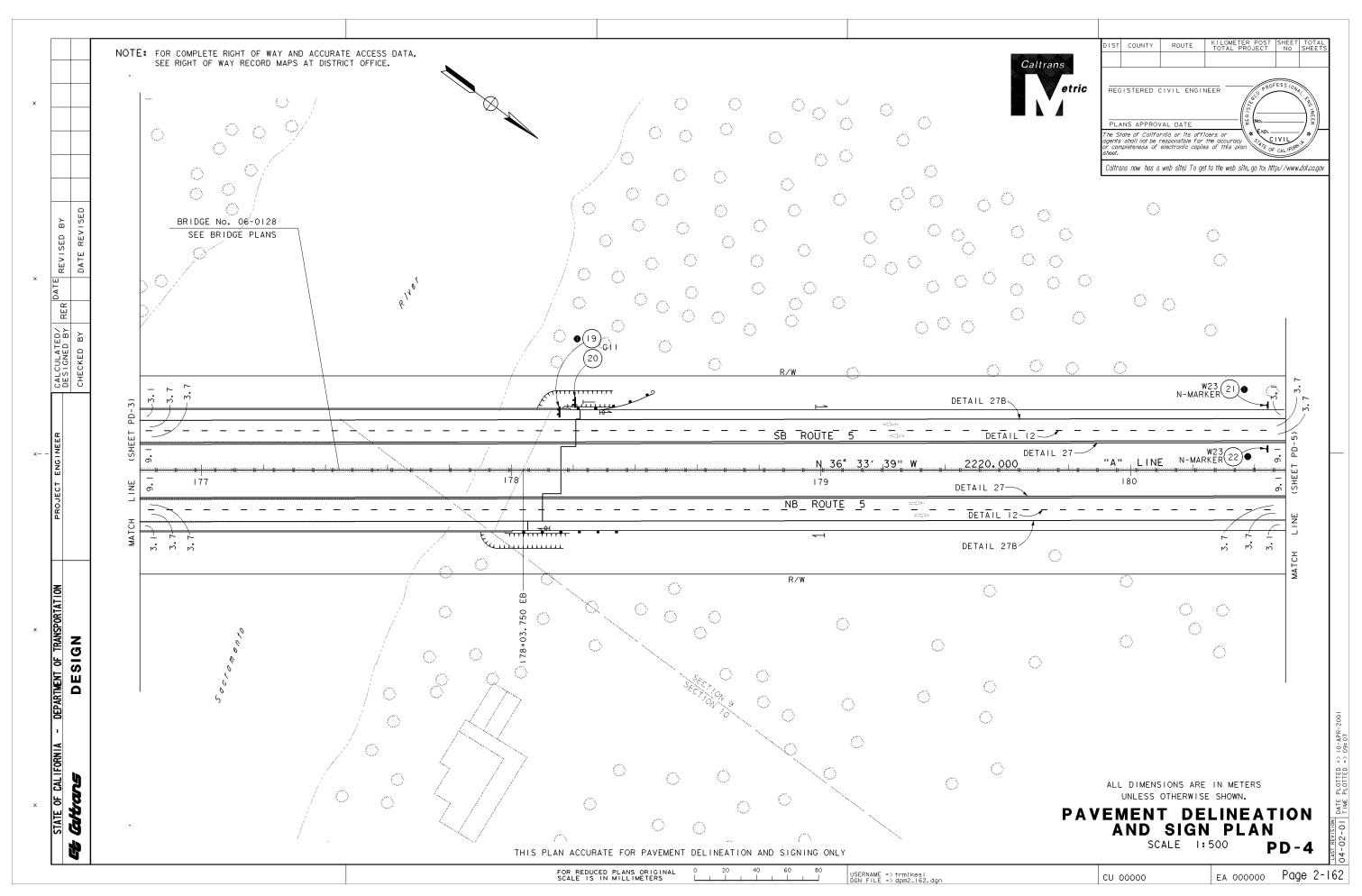
EA 000000 Page 2-158

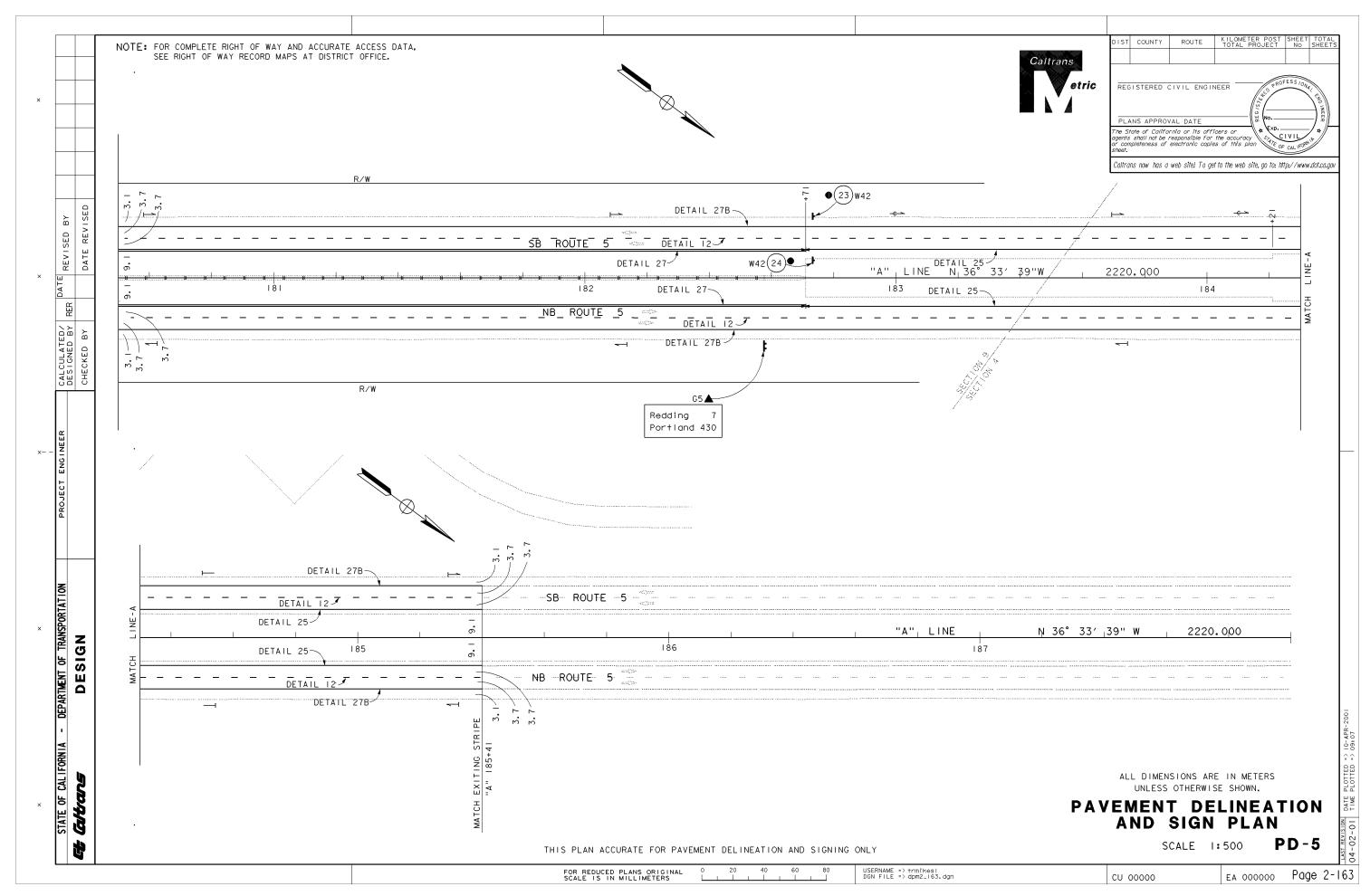
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ROADSIDE SIGNS

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

STATE OF CALIFORNIA -

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No.	STATION	LOCATION	SIGN CODE	PANEL SIZE	89 × 140 mm	140 × 140 mm	LAMINATED WOOD BOX mm	ONE POST	TWO POST	ROADSIDE SIGN (LAMINATED WOOD BOX POST)	REMOVE ROADSIDE SIGN
				mm				EA	EA	EA	EA
l .	"A" 17I+23	N/B RIGHT	W59	1219 × 1219				I			
2.	"A" 171+44	N/B RIGHT	W59	1219 x 1219							I
3.	"A" 171+80	N/B MEDIAN	W42	1219 x 1219							I
4.	"A" 172+14	N/B RIGHT	W42	1219 × 1219							I
5.	"A" 173+78	N/B MEDIAN	W23 "N" MARKER	1219 × 1219 457 × 457							I
6.	"A" 173+78	N/B RIGHT	W23 "N" MARKER	1219 × 1219 457 × 457							I
7.	"A" 174+73	S/B RIGHT	G84	1372 × 1219							I
8.	"A" 174+73	S/B RIGHT	G84	1372 × 1219		4.9		ı			
9.	"A" 175+46	N/B RIGHT	G47 G27 (5)	610 × 305 914 × 914							I
10.	"A" 175+46	N/B RIGHT	G47 G27 (5)	610 × 305 914 × 914	4.9			ı			
11.	"A" 175+49	S/B RIGHT OFF RAMP	W72 (50)	1219 × 1524							I
12.	"A" 175+49	S/B RIGHT OFF RAMP	W72 (50)	1219 × 1524		5.5		I			
13.	"B" 174=70	OFF RAMP RIGHT	WI7A	1219 × 1219							I
14.	"B" 174=70	OFF RAMP RIGHT	WI7A	1219 × 1219		4.9		I			
15.	"A" 175+98	N/B RIGHT	GII	2286 × 914							1
16.	"A" 175+98	N/B RIGHT	GII	2286 × 914	4.9/ 4.9				I		
17.	"A" 176+10	S/B RIGHT	G85	8738 × 1981							1
18.	"A" 176+10	S/B RIGHT	G85	8738 × 1981			6.7/6.7			I	
19.	"A" 178+15	S/B RIGHT	GII	2286 × 914							I
20.	"A" 178+15	S/B RIGHT	GII	2286 × 914	4.9/ 4.9				I		
21.	"A" 180+44	S/B RIGHT	W23 "N" MARKER	1219 × 1219 457 × 457							I
22.	"A" 180+44	S/B MEDIAN	W23 "N" MARKER	1219 × 1219 457 × 457							I
23.	"A" 182+73	S/B RIGHT	W42	1219 x 1219							I
24.	"A" 182+73	S/B MEDIAN	W42	1219 × 1219							I
			TOTALS	3				5	2	I	16



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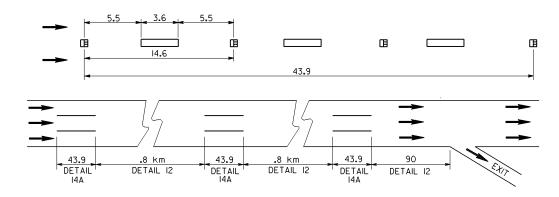
THERMOPLASTIC TRAFFIC STRIPE (SPRAYABLE)

Sta TO Sta	DIRECTION	DETAIL	DETAIL	DETAIL	DETAIL		DETAIL		DETAIL
314 10 314	DIRECTION	8	12	14A	25	25A	27	27B	38
"A" 170+20 TO "A" 185+41	NORTHBOUND	70 m	1521 m		540 m		980 m	1445 m	56 m
"A" 170+20 TO "A" 185+41	SOUTHBOUND		1471 m	50 m	540 m		980 m	3181 m	76 m
"B" 173+53 TO "B" 175+60	S/B OFF RAMP					134 m		215 m	75 m
TOTALS		70 m	2992 m	50 m	1080 m	134 m	1960 m	1521 m	207 m
COMBINED	9674 m								

PAVEMENT MARKER (RETROREFLECTIVE)

Sta TO Sta	DIRECTION	PAVEMENT MARKERS (RETROREFLECTIVE)			
		DETAIL NUMBERS	TYPE "C"	TYPE "G"	TYPE "H"
		DETAIL NUMBERS	EA	EA	EA
"A" 170+20 TO "A" 185+41	NORTHBOUND	12,25,27,38		110	106
"A" 170+20 TO "A" 185+41	SOUTHBOUND	12,14A,25,27,38	5	110	106
"B" 173+53 TO "B" 175+60	S/B OFF RAMP	25A , 38		П	19
T	OTALS		5	231	231
COMBINED TOTAL				467 EA ³	+

*FOR TOTAL QUANTITY SEE STAGE CONSTRUCTION
PAVEMENT DELINEATION TABLE ON SUMMARY OF QUANTITIES SHEET



DETAIL 14A

LEGEND

IOO mm WHITE STRIPE

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TYPE C PAVEMENT MARKER (RED-CLEAR REFLECTIVE)

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PAVEMENT DELINEATION AND SIGN DETAILS AND QUANTITIES

NO SCALE

PD-6

CU 00000 EA 000000 Page 2-164



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June 2001

2-2.18 Summary of Quantities

Quantity summaries shall be included in the project plans to aid in determining the location and quantities for pay items which are located throughout the plans. Quantities must be calculated for items such as miscellaneous concrete construction (curbs, sidewalks and so on), dikes, guard railing, and fencing.

Drainage quantities shall be included on the Drainage Quantities Sheet (See Section 2-2.11).

Quantity summaries shall be in tabular format. Entries within the table shall be referenced to a line and station for easy location on the plans. Summary headings shall match description for the pay item shown in the Engineer's Estimate.

When final pay items are included in the summary of quantities, the final pay quantities are to be designated on the Engineer's Estimate using (F) or (S-F) as appropriate for the item involved. Do not identify final pay items on the plans.

Items of work shown on the summary of quantities sheet which are not a separate pay item, but are included in other items of work, should be indicated with the symbol "(N)" in the column heading for such items and by adding the following note to the sheet:

(N) = Not a separate pay item, for information only.

Earthwork quantities are normally to be shown on the Full Profile Sheet or the profile portion of the plan (layout) sheet. If earthwork quantities are not shown on the profiles, they shall be summarized on the summary of quantities sheet. Regardless of where the earthwork quantities are summarized on the plans, the total amount of roadway excavation and embankment shall be shown.

The tables for place asphalt concrete (miscellaneous areas) should include areas which cannot be placed with an asphalt concrete spreader such as asphalt concrete overside drains, asphalt concrete aprons, asphalt concrete walkways, pipe downdrain flares, and island paving.

Tables for minor concrete (miscellaneous construction) should include curb, valley gutters, driveways, gutter depressions, and sidewalks.

When tables summarize quantities from other plan sections [for example, Place Asphalt Concrete (Miscellaneous Area) from drainage quantities] describe their origin by note. (Example: "From Drainage Quantities").

If the quantity shown on the summary does not include all the quantity for an item, describe where the additional information can be found. (Example: Note: See Structures plans for additional concrete barrier quantities.)

A quantity table for a specific pay item should include detailed information on the location of the work to be performed. Do not simply repeat the item by item listing shown in the Engineer's Estimate as the summary of quantities.

Use the same amount of decimal places on the plan and the quantity summaries (same degree of accuracy). Do not use commas to group digits, use a space.



Notes



Section 2 - Project Plans	June 2001

STATION	Loc	25 mm Max	Max	45 mm Max	70 mm Max
			m	2	
MI3 88+25 TO 89+31	R†	257			
MI5 87+02 TO 88+15	L†	276			
B3 92+74 TO 92+89	R†			223	
B3 92+78 TO 92+87	L†			73	
MC2 97+90 TO 98+76	R†	190			
B3 99+29 TO 99+44	R†			120	
MC2 99+52 TO 100+13	R†			167	
PAVEMENT TRANSITION #1					
B3 83+82 TO 83+97	R†				237
B3 83+97 TO 84+12	L†				218
B4	L+ & R+				436
CMI7 86+87 TO 87+02	EB OFF RAMP				111
MCI 97+38 TO 97+54	EB OFF RAMP				176
MI4 89+61 TO 97+54	WB OFF RAMP				111
FL7 100+28 TO 100+43	WB OFF RAMP				111
PAVEMENT TRANSITION #2					
MI5 87+05 TO 87+13	EB ON RAMP	74			
MC2 97+63 TO 97+70	EB ON RAMP	65			
FD7 89+29 TO 89+31	WB ON RAMP	89			
MI3 89+23 TO 89+31	WB ON RAMP	65			
PAVEMENT TRANSITION #3					
B4 103+20 TO 103+35	L† & R†		242		
B4 105+12 TO 105+27	L+ & R+		242		
TOTAL		1016	484	583	1400

CONCRETE BARRIER

$\overline{}$			I	_				
	STATION		REMOVE		TYPE			
		LOC REMOVE (TYPE 50)		0)	60	60C	60E	
			m		m	m	m	
В3	83+97.0 TO 86+23.5	Œ				226.5		
В3	86+23.5 TO 86+76.5	Œ					53.0	
В3	86+76.5 TO 89+76.9	Œ				300.4		
В3	89+76.9 TO 92+27.0	Œ			250.I			
В3	92+27.0 TO 93+79.0	Œ				152.0		
В3	93+79.0 TO 94+27.3	Œ					48.3	
В3	94+27.3 TO 96+93.3	Œ			266.0			
В4	96+93.3 TO 99+62.0	Ę				268.7		
В4	99+62.0 TO 100+07.0	Œ					45.0	
В4	100+07.0 TO 101+42.0	Œ				135.0		
В4	101+42.0 TO 103+44.1	Œ.			202.1			
В4	103+44.1 TO 105+03.2	(SEE	STRUCTUR	E F	LANS FO	R THIS SI	ECTION)	
В4	105+03.2 TO 108+97.2	Œ	394.0		394.0			
В4	108+97.2 TO 110+34.0	Œ	136.8			136.8		
	·							
	TOTAL		530.8		1112.2	1219.4	146.3	
	·							

STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION CONTRACTOR PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

Gittans

ROADWAY QUANTITIES

STATION	ASPHALT CONCRETE (OPEN GRADED)	ASPHALT CONCRETE (TYPE A)	ASPHALTIC EMULSION (PAINT BINDER)	CLASS 3 AGGREGATE BASE	CLASS 4 AGGREGATE SUBBASE	PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE BASE	ROADWAY EXCAVATION	EMBANKMENT Ê
	tonne	tonne	tonne	m 3	m³	m^3	m ³	m^3
B3 83+82 TO B4 110+34	7921	33 010	82 . I	10 982	12 815		24 155	442
MI3 85+59 TO 89+31	357	892	1.8	466	518		1 443	51
MI5 87+05 TO 90+96	286	770	1.5	301	335		573	34
FD7 95+14 TO 98+51	287	985	1.5	541	600		I 355	157
MC2 97+90 TO 101+71	288	893	1.5	425	472	3. 7	728	155
TOTAL	9139	36 550	88.4	12 715	14 740	3.7	28 253	834

(N) - NOT A SEPARATE PAY ITEM, FOR INFORMATION ONLY.

MINOR CONCRETE (MISCELLANEOUS CONSTRUCTION)

STATION	LOCATION	GUTTER DEPRESSIONS	B4 CURB
FD7 96+56.2 TO 97+00.0	R+		6.3
B3 96+56.2 TO 96+86.2	L+		4.4
SUBTOTAL			10.7
FROM DRAINAGE PLANS		20.1	
TOTAL		30	. 8

REMOVE CONCRETE

STATION			CURB	ISLAND	
		LOCATION	m ³	m ³	
FD7	96+05.0 TO 97+96.0	L+	17.7		
FD7	96+56.2 TO 97+00.0	R+	30.2		
В3	96+56.2 TO 96+86.2	L†	4.6	7.0	
міз	88+44.0 TO 89+16.0	R†	11.0		
MC2	97+90.0 TO 99+52.0	R+			
SUB	TOTAL		63.5	7.0	
	TOTAL		70	. 5	

FOR REDUCED PLANS ORIGINAL SCALE IS IN MILLIMETERS

(SUMMARY OF QUANTITIES SHEET, EXAMPLE "A")

PLACE AC (MISCELLANEOUS AREA)

Caltrans

LOCATION	m²
B3 83+78 TO 83+97	201.0
B3 96+56 TO 96+86	69.3
TOTAL	270.3

FENCE

STATION	LOCATION	REMOVE CHAIN BLINK FENCE (TYPE CL-1.8)	RECONSTRUCT 3 CHAIN LINK FENCE (TYPE CL-1.8)
LOL SW80 86+49.2 TO 88+67.3	R+	218.1	
LOL SW80 88+67.3 TO 88+70.3	R+		3.0
LOL SW80 82+83.0 TO 82+86.1	R†		3.1
TOTAL		218.1	6.1

SUMMARY OF QUANTITIES

CU 00000

EA 000000 Page 2-167

ROUTE KILOMETER POST SHEET TOTAL TOTAL PROJECT NO SHEET

REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER

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	DIST	COUNTY	ROUTE	KILOMETER POST TOTAL PROJECT	SHEET	TOTAL SHEETS					
c		REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER									
	agents	shall not be	rnia or its offi responsible for electronic copie		CALIFORN	***					
	Caltra	ins now has a	web site! To ge	t to the web site, go to: htt	p://www	.dot.ca.gov					

METAL BEAM GUARD RAILING

			â				(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
STATION TO STATION	WORK AREA DESCRIPTION	NEW MBGR OR RECONSTRUCT MBGR	EXISTING MBGR (TO BE REMOVED AND RECONSTRUCTED)	TERMINAL SYSTEM (TYPE SRT)	TERMINAL ANCHOR ASSEMBLY (TYPE SFT)	TERMINAL SYSTEM (TYPE ET)	BURIED POST ANCHOR	MBGR CONNECTION TO BRIDGE RAILS, RETAINING WALLS	REMOVE TERMINAL SECTION	REMOVE CAA	REMOVE BURIED POST ANCHOR	GUARD RAILING LAYOUT
		m	m	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	TYPE
19+26 to 19+40	ROUTE 108 R+		19.05	Ţ					I	I		ΙB
21+60 to 21+74	ROUTE 108 R+		15.24			I			I	1		ΙB
13+06 +0 13+25	RAMP A R+	7.62		I								I A
3+07 to 3+25	RAMP D L+	7.62	11.43	1				I	I	l		I A
9+55 to 10+85	MONO WAY R†		144.78						2	2		
23+07 +0 23+26	ROUTE 108 R+		19.05						1	1		
23+82 +0 24+03	ROUTE 108 R+	7.62	19.05	<u> </u>				I	I	l		ΙA
3+82 to 4+03	RAMP D L+	7.62	19.05	1				I	I	1		I A
13+09 to 15+84	RAMP A L†	198.12			1			I				
13+09 to 15+84	RAMP A R+	205.74			1			l				
31+30 +0 32+60	SANGUINETTI Rd R+	110.49	41.9	2					2	2		ΙB
25+00 +0 26+00	ROUTE 108 L+	91.44		1				I				I A
26+00 +0 26+20	ROUTE 108 R+	7.62		I				I				I A
7+10 +o 8+40	RAMP C L+	125.70		1	I							ΙΒ
27+09 +0 30+50	ROUTE 108 L+	331.50		<u> </u>				I				I A
27+25 +0 27+45	ROUTE 108 R+	7.62		I				I				IA
7+90 to 9+20	RAMP B L†	118.11		l	I				I	I		ΙB
35+20 to 35+73	SANGUINETTI Rd Rt	41.94	53.37	I	I				ı	l		I B
35+73 to 38+05	SANGUINETTI Rd Rt		205.66									
28+00 to 28+35	ROUTE 108 R+	7.62		2								I B
35+25 to 35+42	ROUTE 108 L+	7.62		<u> </u>				l				I A
35+25 to 35+42	ROUTE 108 R+	7.62		<u> </u>				l				I A
38+52 to 38+71	ROUTE 108 L+	7.62		<u> </u>				l				I A
38+52 to 38+71	ROUTE 108 R+	7.62		<u> </u>				l				I A
45+60 to 45+77	ROUTE 108 L+	7.62		<u> </u>				l l				I A
45+60 to 45+77	ROUTE 108 R+	7.62		1				l				I A
46+40 to 46+55	ROUTE 108 Lt	7.62		<u> </u>			-					IA
46+40 to 46+55	ROUTE 108 Rt	7.62		<u> </u>			-	I				I A
18+00 to 20+30	BERGEL/PHOENIX LAKE L†	240.00		<u> </u>	l		-					IB
20+35 to 20+88	PHOENIX LAKE Rd Lt	45.72		1								IB
19+05 to 19+45	PHOENIX LAKE Rd Rt	38.10	70.10	2			-					IB
25+25 to 25+65 97+20 to 97+31	ROUTE 108 Rt		38.10	1						2		IB
	MONO WAY L+		11.43	<u> </u>			-		1			IB IB
97+20 +0 97+31	MONO WAY RT	I G G I L C	11.43	<u> </u>	7				ı			I B
	SUBTOTAL	1661.16	609.54	30	1 1							

See Sheet 0-7 regarding the format used in this summary.

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION CALEGORY PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

SUMMARY OF QUANTITIES

SUMMARY OF QUANTITIES SHEET, EXAMPLE "B"

Q-6

LAST REVISION DATE PLOTTED => 10-APR-2001 FOR REDUCED PLANS ORIGINAL SCALE IS IN MILLIMETERS EA 000000 Page 2-168 CU 00000

	DIST	COUNTY	ROUTE	KILOMETER POST TOTAL PROJECT	SHEET No	TOTAL SHEETS
;		ISTERED (CIVIL ENGIN	NEER PROF	ESS IONA	ENG INEER
	agents	shall not be i	rnia or its offi responsible for electronic copie		CAL IFORM	*
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METAL BEAM GUARD RAILING

			â				(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
STATION TO STATION	WORK AREA DESCRIPTION	NEW MBGR OR RECONSTRUCT MBGR	EXISTING MBGR (TO BE REMOVED AND RECONSTRUCTED)	TERMINAL SYSTEM (TYPE SRT)	TERMINAL ANCHOR ASSEMBLY (TYPE SFT)	TERMINAL SYSTEM (TYPE ET)	BURIED POST ANCHOR	MBGR CONNECTION TO BRIDGE RAILS, RETAINING WALLS	REMOVE TERMINAL SECTION	REMOVE CAA	REMOVE BURIED POST ANCHOR	GUARD RAILING LAYOUT
		m	m	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	TYPE
97+84 +0 98+14	MONO WAY L+	30.50	30.50				I				I	2B
97+98 +0 98+09	MONO WAY R+		11.43	I					I	I		2B
116+57 to 116+72	MONO WAY L+	15.24					I	I	I	I		2A
117+14 +0 117+30	MONO WAY L+	15.24	19.05				I	I				2A
7+45 to 53+92	RAMP G/ROUTE 108 L+	636.30		I	I							ΙB
7+50 to 7+80	RAMP F Rt	38.10		I	I							ΙB
21+45 to 23+45	PHOENIX LAKE Rd R+	186.70		2								ΙB
49+00 to 50+15	ROUTE 108 L+	95.25		2								IB
40+50 to 40+75	SOMMETTE Dr Rt	19.05		I	I							ΙB
46+20 to 47+40	WAIF MINE Rd R+	99.06		2								ΙB
12+55 to 13+60	Temp Conn Rt	83.88		2								IB
40+80 to 42+00	SOMMETTE Dr R+	118.11		I	I							IB
	MONO WAY L+	22.90		2								ΙB
	MONO WAY R+	22.90		2								IB
199+10 +0 199+23	HESS Ave Lt		15.24									
199+46 +0 199+76	HESS Ave Lt		30.50									
	SUBTOTAL	1383.23	106.72	17	4							
	TOTAL	3044.39	716.26	47	11							
ТОТ	AL RECONSTRUCT MBGR	716.26										
	TOTAL NEW MBGR	2328.13]									

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The format used in this summary allows the contractor to use new materials to construct guard railing at each installation shown or reuse removed materials to reconstruct guard railing at these locations. This give the contractor greater flexibility in scheduling his construction operations.

Guard railing to be removed and reused in the reconstruction of the guard railing and guard railing required for construction at each installation shall be designated on the plan sheets in a manner similar to the wording in the headings of this example summary of quantities. This may be accomplished by using a designation such as (R/RC) and (N/RCD) to identify the work to be performed on the plan sheets and define the designation on the first sheet of the plans showing guard railing work e.g.,

(R/RC) = Remove existing metal beam guard railing and reconstruct at new or existing locations. See Summary of Quantities sheet.

(N/RCD) = New metal beam guard railing or reconstructed metal beam guard railing. See Summary of Quantities sheet.

If more guard railing is to be removed that can be reused on a project (this is not the case shown in this example summary) and the excess railing is to be salvaged, the designation (R/S) could be used on the plan sheets to identify the removal of existing guard railing and reuse in the reconstruction work or salvaging of railing if not required for reconstruction work. The definition used on the first sheet of the plans showing guard railing work would be:

(R/S) = Remove existing metal beam guard railing and reconstructed at new or existing locations or salvage existing metal beam guard railing not required for reconstruction work. See Summary of Quantities sheet.

If more guard railing is to be removed than is required for reconstruction work and no new guard railing is to be constructed, the equivalent headings for quantity summary would be "Reconstruct Metal Beam Guard Railing" and "Existing Metal Beam Guard Railing (To be removed or salvaged)". The total quantitiy of Salvage Metal Beam Guard Railing is to be shown on the summary of quantities for metal beam guard railing and would be the total quantity of removal of metal beam guard railing minus the quantity for reconstruct metal beam quard railing.

SUMMARY OF QUANTITIES

(SUMMARY OF QUANTITIES SHEET, EXAMPLE "C")

Q-7

FOR REDUCED PLANS ORIGINAL SCALE IS IN MILLIMETERS

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TRANSPORTATION VELOPMENT

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	DIST	COUNTY	ROUTE	TOTAL PROJECT	SHEET	SHEETS
ic		ISTERED (CIVIL ENGIN	No	ESS 10N	ENG INEER
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SUMMARY OF QUANTITIES

DOUBLE THRIE BEAM BARRIER (WOOD POST)

m

368

453.66

821.66

m

275.91

434.11

tonne

20.71

26.73

17.68

27.82

0.52

0.52

0.52

0.52

0.29

0.29

0.29

0.29

DESCRIPTION

MAINTENANCE PULLOUT

LEFT SIDE

LEFT SIDE

RIGHT SIDE

RIGHT SIDE

RIGHT SIDE

RIGHT SIDE

BRIDGE COLUMN

MEDIAN

MEDIAN

BRIDGE

MEDIAN

MEDIAN

DIST	COUNTY	ROUTE	KILOMETER POST TOTAL PROJECT	SHEET	SHEE
		•			

REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER

PLANS APPROVAL DATE

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STAGE CONSTRUCTION PAVEMENT DELINEATION

ВУ	ISED	ET NUMBER	STATION / LOCATION	DIRECTION	AIL NUMBER	OVE PAVEMENT 2	REMOVE THERMOPLASTIC TRAFFIC STRIPE	PA I TRA	REMOVE PAINTED TRAFFIC STRIPE		PAVEMENT MARKER (RETRO REFLECTIVE)		PAINT TRAFFIC STR (2-COAT)			PE	VE NELIZER Ê FACE MOUNTED)	. III BARRICADE	PORTABLE RADAR TRAILER	DESCRIPTION
	REVISE	SHEE		<u>8</u>	DETAIL	REMOVE MARKER	E E				TYPE	CHANNEL (SURFACE		DASHED	SOLID	SOLID	REMOVE CHANNEL (SURFAC	TYPE	ZA!	
REVISED		S				~ ≥	100 mm	100 mm	200 mm		Н_))	WHITE	WHITE	YELLOW	WHITE	품구의	Ĺ		
RE	DATE					EA	m	m	m	EA	EΑ	EA	m	m	m	m	EA	EA	EA	
DATE			STAGE IA	ND (CD		.	2.40													DEMONE EDOM ENTER INC
DA		SC-I	"A" 170+20 TO "A" 171+40	NB/SB	25	18	240	1.440												REMOVE FROM EXISTING
		SC-1	"A" 170+20 TO "A" 177+40 "A" 170+20 TO "A" 177+40	NB/SB NB/SB	12	100		1440		100				1440						REMOVE FROM EXISTING
		SC-1	"A" 170+20 TO "A" 177+40	NB/SB	25					100	100			1440	1440					
P P	B	SC-I	"A" 171+40 TO "A" 177+40	NB/SB	25		1200								1 1 1 0					REMOVE FROM EXISTING
ATE	ا ۾	SC-2	"A" 177+40 TO "A" 184+21	NB/SB	25		1362													REMOVE FROM EXISTING
CALCULATED/ DESIGNED BY	СНЕСКЕD	SC-2	"A" 177+40 TO "A" 185+41	NB/SB	12	112		1602												REMOVE FROM EXISTING
ALC	Ÿ	SC-2	"A" 177+40 TO "A" 185+41	NB/SB	12					111			1602							
00	0	SC-2	"A" 177+40 TO "A" 185+41	NB/SB	25						111			1602						
		SC-2	"A" 184+21 TO "A" 185+41	NB/SB	25	18	240													REMOVE FROM EXISTING
			STAGE IB																	
ا _س ا		SC-3	"A" 170+20 TO "A" 177+40	NB/SB	12	100		1440												
19		SC-3	"A" 170+20 TO "A" 177+40	NB/SB	25	100		1440												
- R		SC-3	"A" 170+20 TO "A" 177+40	NB/SB	12	1				100	100		1440	1.440						
ENG		SC-3 SC-4	"A" 170+20 TO "A" 177+40	NB/SB NB/SB	25	112		1602			100			1440						
		SC-4	"A" 177+40 TO "A" 185+41 "A" 177+40 TO "A" 185+41	NB/SB	25	112		1602												
lä		SC-4	"A" 177+40 TO "A" 185+41	NB/SB	12	112		1002		112			1602							
8		SC-4	"A" 177+40 TO "A" 185+41	NB/SB	25					1	112		1002	1602						
-			STAGE 2											1002						
		SC-5	"A" 172+90 TO "A" 173+73	NB								36					20			NB/RT
		SC-5	"A" 172+90 TO "A" 174+30	NB								28								NB/LT
	_	SC-5	"A" 172+90 TO "A" 175+30	NB	27B			240												REMOVE FROM EXISTING
		SC-5	"A" 172+90 TO "A" 175+30	NB	12	18		240												
동		SC-5	"A" 172+90 TO "A" 175+30	NB	25	18		240												
TRANSPORTATION		SC-5	"A" 172+90 TO "A" 177+40	NB	27B								450							
		SC-5	"A" 172+90 TO "A" 177+40	NB	12					32				450						
8		SC-5	"A" 172+90 TO "A" 177+40	NB	25						32				450					
I S	z	SC-6	"A" 177+40 TO "A" 182+71	NB	27B								531							
	<u> </u>	SC-6	"A" 177+40 TO "A" 182+71	NB	12					38	7.0			531	531					
	<u>က</u>	SC-6	"A" 177+40 TO "A" 182+71	NB	25						38				551					
	DES	SC-6	"A" 179+96 TO "A" 182+71 "A" 179+96 TO "A" 182+71	NB NB	27B			275												
	△	SC-6		NB NB	12	20		275												
Δ		SC-6 SC-6	"A" 179+96 TO "A" 182+71 "A" 181+40 TO "A" 182+71	NB NB	25	20		275		+ -		55					27			
취급		30-0	A 101140 10 A 102111	110								33					21			
<u>-</u> •				SUBT	OTAL	748	3042	10 671	0	493	493	119	5625	7065	2421	0	47			
₩ \					OTAL		3042		671	98		119			111		47			
STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT	(dtans	(N) - N	NOT A SEPARATE PAY ITEM, FOR II	NFORMATION	ONLY	· .														

(SUMMARY OF QUANTITIES SHEET, EXAMPLE "D-2")

SUMMARY OF QUANTITIES

FOR REDUCED PLANS ORIGINAL SCALE IS IN MILLIMETERS

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1	Caltra	ans	
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	DIST	COUNTY	ROUTE	KILOMETER POST TOTAL PROJECT	SHEET No	TOTAL SHEETS
,		ISTERED (CIVIL ENGIN	NEER PROF	ESS IONA	ENG INEER
	agents	shall not be i	rnia or its offi responsible for electronic copie	the accuracy Sy	CAL IFORM	*
	Caltra	ns now has a	web sîte! To get	to the web site, go to: http)://www.	dot.ca.gov

STAGE CONSTRUCTION PAVEMENT DELINEATION

SHEET NUMBER	STATION / LOCATION	DIRECTION	DETAIL NUMBER	REMOVE PAVEMENT 2	B THERMOPLASTIC REMOVE THERMOPLASTIC	PA I TRA	MOVE NTED FFIC RIPE		B 보 대 (RETRO F 대 REFLECTIVE)	CHANNELIZER CSURFACE MOUNTED)	PA 100 mm SOLID WHITE m		FIC STR COAT) 100 mm SOLID YELLOW	1PE 200 mm SOLID WHITE m	REMOVE CHANNEL IZER SURFACE MOUNTED)	TYPE III BARRICADE	PORTABLE RADAR P TRAILER	DESCRIPTION
	STAGE 3A																	
SC-7	"A" 172+90 TO "A" 173+73	NB													16			NB/RT
SC-7	"A" 172+90 TO "A" 174+25	SB								28								
SC-7	"A" 172+90 TO "A" 174+30	NB													28			NB/LT
SC-7	"A" 172+90 TO "A" 174+60	SB	27B			170												REMOVE FROM EXISTING
SC-7	"A" 172+90 TO "A" 174+60	SB	12	13		170												REMOVE FROM STAGE IB
SC-7	"A" 172+90 TO "A" 174+60	SB	25	13		170												REMOVE FROM STAGE IB
SC-7	"A" 172+90 TO "A" 175+60	NB	27B			270												
SC-7	"A" 172+90 TO "A" 175+60	NB	12	20		270												
SC-7	"A" 172+90 TO "A" 175+60	NB	25	20		270												
SC-7	"A" 172+90 TO "A" 175+60	SB	27B								270							
SC-7	"A" 172+90 TO "A" 175+60	SB	12					20				270						
SC-7	"A" 172+90 TO "A" 175+60	SB	25						20				270					
SC-7	"A" 172+90 TO "A" 177+40	NB	27B								450							
SC-7	"A" 172+90 TO "A" 177+40	NB	12					32				450						
SC-7	"A" 172+90 TO "A" 177+40	NB	25						32				450					
SC-8	"A" 179+96 TO "A" 182+71	NB	27B			275												
SC-8	"A" 179+96 TO "A" 182+71	NB	12	20		275												
SC-8	"A" 179+96 TO "A" 182+71	NB	25	20		275												
SC-8	"A" 179+96 TO "A" 182+71	SB	27B								275							
SC-8	"A" 179+96 TO "A" 182+71	SB	12					20				275	075					
SC-8	"A" 179+96 TO "A" 182+71	SB	25						20				275					
SC-8	"A" 177+40 TO "A" 182+71	NB	27B					7.0			531	57.						
SC-8	"A" 177+40 TO "A" 182+71	NB	12					38	7.0			531	E 7 1					
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SC-8	"A" 178+20 TO "A" 182+71	SB	27B	7.0		451												REMOVE FROM EXISTING
SC-8	"A" 178+20 TO "A" 182+71	SB	12	32		451												REMOVE FROM STAGE IB
SC-8	"A" 178+20 TO "A" 182+71	SB	25	32		451				7.							-	REMOVE FROM STAGE IB
SC-8	"A" 181+20 TO "A" 182+71	SB/LT								31								SB/RT
SC-8	"A" 181+40 TO "A" 181+71	NB SD / DT								1.4					28			SD (LT
SC-8	"A" 182+05 TO "A" 182+71	SB/RT								14							-	SB/LT
	CUSTOTAL					7.400						1500	1555				-	
	SUBTOTAL			170		3498	0	110	110	73	1526	1526	1526	0	72			
TOTAL				170		34	198	22	20	73		45	78		72			

(N) - NOT A SEPARATE PAY ITEM, FOR INFORMATION ONLY.

DATE REVISED BY
DATE REVISED

STATE OF CAL IFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Coltical

DESIGN

SUMMARY OF QUANTITIES SHEET, EXAMPLE "D-3"

SUMMARY OF QUANTITIES

Q-5

 FOR REDUCED PLANS ORIGINAL SCALE IS IN MILLIMETERS
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STAGE CONSTRUCTION PAVEMENT DELINEATION

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REVISED	SHEET NUMBER	STATION / LOCATION	IRECTION	DETAIL NUMBER	REMOVE PAVEMENT E	PAI TRA	MOVE NTED FFIC RIPE		(RETRO	اد ا کا	100 mm	INT TRAF (2-0	FIC STR COAT)		REMOVE CHANNEL I ZER Ê (SURFACE MOUNTED)	TYPE III BARRICADE	PORTABLE RADAR TRAILER	DESCRIPTION
	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \					100 mm 100 mm	200 mm	ı G	Н		WHITE	WHITE	YELLOW	WHITE	+			
DATE					EA	m m	m	EA	EA	EA	m	m	m	m	EA	EA	EA	
	50.0	STAGE 3B	OFF DW 0	7.6				1.7						9.0				
	SC-9 SC-9	"C" 174+62 TO "C" 175+48 "A" 174+60 TO "A" 175+44	OFF-RAMP SB	36		0.4		13						86				
	SC-9	"A" 174+60 TO "A" 175+44	SB	27B 36		84		13						84				
	SC-9	"C" 173+54 TO "C" 174+62	OFF-RAMP	25				+ ' -	9				108	0 7				
B≺	SC-9	"C" 173+54 TO "C" 175+64	OFF-RAMP					1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	210							
		STAGE 3C		- · -							1							
CHECKED	SC-II	"C" 174+74 TO "C" 175+64	OFF-RAMP	27B	8	90												REMOVE FROM STAGE 3E
필	SC-II	"C" 174+62 TO "C" 175+48	OFF-RAMP	36	13		86											REMOVE FROM STAGE 3E
5	SC-II	"C" 174+54 TO "C" 174+62	OFF-RAMP	25	ı	8												REMOVE FROM STAGE 38
		STAGE 4																
	SC-13	"A" 170+20 TO "A" 172+90	NB/SB	27B		540												
	SC-13	"A" 170+20 TO "A" 172+90	NB/SB	12	40	540												
	SC-13	"A" 170+20 TO "A" 172+90	NB/SB	25	40	540												
	SC-13	"A" 171+70 TO "A" 172+40	ON-RAMP	36A	11	70												
	SC-13	"A" 172+90 TO "A" 174+25	SB												28			
	SC-13	"A" 172+90 TO "A" 177+40	SB	27B		450												
	SC-13	"A" 172+90 TO "A" 177+40	SB	12	32	450												
	SC-13	"A" 172+90 TO "A" 177+40	SB	25	32	450												
	SC-13	"A" 174+60 TO "A" 177+40	SB	27B		280												
	SC-13	"A" 174+60 TO "A" 177+40	SB	12	21	280												
	SC-13	"A" 174+60 TO "A" 177+40	SB	25	21	280												
	SC-13 SC-13	"A" 175+29 TO "A" 177+40 "A" 175+29 TO "A" 177+40	NB	27B	1.6	211												
	SC-13	"A" 175+29 TO "A" 177+40	NB NB	25	16	211												
	SC-14	"A" 181+20 TO "A" 182+71	SB	23	10	211									15			SB/RT
	SC-14	"A" 182+00 TO "A" 182+71	SB												31			SB/LT
	SC-14	"A" 182+71 TO "A" 185+41	NB/SB	27B		540									31			367 - 1
	SC-14	"A" 182+71 TO "A" 185+41	NB/SB	12	38	540												
,	SC-14	"A" 182+71 TO "A" 185+41	NB/SB	25	38	540												
	SC-14	"A" 177+40 TO "A" 179+96		27B		512												
	SC-14	"A" 177+40 TO "A" 179+96	NB/SB	12	36	512												
?	SC-14	"A" 177+40 TO "A" 179+96	NB/SB	25	36	512												
D 0	SC-14	"A" 177+40 TO "A" 182+71	SB	27B		531												
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		SUBTOTAL	L THIS S	HEET	475	9444	86	26	9		210	0	108	170	74			
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1			AL SHEET		748	3042 10 (67 I	98	36	119		15	 		47			
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			T	OTAL	1393	3042 23 6	599	170	28	192	1	20	177		193	6	2	1

SUMMARY OF QUANTITIES SHEET, EXAMPLE "D-4"

SUMMARY OF QUANTITIES

FOR REDUCED PLANS ORIGINAL SCALE IS IN MILLIMETERS

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Section 2 - Project Plans

June 2001

2-2.19 Sign Plans, Details, and Quantities

Permanent Signing

The sign plans show existing roadside signs and overhead signs that are to be removed, salvaged, relocated, reset, modified, or reconstructed. New roadside signs and overhead signs, which are to be installed or constructed, are also shown on the sign plans.

Roadside signs and overhead signs shall be drawn on the sign plan sheet so that the sign message can be read from the bottom of the sheet. The signs shall not be positioned on the sheet in the direction of traffic.

Each sign or sign structure shall be identified by an individual sign number that shall correspond to that used on the sign plan, sign details and sign quantities list.

Sign quantities for roadside signs and overhead signs shall be summarized in tabular formats. The items for furnish and install sign structures (tubular, truss, lightweight, etc.) are paid for by the kilogram and usually designated as final pay quantities.

When final pay items are included in the sign quantities, the final pay quantities are to be designated on the Engineer's Estimate using (F) or (S-F) as appropriate for the item involved. Do not identify final pay items on the plans.

Items of work shown in the columns of the sign quantities which are not a separate pay item, but are included in other items of work, should be indicated with the symbol "(N)" in the column heading for such items and by adding the following note to the sheet:

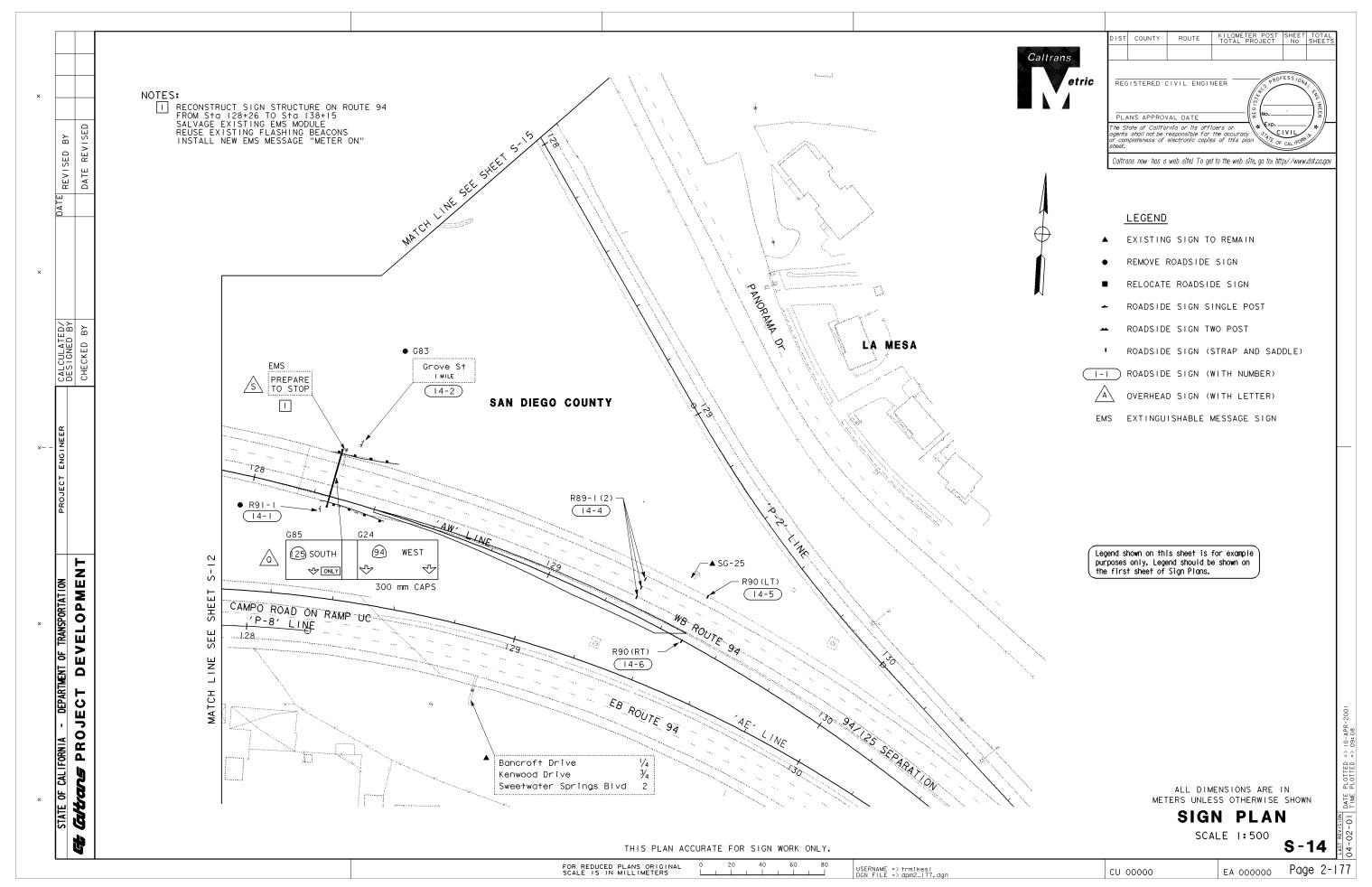
(N) = Not a separate pay item, for information only.

Each sheet of the Sign Plans shall have the following note included on them: "This sheet accurate for Sign work only."





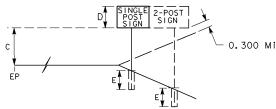
Section 2 - Project Plans	June 2001



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×	NIA - DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	ROJECT DEVELOPMENT
×	STATE OF CALIFORN	; Caltrans PF

NOTES:	
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- I. EXACT LOCATION AND POSITION OF ROADSIDE SIGNS TO BE DETERMINED BY THE ENGINEER.
- 2. POST LENGTHS GIVEN ARE APPROXIMATE. EXACT LENGTH TO BE DETERMINED BY THE ENGINEER.
- 3. 'C' DIM = VERTICAL CLEARANCE FROM EP TO BOTTOM OF SIGN PANEL.
- 4. 'D' DIM = TOTAL DEPTH TO BOTTOM SIGN PANEL ON MULTIPLE SIGN INSTALLATION.



└ 0.300 Min

ROADSIDE SIGN QUANTITIES

									PC	ST S	ΙΖΕ	RC)ADS I I	DE SI	GN	ROAD- N (LAM- NOOD OST)	A I L I GN)	SADDLE METHOD)	SIGN	
SHEET No.	SIGN No.	CODE	PANEL SIZE Horiz Vert	′D′ Dim	′C′ Dim	′E′ Min	PO LEN		89 × 89	89 × 140	140 × 140	ONE POST	TWO POST	RELOCATE	REMOVE	INSTALL ROAD- SIDE SIGN (LAM INIATED WOOD BOX POST)	METAL (RAIL MOUNTED SIGN)	INSTALL SIGN (STRAP & SADDLE BRACKET METHOD)	INSTALL OVERLA	REMARKS
			mm mm	m		m		m			/ mm	ΕA	ΕA	EA	EA	EA	kg	EA	m ²	
S-1	1-1	W53	610×610	0.9	2. I	1.1	4. I	1111	Х	mm >	111111	I	LA	EA	L CA	L EA	Ny	EA	111-	
S-2	2-1	WII(R+)	1219×1219	1.7	1.8	1.5	5.0				X	1								
3-2	2-1	W11(K1) W75(L+)	1524×1524	2.1	1.8	1.4	4.7	4.0		Х	^	- '	1							
-	2-3	W/3(L1)	762×762	2.1	1.0	1.4	4.7	4.0		^			'		3					
	2-3	N MARKER (RED)	457×457																	
1	2-4	W31	762×762	1.1	1.5	1.4	4.7			Х		1								
	2-4	N MARKER (RED)	457×457	0.7	1.5	1.4	4.7			^		'								
-	2-5	R82-1 (1/4)	914×1219	1.2	1.8	1.4	5. I			Х		1								
	2-5	R82A (SB)	914×1219	0.5	1.0	1.4	5.1					- 1								
S-3	3- I	WII(R+)	1219×1219	1.7		1.5	4.9				Х									
5-3	3-1	W11(RT) W58	1219×1219	1. /	1.8	1.5	4.9				Х	- 1					84			
	3-2	W72A(60)	1219×1219		1.8												81			
-	3-3	W12A(60)	762×762	1.1	1.8	1 4	4.7			X		1					81			
	5-4	N MARKER (RED)	457×457		1.5	1.4	4.7					- 1								
1	7 -		914×1219	0.7																
	3-5	R82-1(1/2) R82A(SB)	914×1219	0.5	1.8	1.4	5.1			X		I								
S-4	4-I	W58	1219×1219	0.5	1.8												84			
] 3-4	4-2	W72A (55)	1219×1524		1.8												81			
	4-3	W72A(55)	1219×1524		1.8												81			
	4-4	W75 (L+)	1524×1524		1.8												91			
	4-5	W75(L+)	1524×1524		1.8												91			
	4-6	W31	762×762	1.1	1.5												31	3		MOUNT ON FENCE
	7 0	N MARKER (RED)	457×457	0.7	1.3															MOONT ON TENCE
	4-7	W59 (R+)	1219×1219	0. 7	1.8												84			
S-5	5-1	G7	762×229		1.0										1		07			
1 33	٠, ١	RI	762×762												<u> </u>					
	5-2	W75(L+)	1524×1524	2.1	1.8	1.5	5.2	5.9			X		1							
	5-3	W59(R+)	1219×1219		1.8	1.0	J. L	0.0									84			
	5-4	W59 (R+)	1219×1219	1.7	1.8	1.5	4.9				Х	1					<u> </u>			
	5-5	R18A	1676×1219		1.0	1.0	18 3								1					
	5-6	W73	1524×1524												i					
S-6	6-1	R2 (25)	914×1143	1.1	2.1	1.4	4.6			Х		1			·					
	6-2	G7	762×762	0.2	2.1	1.1	4.2		X			i								
	• -	RI	762×762	0.8					,,											
	6-3	G7	762×229												1					
		R2 (25)	914×1143												<u> </u>					
	6-4	W53A	762×762	1.1	2.1	1.4	4.6			X		1								
	6-5	R2 (25)	915×1145	1.1	2.1	1.4	4.6			X		i								
	6-6	W75 (L+)	1524×1524	2.1	1.8	1.4	4.7	4.0		X			1							
	6-7	W60(R+)	1219×1219	1.7	1.8	1.5	4.7				Х	I								
	SUBTOTAL (THIS SHEET)											13	3	0	7	0	761	3	0	



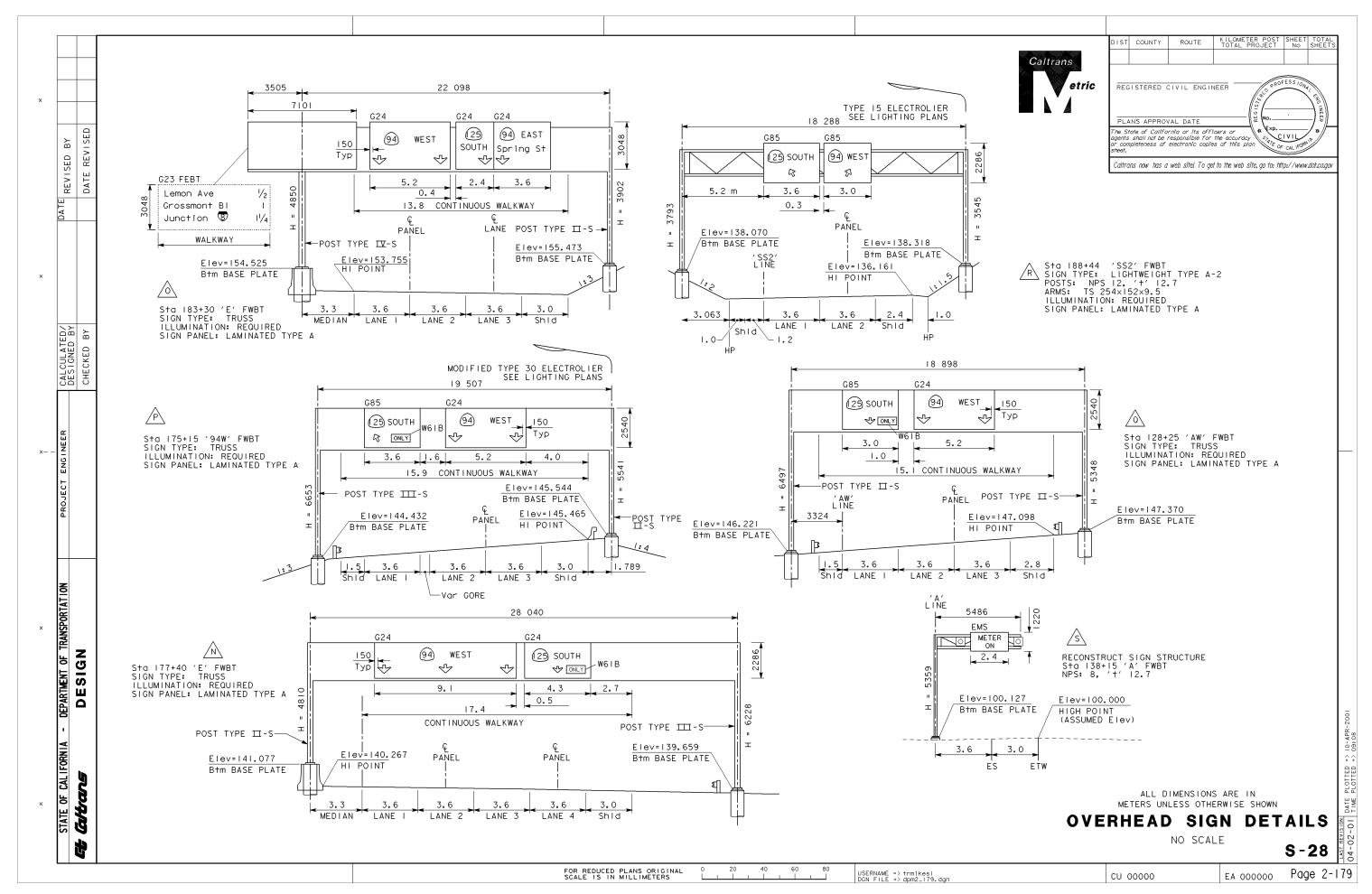
DIST	COUNTY	ROUTE	KILOMETER POST TOTAL PROJECT	SHEET No	TOTAL SHEETS					
REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER PLANS APPROVAL DATE										
The State of California or its officers or agents shall not be responsible for the accuracy or completeness of electronic copies of this plan										
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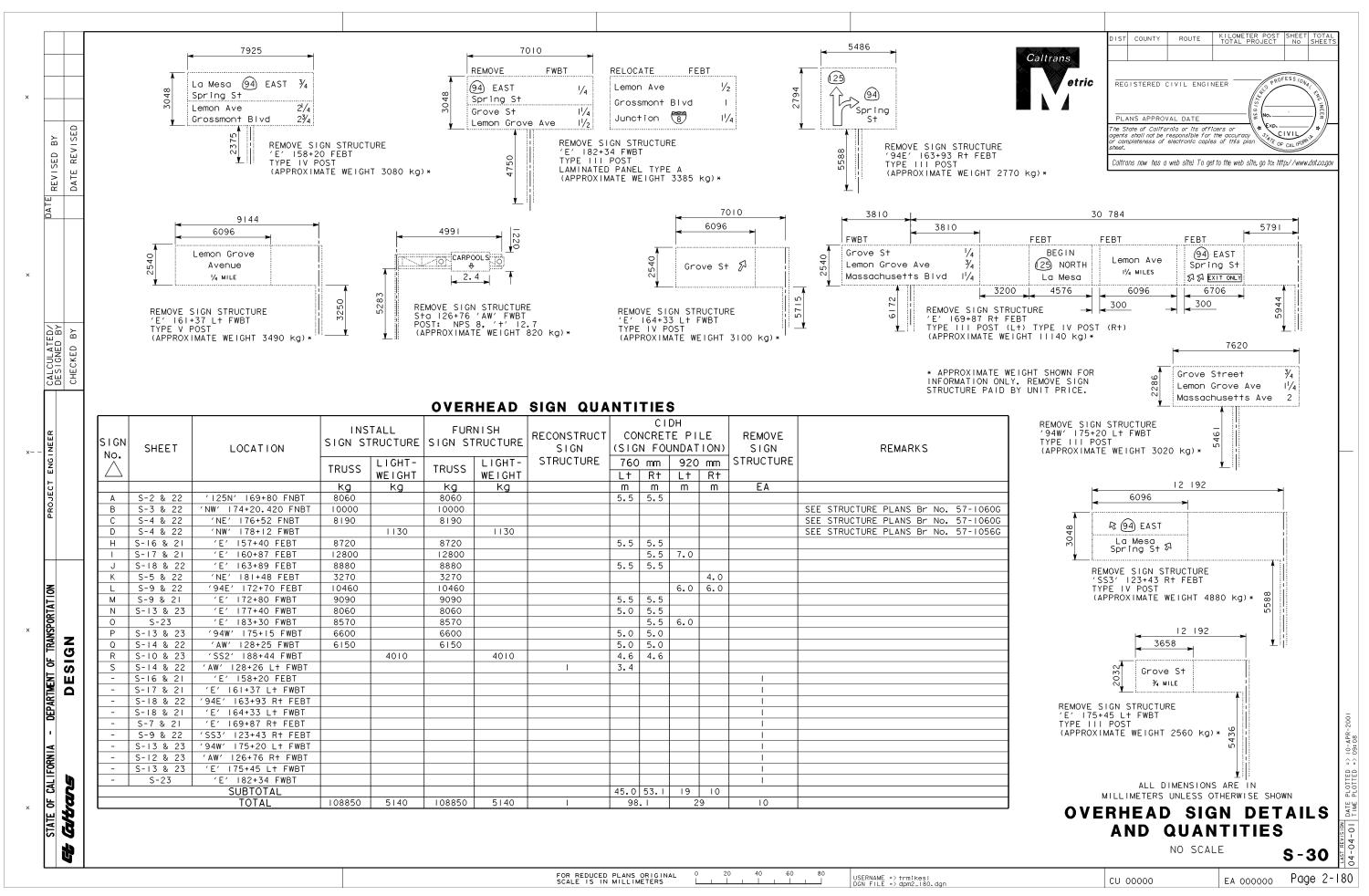
SIGN QUANTITIES

S-20

FOR REDUCED PLANS ORIGINAL SCALE IS IN MILLIMETERS

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Section 2 - Project Plans

June 2001

2-2.20 Retaining Wall Plans, Details and Quantities

Standard Plans are available for a variety of earth retaining systems (retaining walls). Loading conditions and foundation requirements are outlined in the Standard Plans. For sites with requirements that are not covered by the Standard Plans, a special design earth retaining system is required. Refer to Topic 210 of the Highway Design Manual.

A foundation investigation should be made for all locations at which a retaining wall is being considered. Foundation investigations are made either by the district's materials unit or the Division of Engineering Services-Office of Structures Design Foundation. When log of test boring information is developed, it shall be included with the retaining wall plans as log of test boring sheets.

The retaining wall plans should include a plan view, typical section and quantities. The plan view is to show the retaining wall layout line and the varying width of the footing. The elevation view should show (and be identified as such): top of wall and top of footing elevations, gutter, finished grade, and original groundline at the wall layout line. The elevation view shall also show: the footing elevation, the pile cap elevation if on piles, height of wall or elevation of the wall, thickness of footing (if on spread footing), expansion joint locations, and pile spacing and depth. The original ground, finished grade and drainage at back of wall is to be shown on the retaining wall typical section.

The elevation and location of existing facilities to be abandoned or to remain in place during retaining wall construction shall be shown.

Special wall details, as applicable to wall construction, such as sign bases, utility openings, drainage features, fences, and concrete barriers should be shown on the plan sheet of the wall concerned or included on a separate detail sheet with the wall plan sheets.

Where more than one wall is to be constructed on the project, a cumulative quantity summary identifying quantities for each wall involved, shall be included in the plans.

When both Structures and District designed retaining walls are in a project care should be exercised in combining the quantities and contract items.

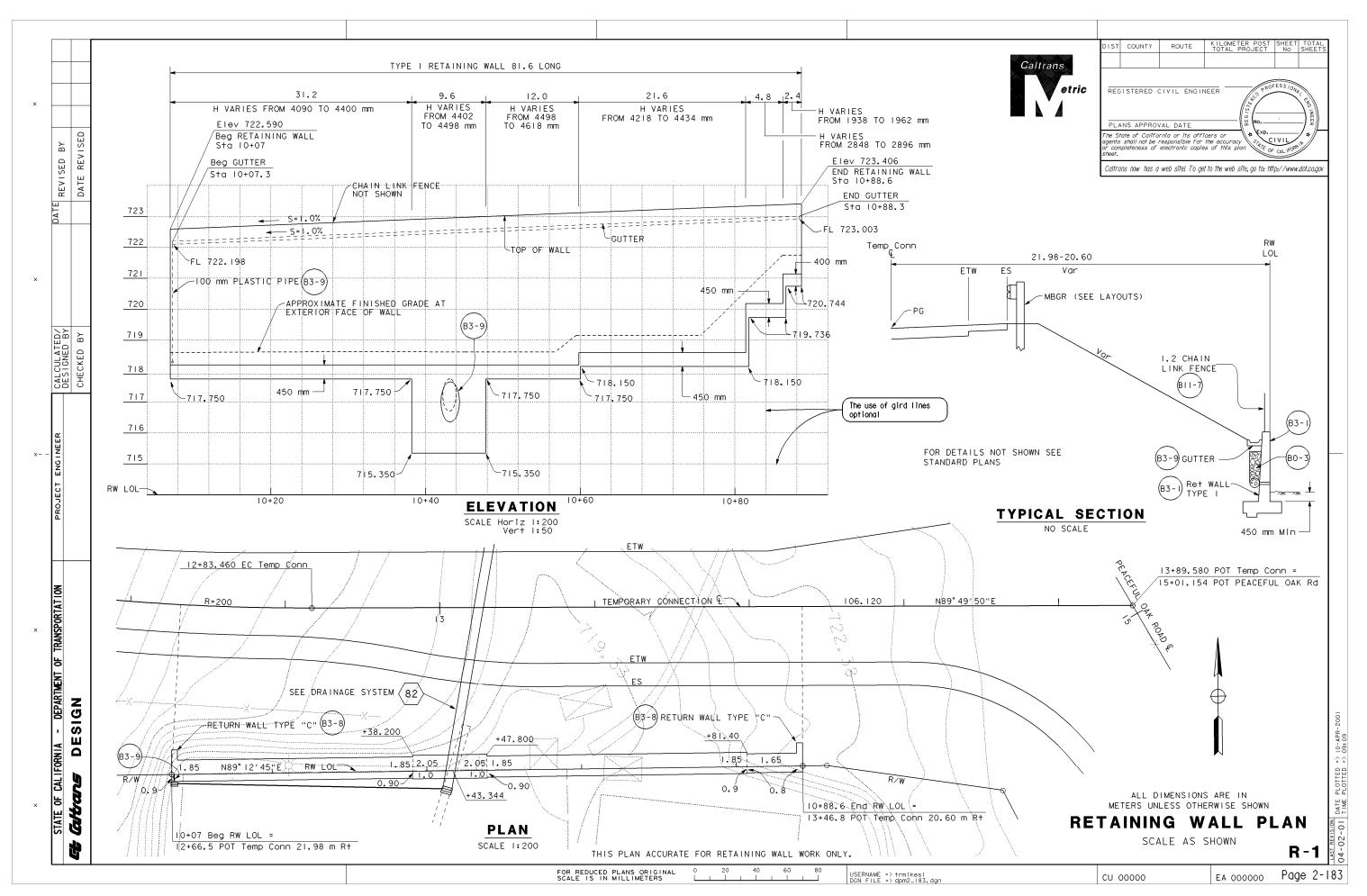
Retaining walls are to be shown on the Typical Cross Sections for relative placement.

Each sheet of the Retaining Wall Plans shall have the following note included on them: "This plan accurate for Retaining Wall work only."

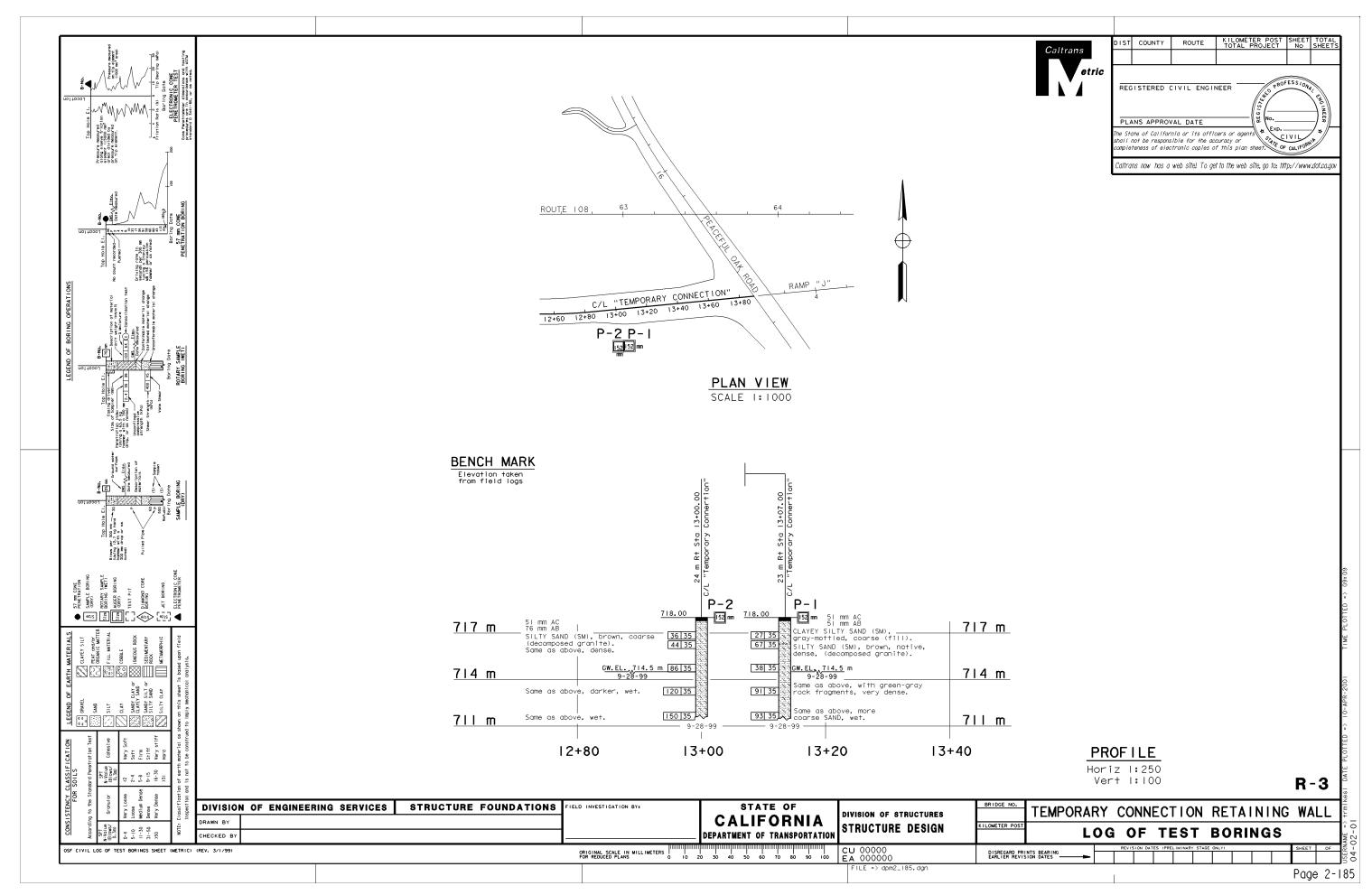




Section 2 - Project Plans	June 2001



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20 5		DET.111110 W.111					
		RETAINING WALL	0				
_α	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION STRUCTURE EXCAVATION (RETAINING WALL)	QUANTITIES 446 m3				
x X		STRUCTURE BACKFILL (RETAINING WALL)	801 m3				L
^ ING I	Temp Conn	PERVIOUS BACKELLI MATERIAL (RETAINING WAL					
10	Sta 12+66.5 TO Sta 13+46.8	STRUCTURAL CONCRETE (RETAINING WALL)	328.8 m3				
PROJECT		BAR REINFORCING STEEL (RETAINING WALL)	14 551 kg				
[4]		MINOR CONCRETE (GUTTER)	7 m3				
NOIT							
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Section 2 - Project Plans

June 2001

2-2.21 Sound Wall Plans, Details, and Quantities

Standard drawings for noise barriers (sound walls) have been developed by Office of Structures Design and insertable sheets are available to the districts. The standard designs include several material options for construction of sound walls. Refer to Section 1100 of the Highway Design Manual.

As a minimum, the sound wall plan sheets are to show the horizontal alignment of the wall, the wall profile and a typical section. The information required for the construction of sound walls is similar to that required for the construction of retaining walls (see Section 2-2.20). The sound wall plans shall also include the applicable standard sound wall detail sheets and aesthetic features sheet. For additional design criteria refer to Topic 1102 of the Highway Design Manual.

A foundation investigation should be made for all locations at which a sound wall is being considered. Foundation investigations are made either by the district's materials unit or the Division of Engineering Services - Office of Structures Design Foundation. When log of test boring information is developed, it shall be included with the sound wall plans as log of test boring sheets.

Special wall details, as applicable to wall construction, such as utility openings, drainage features, fences, and concrete barriers should be shown on the plan sheet of the wall concerned or included on a separate detail sheet with the sound wall plan sheets.

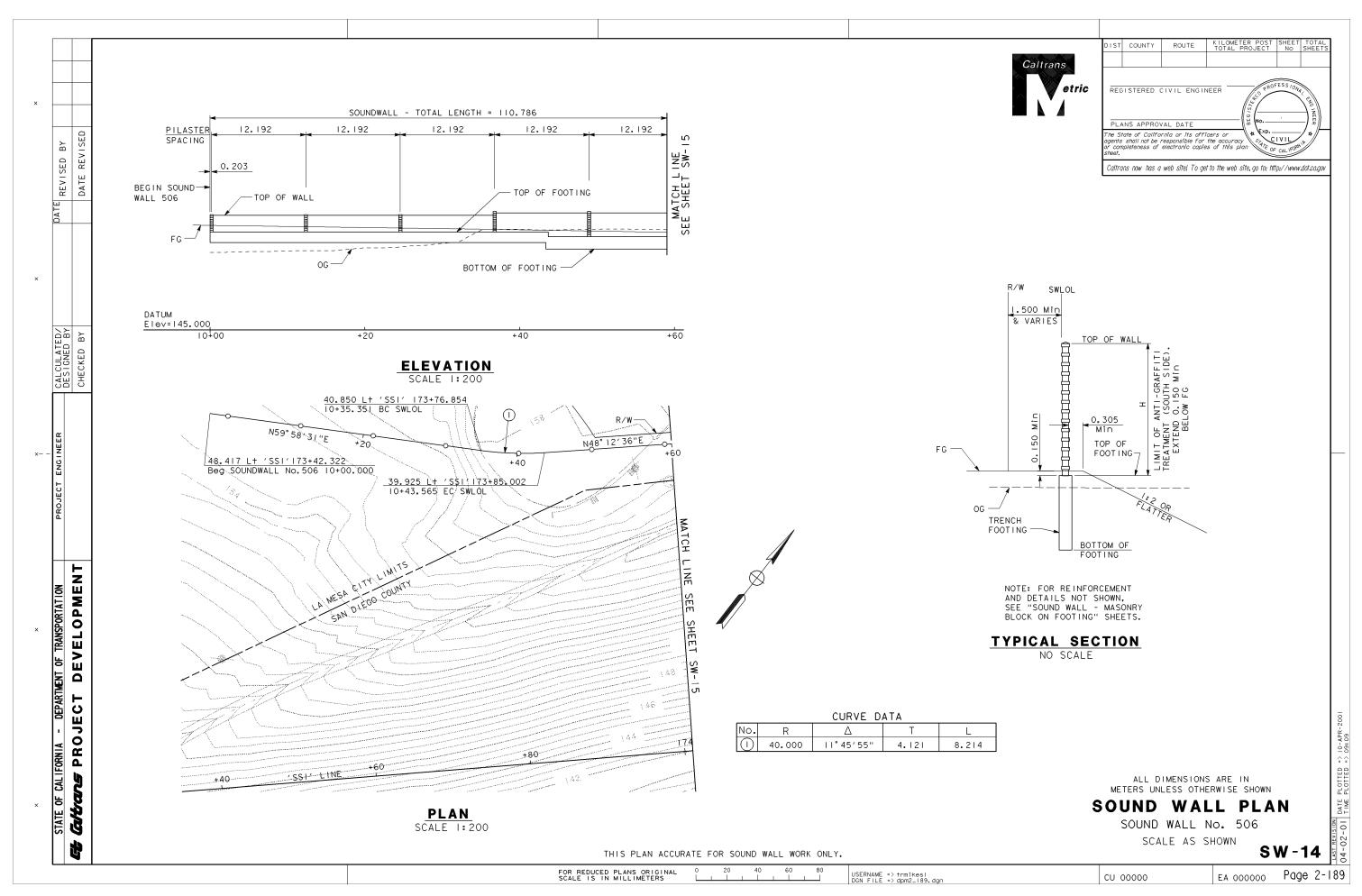
Where more than one sound wall is to be constructed on the project, a cumulative quantity summary identifying quantities for each sound wall involved, shall be included in the plans.

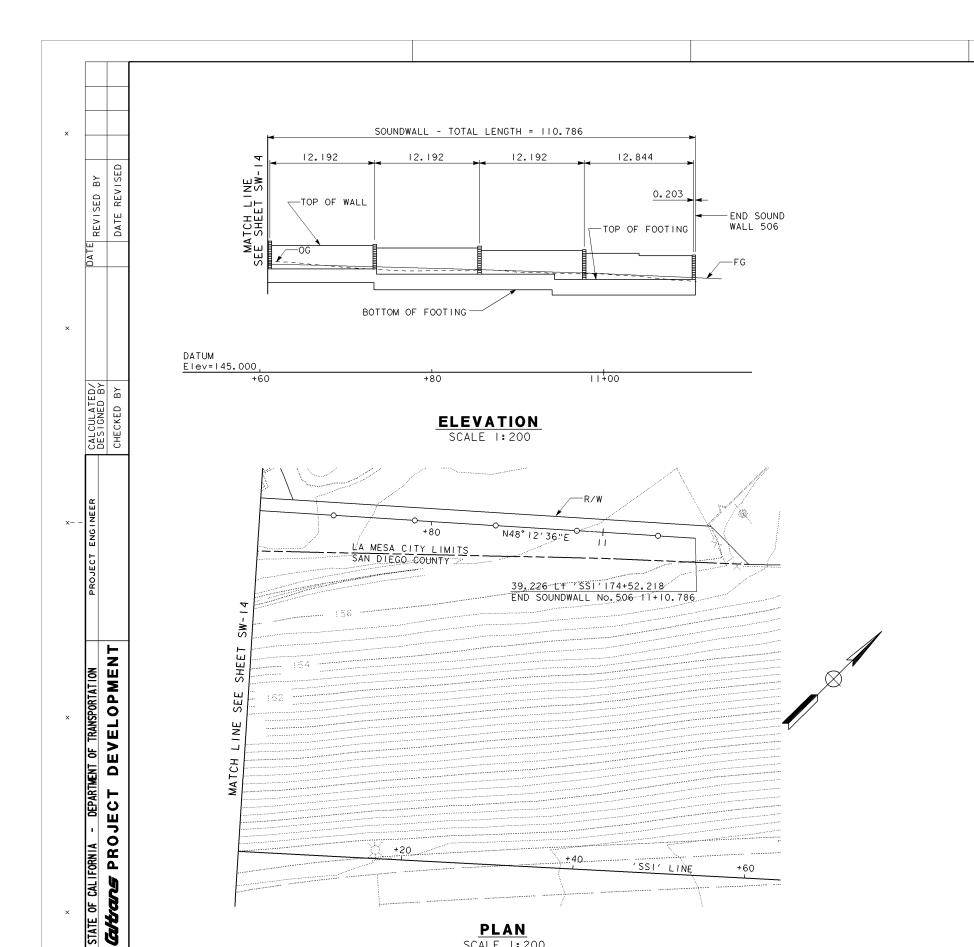
Each sheet of the Sound Wall Plans shall have the following note included on them: "This plan accurate for Sound Wall work only."





Section 2 - Project Plans	June 2001





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PLAN

SCALE 1:200

'SSI' LINE

+60

FOR REDUCED PLANS ORIGINAL SCALE IS IN MILLIMETERS

THIS PLAN ACCURATE FOR SOUND WALL WORK ONLY.

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Caltro	ans now has a	web site! To ge	t to the web site, go to: htt	p://www	.dot.ca.gov						

SOUNDWALL ELEVATIONS

SWLOL	TOP OF WALL	TOP OF FOOTING	BOTTOM OF FOOTING	FINISHED GRADE
10+00.000	159.800	157.665	155.684	158.500
10+36.779	159.800	157.665	155.684	157.984
10+36.779	160.105	157.665	155.684	157.984
10+43.688	160.105	157.665	155.684	157.868
10+43.688	160.105	157.055	155.074	157.868
10+61.163	160.105	157.055	155.074	157.572
10+61.163	159.800	157.055	155.074	157.572
10+73.567	159.800	157.055	155.074	157.281
10+73.567	159.495	156.445	154.464	157.281
10+85.547	159.495	156.445	154.464	156.952
10+85.547	159.190	156.445	154.464	156.952
10+94.293	159.190	156.445	154.464	156.665
10+94.293	159.190	155.835	153.854	156.665
10+97.536	159.190	155.835	153.854	156.559
10+97.536	158.885	155.835	153.854	156.559
11+04.114	158.885	155.835	153.854	156.293
11+04.114	158.580	155.835	153.854	156.293
11+10.786	158.580	155.835	153.854	156.004

ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN METERS UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN

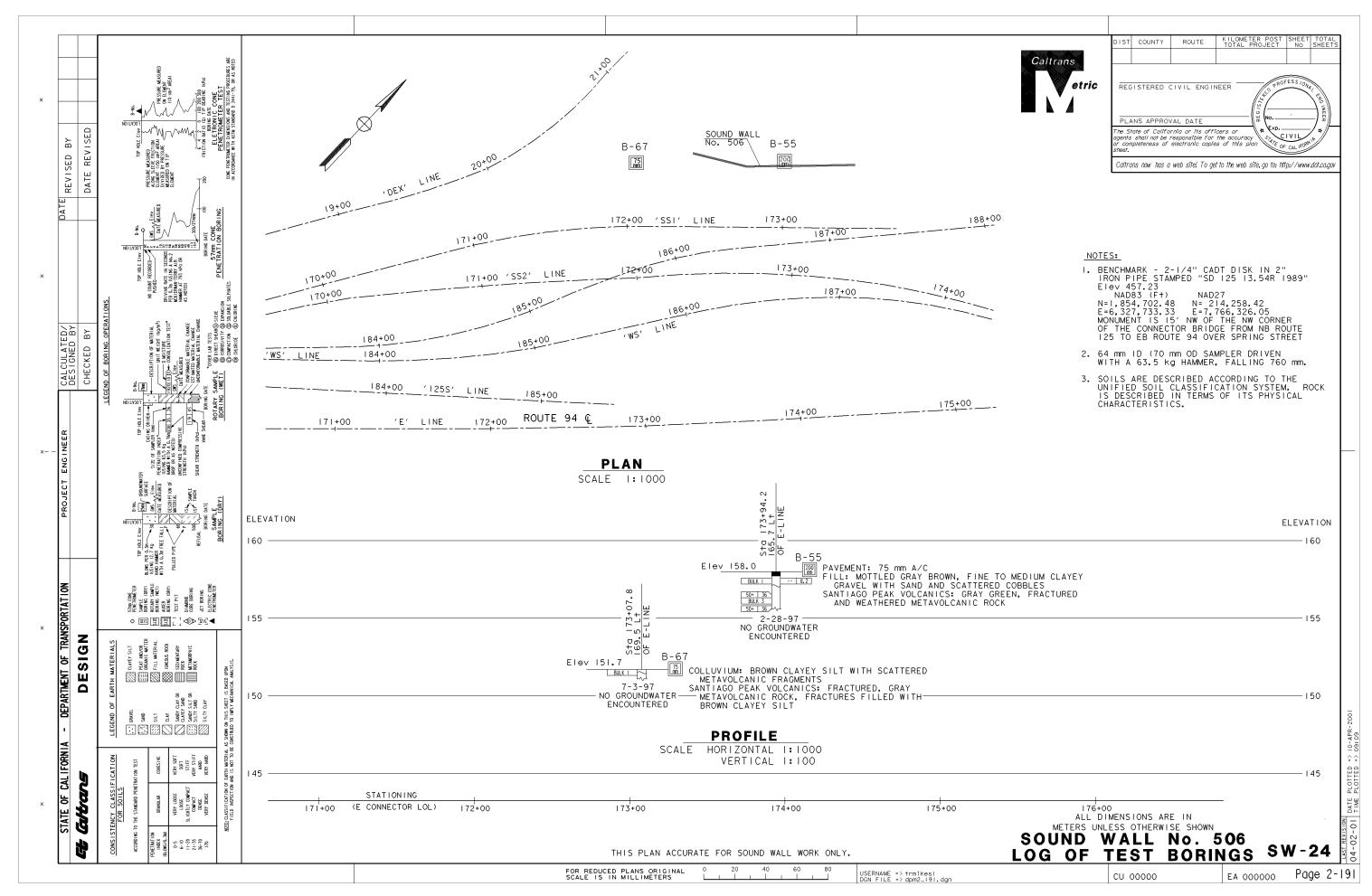
SOUND WALL PLAN

SOUND WALL No. 506

SCALE AS SHOWN

SW-15

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Caltrans

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	Caltra	ins now has a	web site! To ge	t to the web site, go to: htt	p://www	.dot.ca.gov

SOUND WALL QUANTITIES

DATE REVISED BY

CALCULATED/ DESIGNED BY CHECKED BY

STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION CALLEGIST DESIGN

SOUND WALL NO.	SOUND WALL (MASONRY BLOCK)	CONCRETE BARRIER (TYPE 27S)	CONCRETE BARRIER (TYPE 27S)	356 mm CIDH CONCRETE PILING (BARRIER)	406 mm CIDH CONCRETE PILING (BARRIER)	SOUND WALL (BARRIER) (MASONRY BLOCK)
	m ²	m	m	m	m	m ²
44	630	62	160	79	370	620
47	1110		105		280	340
55	190					
56	65					
57	700					
58	510					
61	370					
63	730					
64	330					
70	350					
73	510					
78	3090	48	760	79	2270	2950
82	870					
84	760					
85	763		21		11	70
TOTAL	10 978	110	1046	158	2931	3980

This Sound Wall Quantities Sheet does not match the other sound wall sample sheets, but is included as a representative sample summary of sound wall quantities.

SOUND WALL QUANTITIES

SW-55

FOR REDUCED PLANS ORIGINAL 0 20 40 60 80 USERNAME => trmikes1 DON FILE => dom2_192_don CU 00000 EA 000000 PQ





Section 2 - Project Plans

June 2001

2-2.22 Planting and Irrigation Plans, Details and Quantities

These plans show planting and irrigation layouts, details and quantities.

The manual entitled "Landscape Architecture Standards Manual" and applicable Standard Plans are to be utilized in the preparation of Planting and Irrigation plans. The above-referred manual is available from Caltrans Publication Distribution Unit.





Section 2 - Project Plans	June 2001



DIST COUNTY ROUTE LANDSCAPE 40 REGISTERED LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

Renewal Date

Date

PLANS APPROVAL DATE

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PLANT LIST AND PLANTING SPECIFICATIONS

DA	F	PLANT GROUP	PLANT No.	SYMBOL	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	SIZE	QUANTITY EACH	HOLE SIZE DIA DEPTH	BASIN TYPE	IRON SULFATE ①		COMMI FERTIL	ERCIAL IZER ①	BASIC MULCH (m³)	STAKING	MIN TRVD F	MIIM D	ISTANC	G LIMI	2∩M	ON CENTER (m)	REMARKS
		٨	I	~~~	LANTANA MONTEVIDENSIS	PURPLE TRAILING LANTANA	No. I	840	2	ı	IIO g	_	2 TAB	220 g	0.05	_	WAI	3		DITCH	DITCH	1.5	GROUND COVER
		А	2	+	SALIX LASIOLEPIS	ARROYO WILLOW	No. I	39	2	ı	110 g	_	2 TAB	220 g	0.05	_		3 2.	. 5 2.	5 2.5	2.5	4	TREE
D/ BY	<u></u> ⊢		3	X	ABELIA GRANDIFLORA 'EDWARD GOUCHER'	-	No. 5	118	2	1	IIO g	_	3 TAB	220 g	0.05	_		4 :	3 3	2	2	4	SHRUB
ARCHITECTURE CALCULATED/ DESIGNED BY	- 1		4	•	BOUGAINVILLEA 'LA JOLLA'	-	No. 5	97	2	ı	IIO g	_	3 TAB	220 g	0.05	_		3 2.	. 5 2.	5 2.5	2.5	4	SHRUB
CALCI	СНЕСКЕD	D	5	0	CALLISTEMON CITRINUS	BOTTLE BRUSH	No. 5	102	2	ı	IIO g	_	3 TAB	220 g	0.05	_		3 2.	.5 2.	5 2.5	2.5	4	SHRUB
CTURE		В	6		EUCALYPTUS CLADOCALYX	SUGAR GUM	No. 5	222	2	ı	IIO g	_	3 TAB	220 g	0.05	7	10	8 6	6 6	3	3	4	TREE
CHI TE			7	>	EUCALYPTUS FICIFOLIA	RED-FLOWERING GUM	No. 5	78	2	ı	IIO g	_	3 TAB	220 g	0.05	7	8	6 4	4 4	3	3	4	TREE
			8	0	EUCALYPTUS CAMALDULENSIS	RED GUM	No. 5	92	2	ı	IIO g	_	3 TAB	220 g	0.05	7	10	8 (6 6	3	3	4	TREE
LANDSCAPE			9		DELOSPERMA ALBA	DISNEYLAND ICE PLANT	IN FLATS	128700	_	_	_	_	4 kg/ 100 m ²	3 kg/ 100 m ²	_	_		2 1	1	1	ı	0.3	GROUND COVER
		Γ	10		PELARGONIUM PELTATUM	IVY GERANIUM	IN FLATS	60400	_	_	_	_	4 kg/ 100 m ²	3 kg/ 100 m ²	_	_		2 1	1	1	1	0.3	GROUND COVER RED OR PINK ③
PROJECT		Н	1.1		CARPOBROTUS EDULIS	HOTTENTOT FIG	CUTTING	773500	_	_	_	_	4 kg/ 100 m ²	3 kg/ 100 m ²	_	_		2 1	1	1	ı	0.3	GROUND COVER
	<u>ہ</u>	Κ	12	(4)	TIPUANA TIPU	TIPU TREE	600 mm BOX	60	2	ı	220 g	_	8 TAB	450 g	0.05	7	8	6 4	4 4	3	3	4	TREE
× TRANSPORTATION	2 5	1.1	13		PLATANUS RACEMOSA	CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE	No. 15	32	2	ı	220 g	_	5 TAB	450 g	0.05	7	10	8 6	5 6	3	3	4	TREE
× ANSPOR	≝│	U	14	(0)	POPULUS FREMONTII	WESTERN COTTONWOOD	No. 15	80	2	ı	220 g	_	5 TAB	450 g	0.05	7	10	8 (5 6	3	3	4	TREE
P. I	AKCHI ECI UKE	Z	15	♦	WASHINGONIA ROBUSTA	MEXICAN FAN PALM	PALM TREE	34	2	ı	220 g	_	20 TAB	450 g	0.05	_	10	8 (5 6	3	3	4	3.6 BTM EACH PALM TREE
DEPARTMENT	SCAPE		①- QUA	NTITIES S	N CIRCLED: HOWN ARE "PER PLANT" UNLESS SHOWN ATION RATES.	Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z		SENSITIVE /	AREA														
FORN IA	LAND		3)- RAN	DOMLY MIX	O RECEIVE ROOT BALL. ED, IN GROUPS OF 50. RANDOMLY SPACEI GHOUT ENTIRE AREA TO BE PLANTED.	ELED ATA		P)		U	TE: NDERLINED F BBREVIATION				INDICATE								

APPLICABLE WHEN CIRCLED:

- ①- QUANTITIES SHOWN ARE "PER PLANT" UNLESS SHOWN AS 4m APPLICATION RATES.
- 2- SUFFICIENT TO RECEIVE ROOT BALL.
- (3)- RANDOMLY MIXED, IN GROUPS OF 50. RANDOMLY SPACED GROUPS THROUGHOUT ENTIRE AREA TO BE PLANTED.
- (4)- AS SHOWN ON PLANS.
- 5 SEE STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS.
- 6- SEE DETAIL.

B

7- SEE STANDARD DETAIL.

LEGEND:

SEED (TYPE 2)

PREPARE SLOPE

Exist TREES TO REMAIN

FOR REDUCED PLANS ORIGINAL SCALE IS IN MILLIMETERS

Exist TREES AND RUNDO DONAX TO BE REMOVED

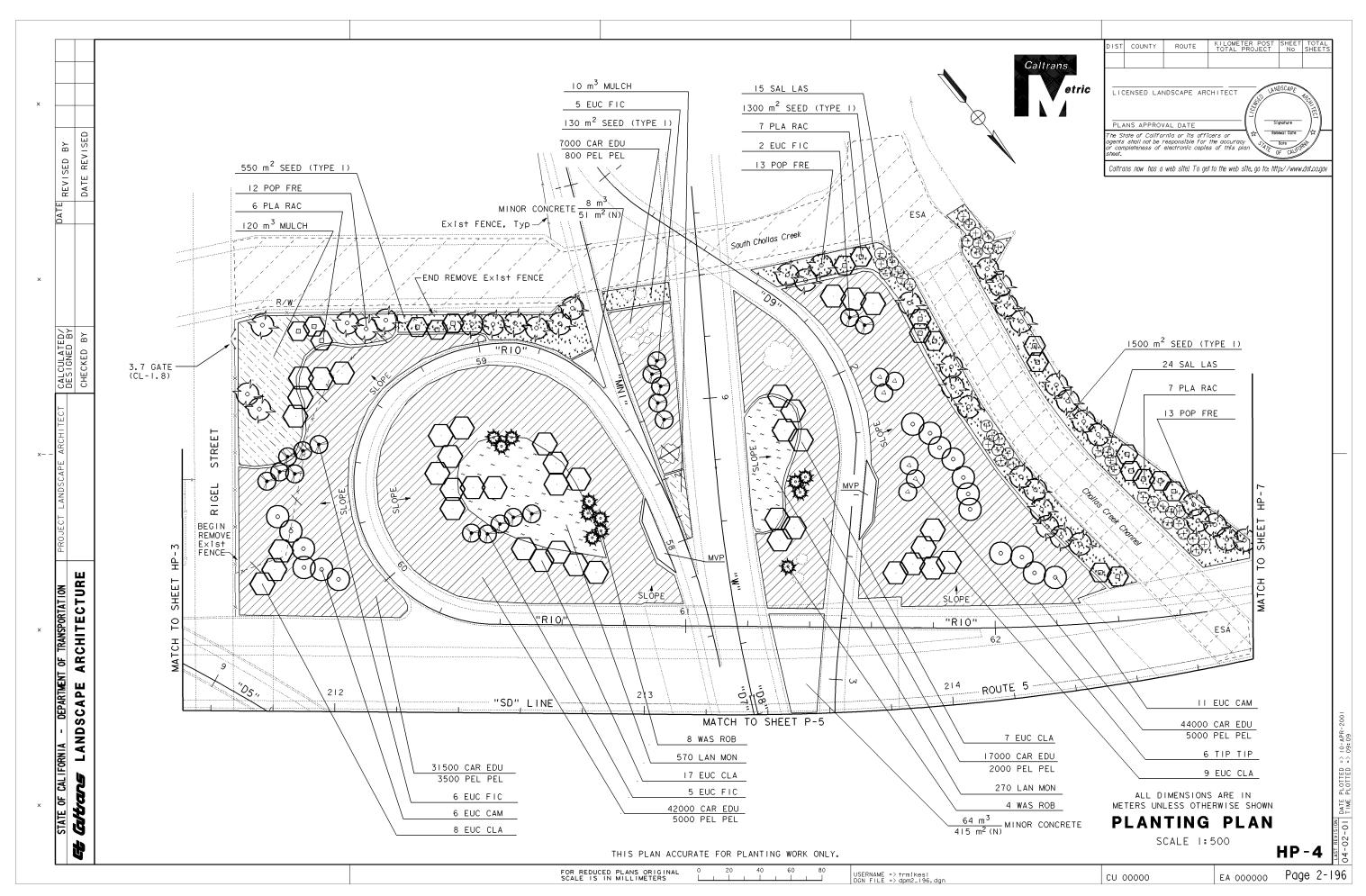
-x-/--x-/-- REMOVE EXISTING FENCE

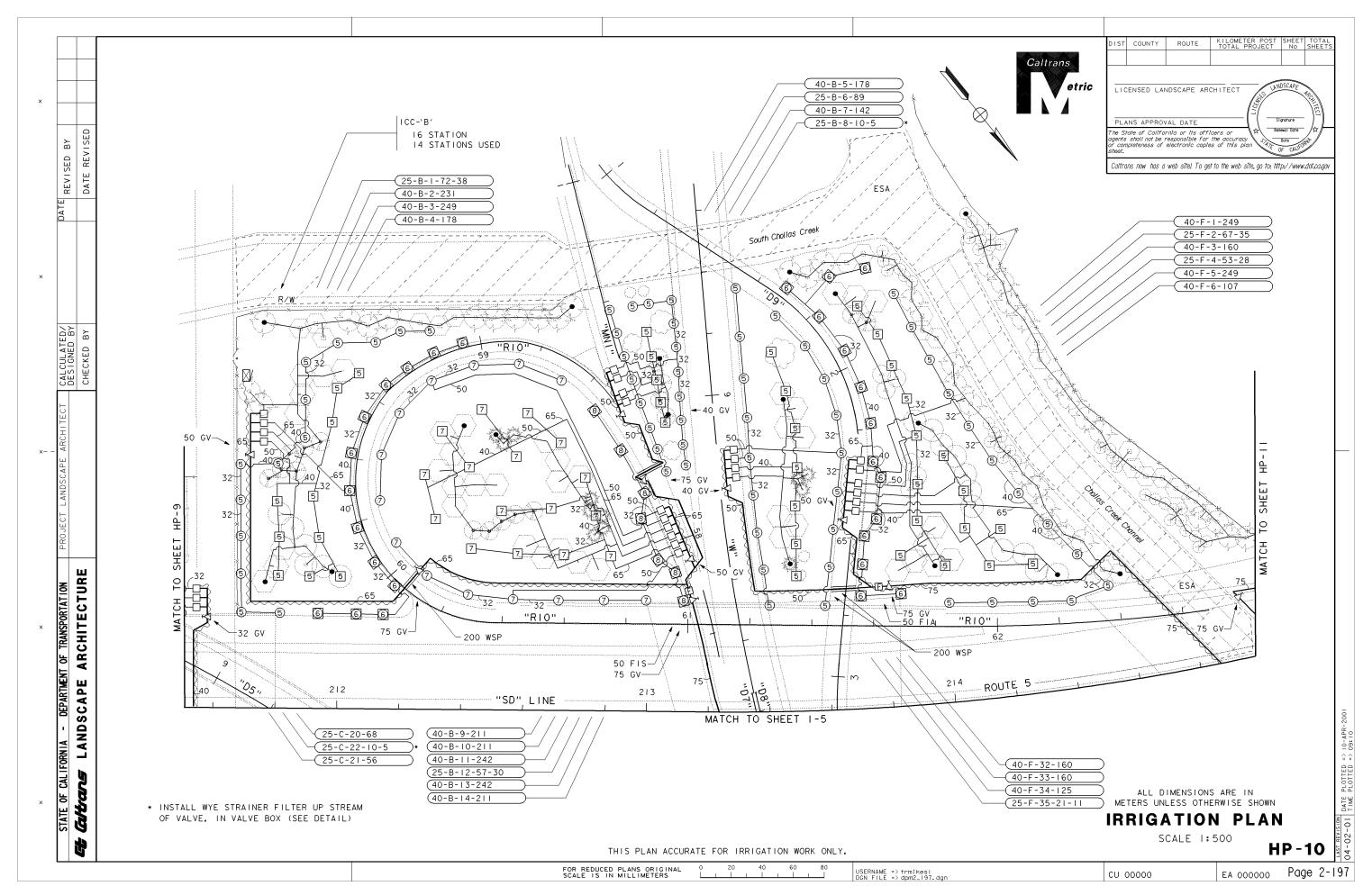
USERNAME => trmikes| DGN FILE => dpm2_195.dgn

The "HP" sheet identification code shall be used on every sheet of the highway planting portion of highway construction or building construction | PLANT LIST project, e.g., HP-I, HP-2, etc. When the project consist entirely of planting and irrigation work, use the sheet identification codes shown in Section 2-1.2(D) of this manual.

CU 00000







									SP	RINI	KLE		CHEDU											etric LICENSED LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT LANDSCAPE	
DATE REVISED	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	SPRAY PATTERN	OPERATING PRESSURE (KPD)	E COMPENSATI		LITERS PER MINUTE STATE	HOUR	RADIUS (IN METERS) (m) S	WIDTH X LENGTH (IN METERS) (m)	MATERIAL	NOZZLE SIZE IN MILLIMETERS (mm)	INLET CONNECTION (NPT) (DN IN MILLIMETERS) (mm) POSITIVE-LOCKING ADJ ARC STOP	BACKSPLASH PREVENTER DIFFUSER PIN		ADJ DISCHARGE	<u> </u>	DLASTIC PLASTIC	VANIZED T	MILLIMETERS) GHT	SWING JOINT (TYPE)	SUPPORT	SPRINKLER PROTECTOR (TYPE) SAUNT STATEMENT ST	PLANS APPROVAL DATE The State of California or its officers or agents shall not be responsible for the accuracy or completeness of electronic copies of this plan California or its officers or agents shall not be responsible for the accuracy or completeness of electronic copies of this plan California now has a web site! To get to the web site, go to: http://www.id. NOTE: I. ALL LATERAL PIPE NOT LABELED SHALL BE 25 mm, OR AS SHOWN ON PIPE SIZING CHARTS.	ONS
	5 A-5	GEAR DRIVEN	F	345	-	-	17.8	-	12.2	-	PL	-	20 -	- X	_	-	1	-	X 2	20 15	0 1	-	-		
	⑤ A-5	GEAR DRIVEN	Р	345	-	-	17.8	-	12.2	-	PL	-	20 -	- X	-	-	IV	-	X 2	20 15	0 1	-	- ⑦		
	6 A-6	GEAR DRIVEN	Р	345	-	-	17.8	-	12.2	-	PL	-	20 -	- X	-	-	٧١	-	-	- -	<u> </u>	-	1 3 7 100 mm P	POP-UP	
CHECKED BY	7 A-7	GEAR DRIVEN	F	345	-	-	30.2	-	14.6	-	PL	-	20 -	- X		-				20 15		-	-		
CHECKED	⑦ A-7	GEAR DRIVEN	P	345	-	-	30.2	-	14.6		PL	-	20 -	- X		+	' V			20 15	+	-	- 0		
	8 A-8		P	345	-	-	30.2	-	14.6	-	PL	-	20 -	- X			VI	^		- -	+	-	3 7 100 mm P	POP-UP	
	11 A-11		F	345 345	+-	-	6.8	-	7.6	-	PL PL	-	20 -	- -		-	-			20 15 20 15		_	- ⑦		
	Δ B-1	SHRUB SPRAY	F	207	+-		14.0	_	4.5		PL	-	15 -			_	-		_	5 30	_	_	- 8		
	Δ B-1	SHRUB SPRAY	Н	207	+	_	7.0	_	4.5	_	PL	_	15 -		$+\frac{1}{2}$	_	_	.,		5 30	+	_	- 8		
	△ B-I	SHRUB SPRAY	a	207	-	_	3.5	_	4.5		PL	_	15 -		+-	-	1	Х		5 30		-	- (8)		
	• C-2	FLOOD BUBBLER	-	207	X	-	1.9	-	-	-	PL	-	15 -		-	-	V	Х	- 1	5 -	-	-	- ONE SPRINKLER EACH TREE OR	ER HEAD R SHRUB	
SCAPE ARCHITECTURE	1 - SEE 2 - IF / SPEC SHOW 3 - SHAU 4 - VIN' 5 - SWII SHOW	CABLE WHEN C SPECIAL PROVIDA A PRESSURE COMM CIFIED, THE DIT WN REFLECT ITS LL HAVE AN INTI YL-COATED CAST NG JOINTS REOU ULDERS, CURBS, ESS OTHERWISE	PENSA SCHAR USE. ERNAL IRON IRED SIDE	TING GE AN CHEC HOUS ADJAC	DEVIS D RAD K VAL ING. ENT T AND	E IS VE. O	8	- ADJI - MATI RATI	JSTABL CHED P NOZZ -ADJUS	E ARC. RECIPI	TATIC	N ARGE F	TIONAL NOTES	B/ B/ B/ CS DN ES F/ H	B —— B/PL PL — T —— T ——	-CENTE -DIAMET -FND S	TABLE /BRON /BRON /PLAS R STR TER NO TRIP CIRCLE PART CIRCLE	ZE ZE/PLA TIC IP DMINAL	STIC	ONS	L/m L/s m - mm NPT P - PL Q - SST T - TQ	nin -L	ITERS PER HOUR ITERS PER MINUTE ITERS PER SECOND METERS MILLIMETERS IATIONAL PIPE THREAD PLASTIC PLASTIC BIDE STRIP HIRD CIRCLE HREE QUARTER CIRCLE WO THIRDS CIRCLE		
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ABBREVIATIONS Caltrans EA - EACH DIP - DUCTILE IRON PIPE GSP - GALVANIZED STEEL PIPE m - METER mm - MILLIMETER PR - PRESSURE RATED DATE REVISED SUBTOTALS PER VALVE ON LATERAL SUPPLY SIDE OF CONTROL VALVE CALCULATED/ DESIGNED BY CHECKED BY VALVE OR ASSEMBLY NUMBER STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION CANTOCAPE ARCHITECTURE



												VALVE	OR	ASSI	EMBLY	NUMBEF										
DE	ESCRIPTION	UNIT	F-I	F-2	F-3	F-	- 4	F-5	F-6	F-7	F-8	F-9	F-	10	F-11	F-12	F-	13	F-14	F-15	F-16		SUBTOTALS	UNIT	DESCRIF	PTION
	20 mm	m	-	585	700	78	30	420	505	565	615	770	6	65	475	365	66	60	665	490	765		9025	m	20 mm	
- lшl	25 mm	m		110	280		5	75	260	60	70	110	5	0	25	30	5	50	15	80	170		1390	m	25 mm	
교망	32 mm	m		100	115	Ę	5	-	5	10				5	15	135	14	45	5	45	85		670	m	32 mm	워팅빌
P I PE L I NE	<u>40 mm</u>	m		10	100	3	0	10	10	15	20	15	2	:0	40	90	1	0	20	40	10		440	m	40 mm	PR 200 PIPE LINE
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DI	SCRIPTION	UNIT VALVE OR ASSEMBLY NUMBER	SUBTOTALS	UNIT DESCRIPTION
PLASTIC PIPE SUPPLY LINE				PR 315 PR 200 PLASTIC PIPE SUPPLY LINE
GSP				GSP -
DIP				D I P
SPRINKLER				SPRINKLER

IRRIGATION QUANTITIES

HP-21 | S - +0

FOR REDUCED PLANS ORIGINAL SCALE IS IN MILLIMETERS EA 000000 Page 2-199 CU 00000

Caltrans SUBTOTALS PER PLAN SHEET ON MAIN SUPPLY SIDE OF CONTROL VALVE TOTAL QUANTITIES etric SHEET NUMBER UNIT HP-14 SUBTOTALS UNIT DESCRIPTION DESCRIPTION TOTALS HP-15 HP-16 HP-17 SED BPA 50 mm EΑ 50 mm В ENCLOSURE ENCLOSURE REV SED BOOSTER PUMP BOOSTER PUMP DATE I 8 STATION CONTRIC R PRODUCT STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE EA 18 STATION EΑ REVI STATION STATION _ SINGLE EΑ EΑ DOUBLE 40 mm EΑ 15 15 EΑ 40 mm 5 3 ASSEMBL 50 mm EΑ 50 mm 50 mm 50 mm EΑ 3 EΑ - 1 65 mm EΑ _ EΑ 65 mm CALCULATED/ DESIGNED BY CHECKED BY EΑ 29 29 VES 20 mm EΑ 20 mm VALVES EΑ 50 mm EΑ 50 mm 40 mm EΑ 5 3 4 16 16 EΑ 40 mm CONDUIT 9025 20 mm 20 mm m PR 200 PIPE LINE 25 mm 1390 25 mm m 32 mm 670 m 32 mm 325 765 40 mm 55 30 m 40 mm m 210 30 50 mm 45 255 40 340 340 50 mm m m 65 mm m 285 _ 480 765 765 m 65 mm ⊣ુ∽ PLASTI SUPPL TRANSPORTATION SCHITECTURE 8 GSP DIP П AR \overline{a} CAPI Š LAND EA TYPE C 2140 **ABBREVIATIONS** BPA - BACKFLOW PREVENTER ASSEMBLY FCV - FLOW CONTROL VALVE PR -PRESSURE RATED BV - BALL VALVE FS - FLOW SENSOR PRV - PRESSURE REDUCING VALVE SPR I NKLI TYPE *Gltans* CV - CHECK VALVE PRLV - PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE GSP - FLUSH VALVE CEC - CONTROLLER ENCLOSURE CABINET GV - GALVANIZED STEEL PIPE QCV - QUICK COUPLING VALVE CSP - CORRUGATED STEEL PIPE MCV - GATE VALVE RCV -REMOTE CONTROL VALVE DIP - DUCTILE IRON PIPE m - MANUAL CONTROL VALVE RCVM - REMOTE CONTROL VALVE (MASTER) VAU - VALVE ASSEMBLY UNIT FAU - FILTER ASSEMBLY UNIT - MILLIMETER WSP - WELDED STEEL PIPE WS - WYE STRAINER

FOR REDUCED PLANS ORIGINAL SCALE IS IN MILLIMETERS

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PLANS APPROVAL DATE

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IRRIGATION QUANTITIES

HP-22

CU 00000





Section 2 - Project Plans

June 2001

2-2.23 Signal, Lighting, and Electrical System Plans and Details

(1) General

Signal, Lighting and Electrical System work is work that is normally covered under Section 86 of the Standard Specifications and the "ES" series of Standard Plans. The addition of work not covered in these areas, such as signs covered elsewhere, should be avoided. If shown, the work should be properly referenced for payment.

Structure lighting plans are generally prepared from dropouts of the General Plan of the structure involved, with non-pertinent details and notes removed.

Caltrans symbols and abbreviations as shown on Standard Plans ES-1A, ES-1B, A10A, and A10B are to be used to prepare these plan sheets.

Because Signal, Lighting, and Electrical System work is usually paid for on a lump sum basis, plan sheet names should match the bid items for the work shown. It is desirable that plan sheets should show the work of only one bid item. Plan sheets that show the work of more than one lump sum, unit or combination bid items must clearly define the pay items for each portion of work, and the plan sheet name will include each item. Bidders must be able to identify all work with its associated bid item.

(2) Plan Sheet Names

Plan sheet names for Signal, Lighting and Electrical System plans shall conform to, but not be limited to, the following:

- SIGNAL AND LIGHTING
- LIGHTING
- SIGN ILLUMINATION
- LIGHTING AND SIGN ILLUMINATION
- CHANGEABLE MESSAGE SIGN SYSTEM
- EXTINGUISHABLE MESSAGE SIGN SYSTEM

- FLASHING BEACON
- RAMP METERING SYSTEM
- TRAFFIC MONITORING STATION
- INTERCONNECTION SYSTEM
- COMMUNICATION CONDUIT
- ELECTRIC SERVICE (IRRIGATION)

Modifiers are not needed unless their use helps in understanding the work; and they also are included in the respective bid item. Modifiers may be used when appropriate.

Location 1, Temporary, City, Remove, Detour, etc., are examples of modifiers which may be used.

Modifiers should be placed in parentheses at the right or below the main plan name.

Sheet identification codes are E-1, E-2, etc. The only other information to be shown at the lower right corner of the sheet is the modifier, such as, location number of work, if involved, and street names of intersections at signal installations.

(3) Standard Drawings from Other Agencies.

Standard drawings of other agencies, when applicable to the project, shall be included as part of the project plans. Reference only to the standard drawing number is not acceptable.

Standard drawings from other agencies can normally be incorporated on project plan sheets, and such plan sheets shall have the signature, date signed and seal of the lowest classification licensed person in responsible charge for preparation of the plans. Generally, the project engineer will sign these sheets. Quality of such incorporated standard drawings must be such that plans will be legible when reduced.





Section 2 - Project Plans

June 2001

(4) Notes

Notes should be brief and direct. Detailed word descriptions belong in the special provisions.

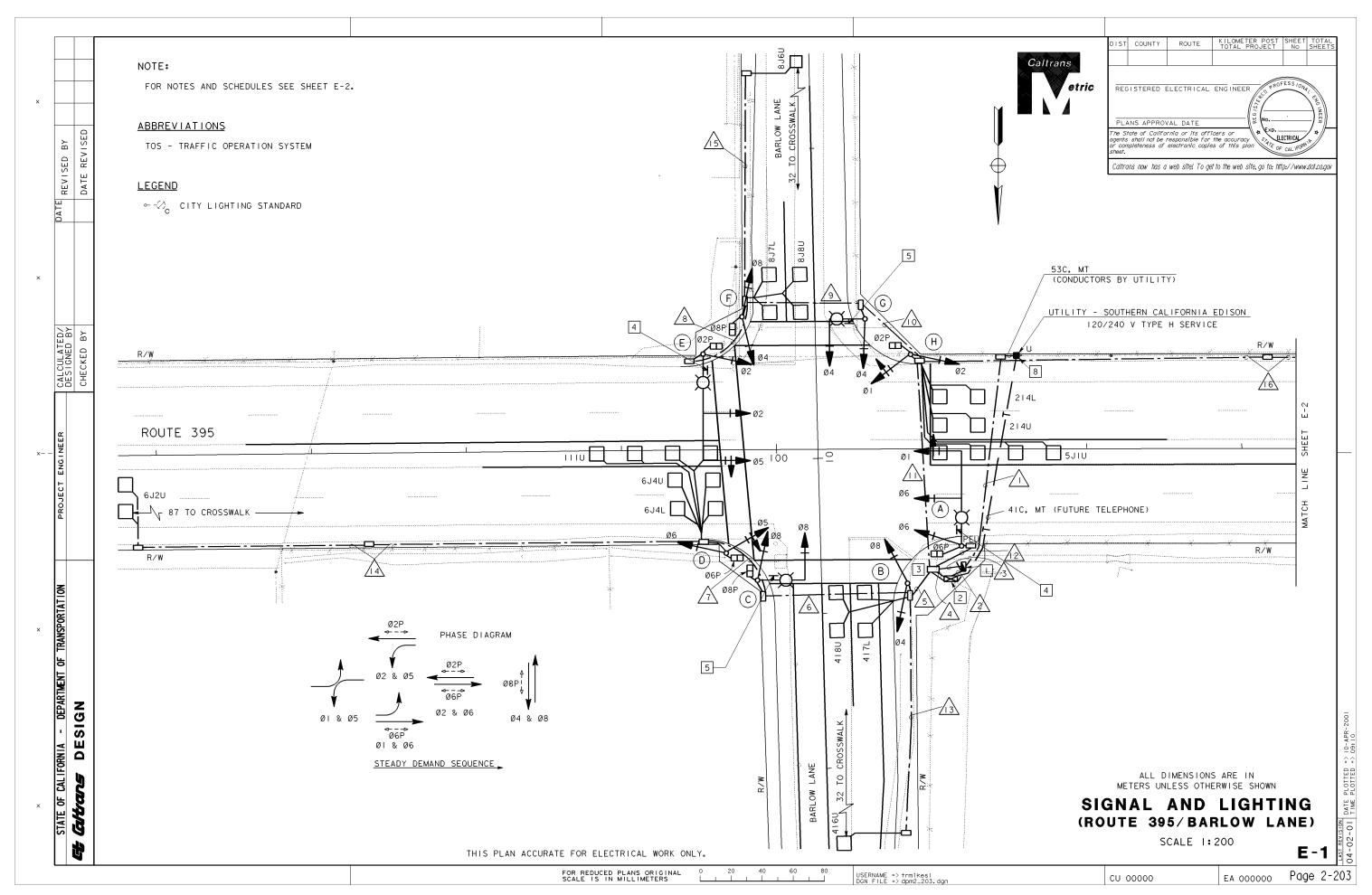
Notes should be located on or before the first plan sheets that they apply to.

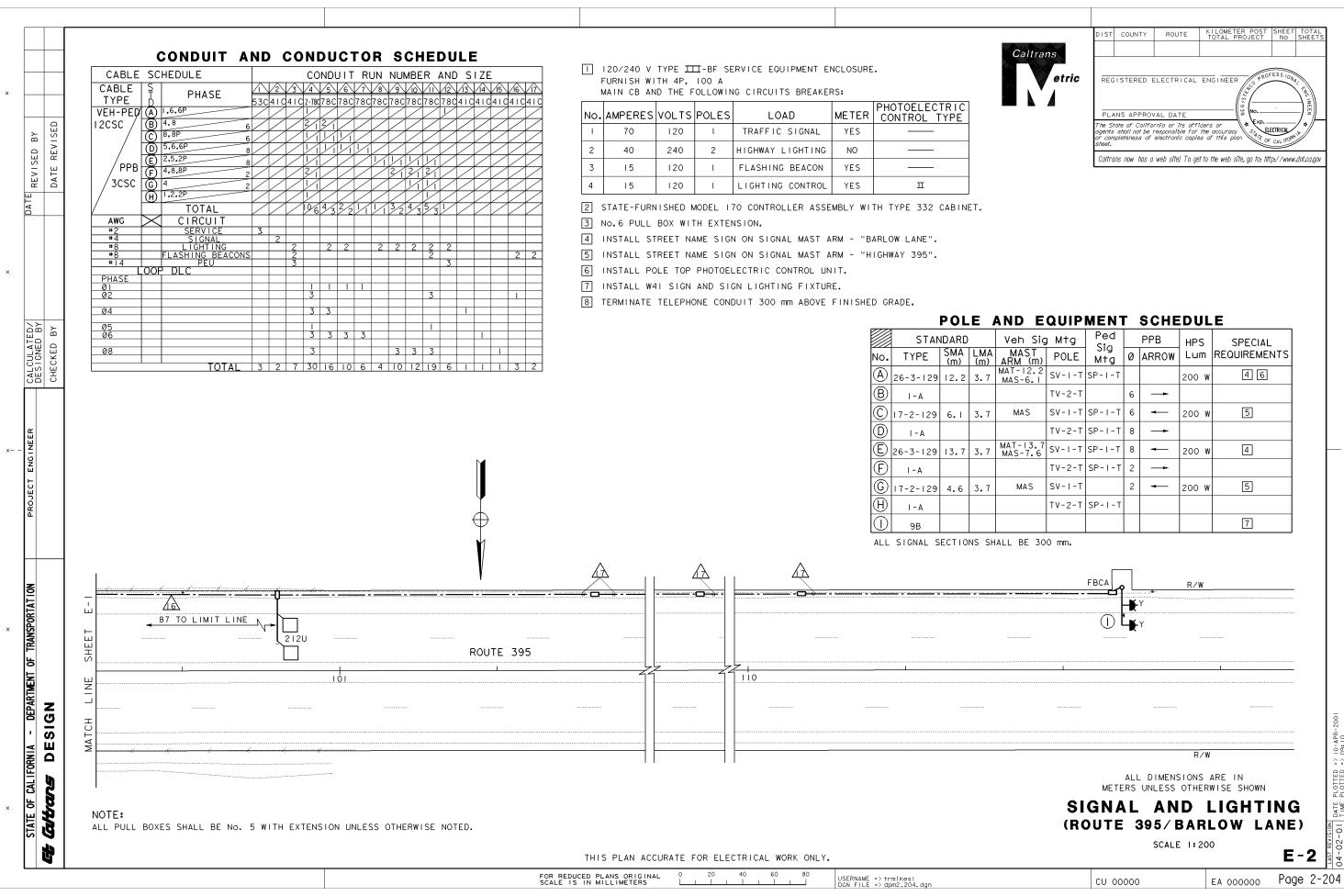
General notes applicable to the project are either not numbered or, if numbered, they are not enclosed in a square. Project notes that are specific for one or more locations shall be numbered and enclosed with a square to match the designation shown at the plan work locations; Example: 1. Equipment or material designations are drawn inside circles: Example: (A).

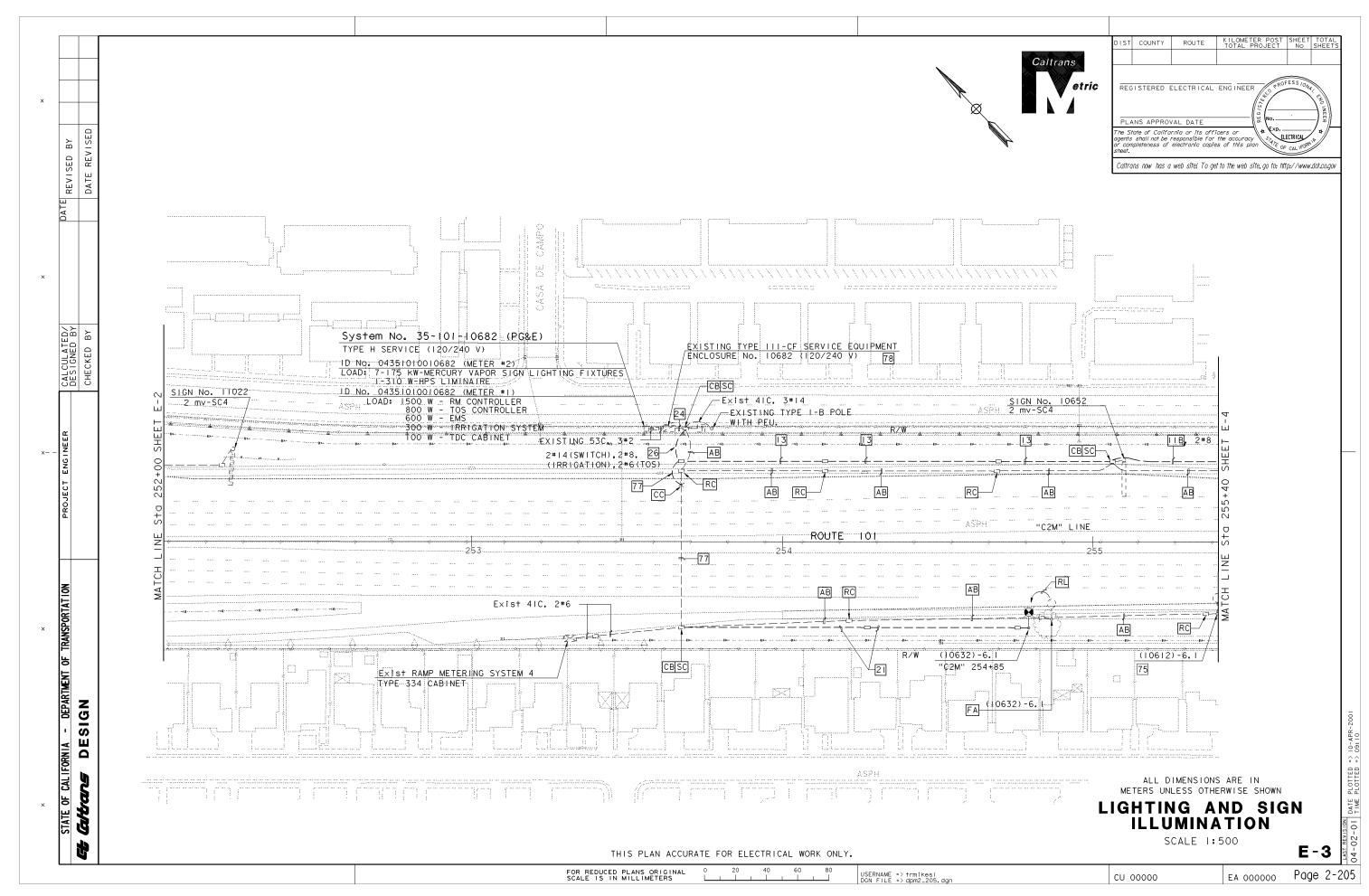
Non-standard legends and abbreviations should not be mixed with the project notes, but it is desirable that they be on the same plan sheet.

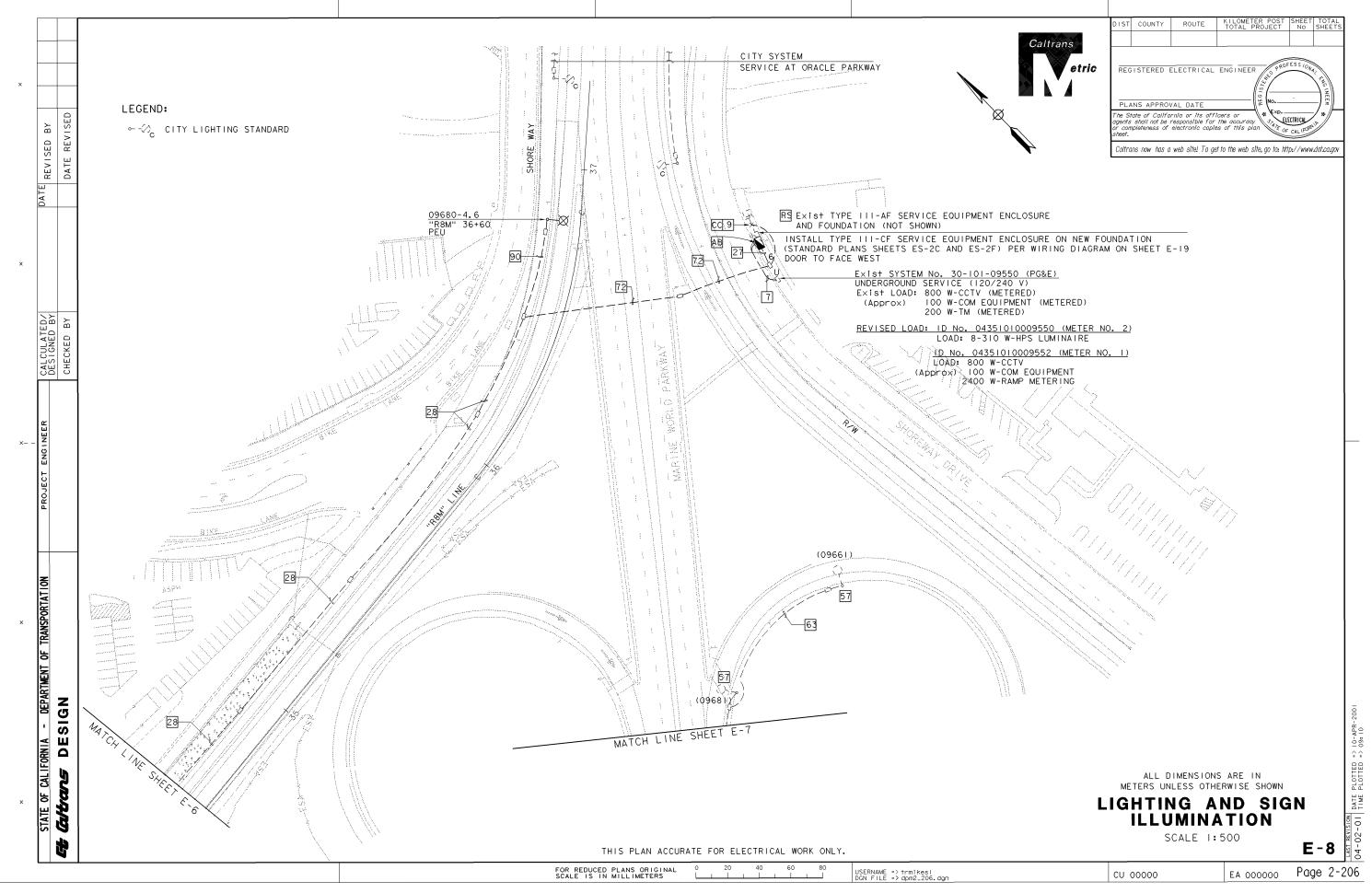
Each sheet of the Signal, Lighting and Electrical System Plans shall have the following note included on them: "This plan accurate for Electrical work only."

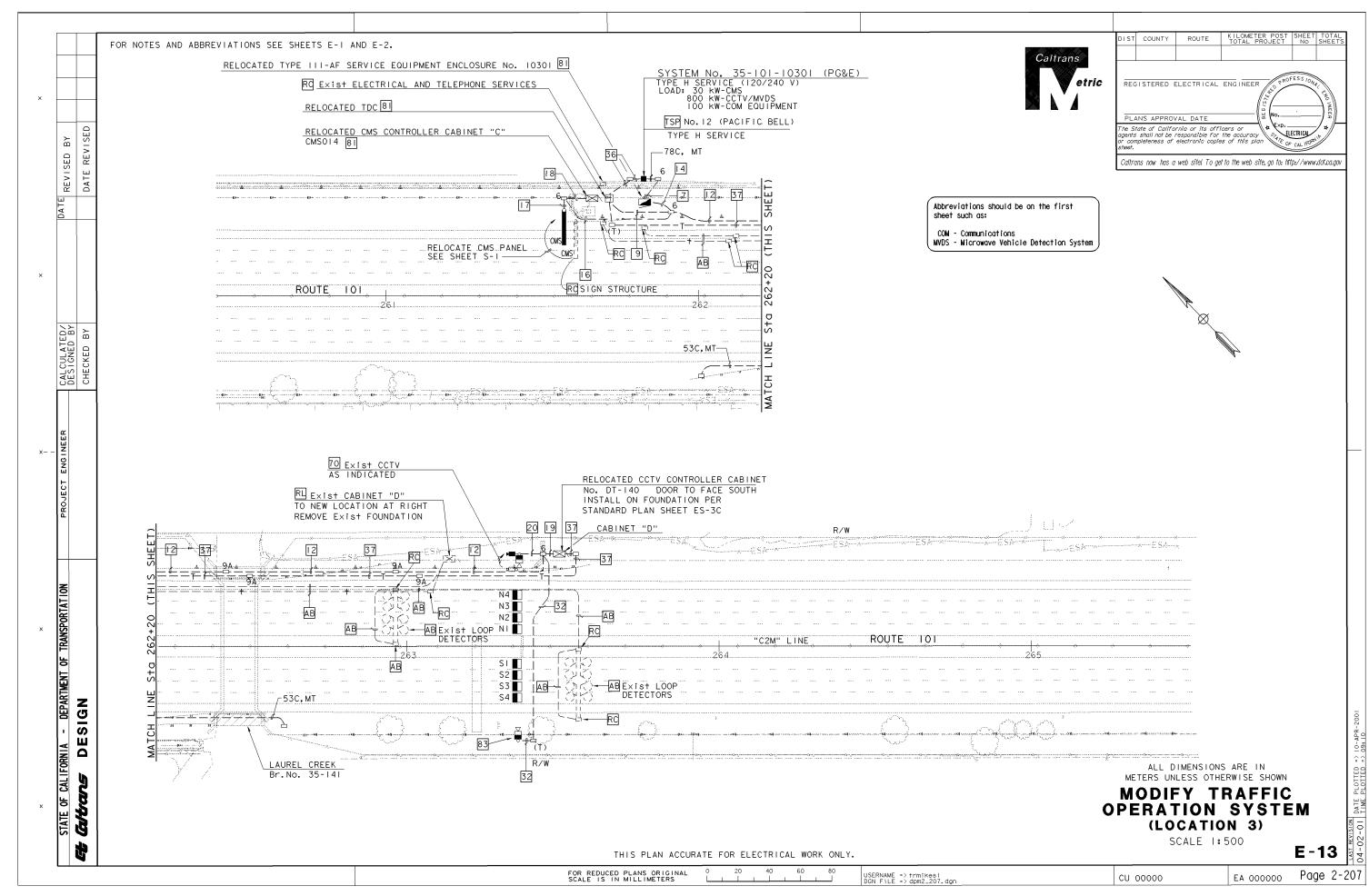
Notes

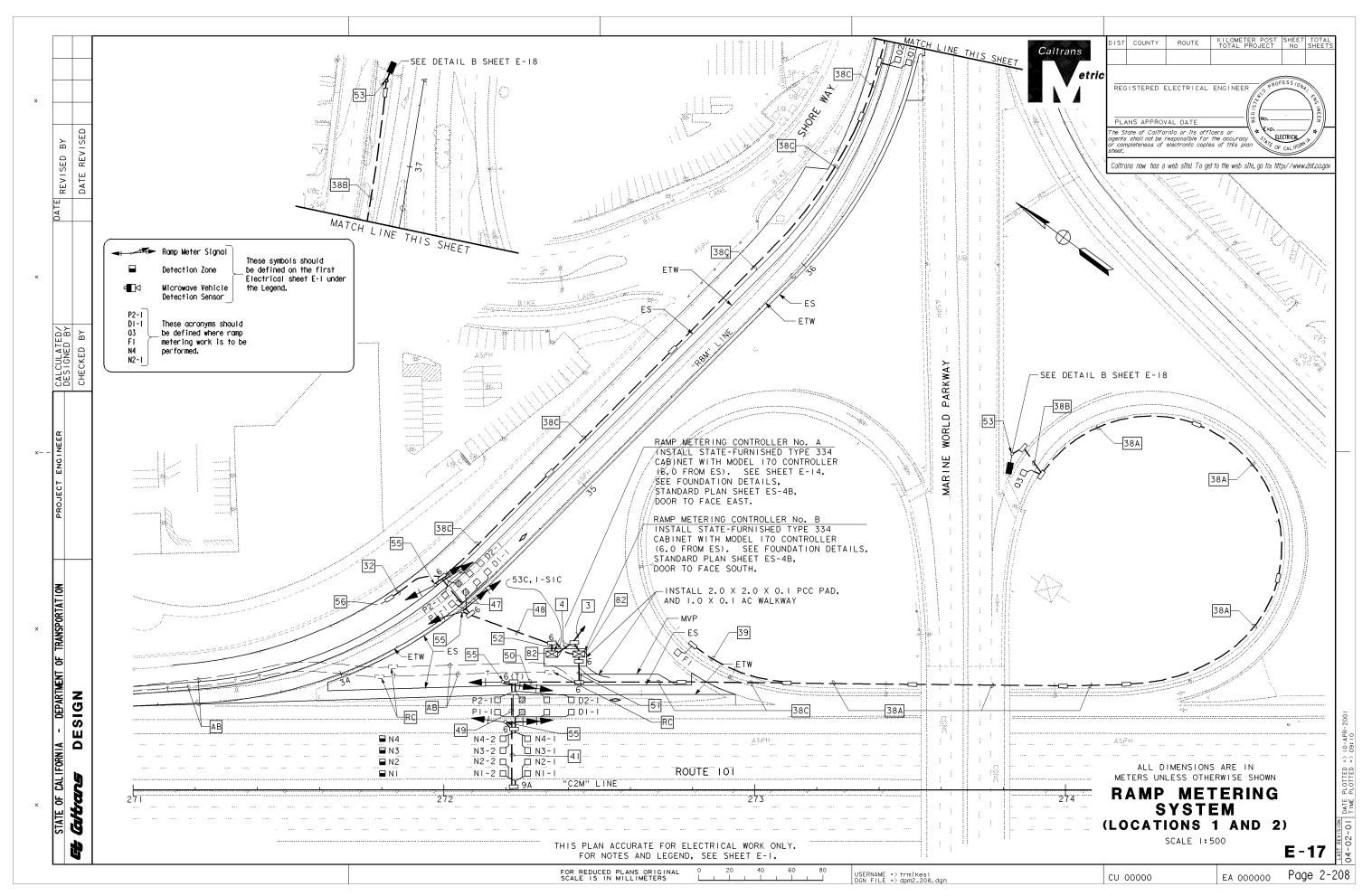


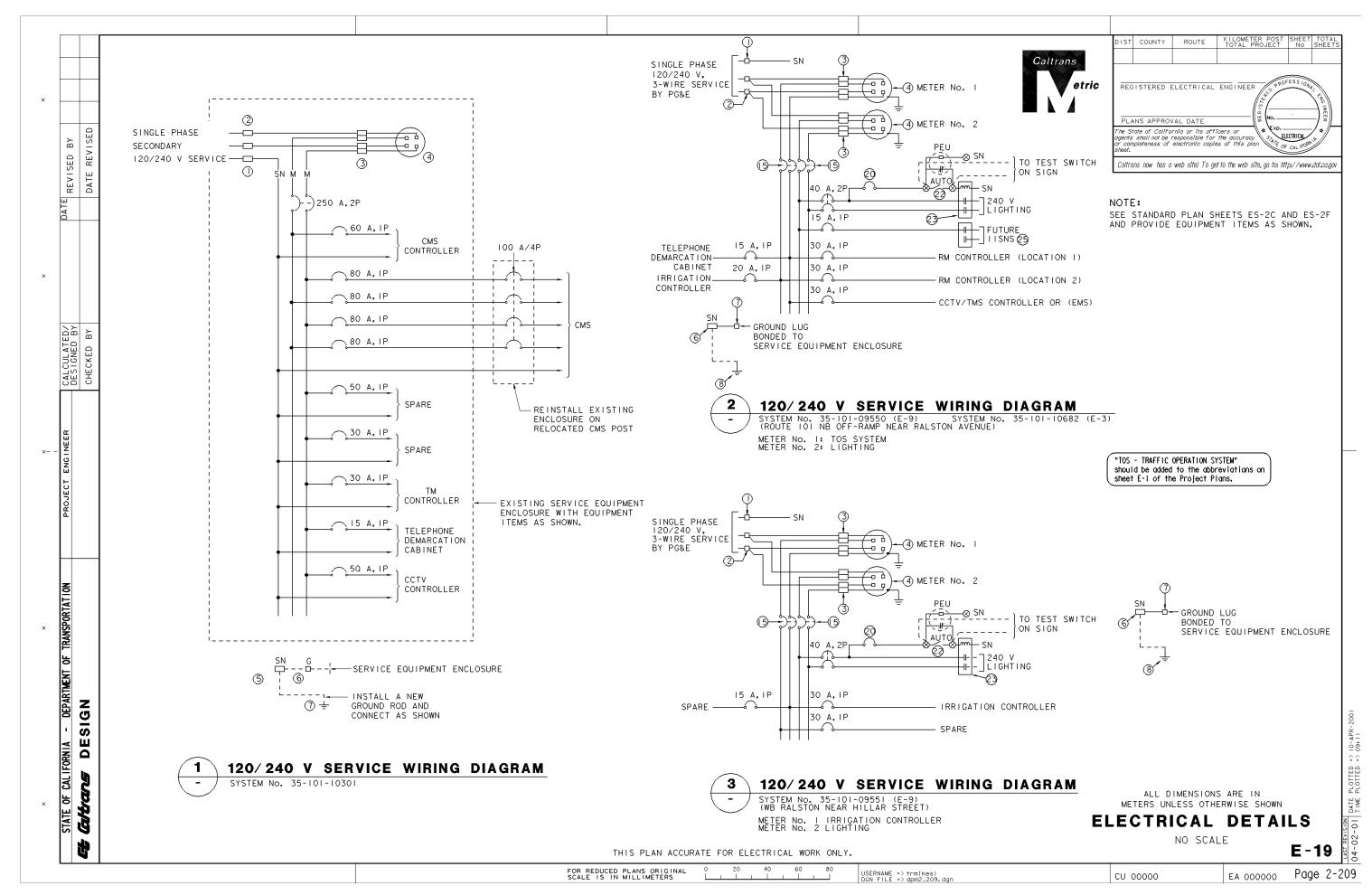
















Section 2 - Project Plans

June 2001

2-2.24 Structures (Bridge Plans and Details)

The Office of Structures Design has the responsibility of preparing bridge plans. Plans are sent to the Districts for a check on all data pertaining to horizontal and vertical alignment and for verification of clearances.

In addition to bridge plans, the design and aesthetic features of new buildings such as maintenance stations, roadside rest, pumping plants, some sound walls, retaining walls and earth retaining structures, and additions and modifications to existing buildings or miscellaneous transportation facilities, are the responsibility of the Office of Structures Design.

Standard drawings applicable to building related work are available from the Transportation Architecture Branch of the Office of Structures Design.

General Plan, Deck Contours, Foundation Plan and Log of Test Boring sheets should be dimensioned in meters. This will provide consistency with the metric stationing and lane widths shown on the road plans. All other detail sheets are to be dimensioned in millimeters.

The structure depth on the Typical Section of the General Plan should be dimensioned in millimeters.

For projects where railroads are involved, pertinent dimensions within railroad right of way shall be shown in dual units with metric units being primary and English units in parenthesis. All other dimensioning on the plans shall be shown in metric only. Examples of pertinent dimensions would be right of way widths, horizontal and vertical clearances, rail elevations and track layout dimensioning.

As-Built Log of Test Borings Sheets may be used in the imperial units provided that the metric layout line be placed on the plan view and tied to the original boring locations in dual dimensions (imperial and metric).

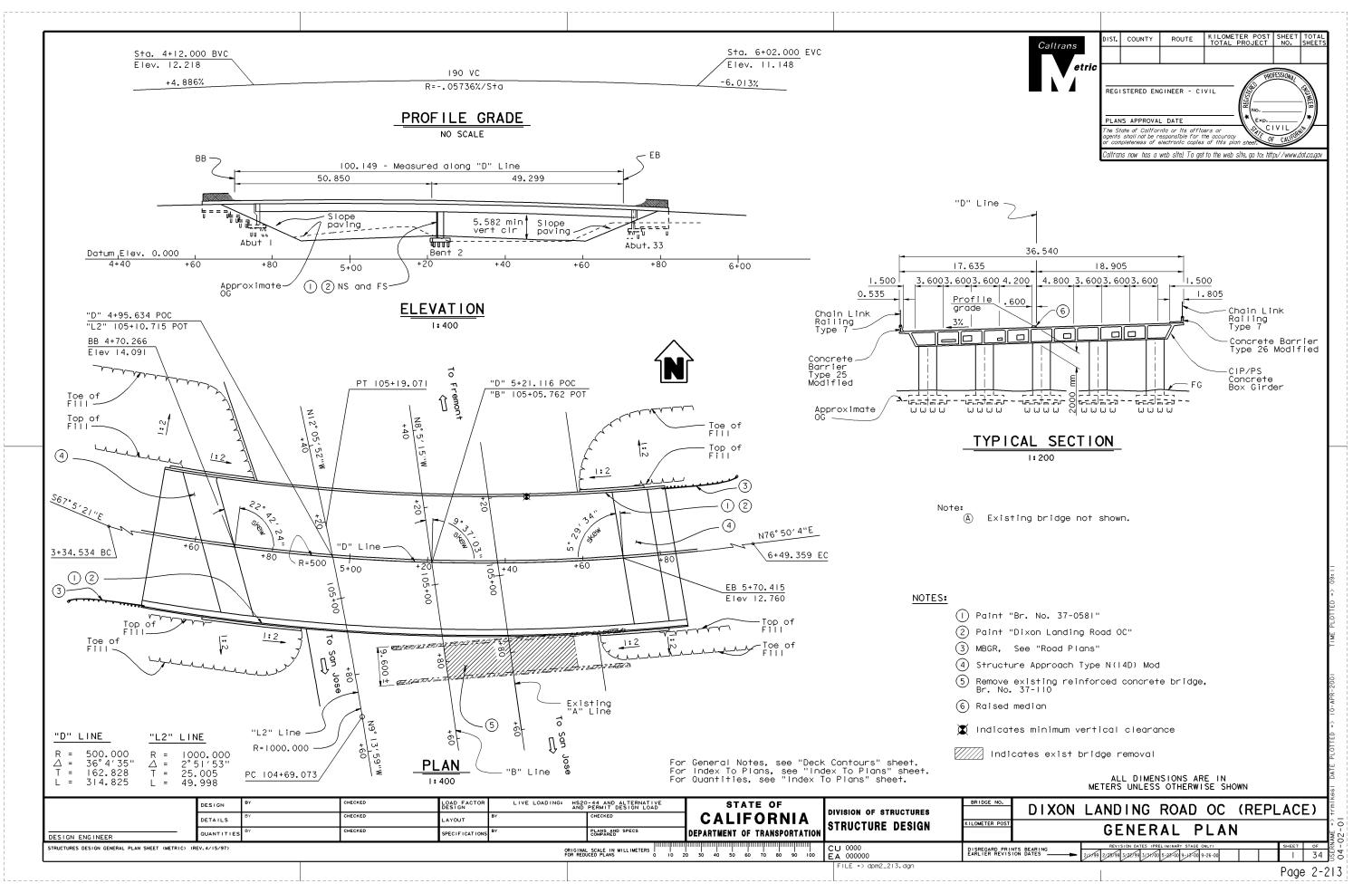
For more guidelines on Strutures (Bridge Plans and Details), see Caltrans Bridge Design Details Manual.



Notes



Section 2 - Project Plans	June 2001



Caltrans
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DIST	COUNTY	ROUTE	KILOMET TOTAL F	ER POST PROJECT	SHEET No	TOTAL SHEETS
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	PILE DATA TABLE					
LOCATION	PILE TYPE	DESIGN LOADING	NORMAL RESI		DESIGN TIP ELEVATION	SPECIFIED TIP
		LOADING	COMPRESSION	TENSION	222 741 1611	LLLIATION
ABUT I	CLASS 625C ALTERNATIVE `X'	625 kN	1250 KN	0 kN	-12.8 (1)	-12.8
BENT 2	610 mm CISS	575 kN	1150 KN	250 kN	-14.5 (1), -7.2 (2), -23 (3)	-23 (3)
ABUT 3	CLASS 625C ALTERNATIVE `X'	625 KN	1250 KN	0 kN	-13.9 (1)	-13.9
RET WALL ABUT I RIGHT	CLASS 400C ALTERNATIVE `X'	400 kN	800 KN	0 kN	-9.0 (1)	-9.0
RET WALL ABUT I LEFT	CLASS 400C ALTERNATIVE `X'	400 KN	800 KN	0 KN	-9.0 (1)	-9.0
RET WALL ABUT 4 RIGHT	CLASS 400C ALTERNATIVE `X'	400 kN	800 KN	0 kN	-9.2 (1)	-10.2
RET WALL ABUT 4 LEFT	CLASS 400C ALTERNATIVE 'X'	400 kN	800 KN	0 kN	-9.2 (1)	-10.2

Note:

Design Tip Elevation is controlled by the following demands:

(I) Compression, (2) Tension, (3) Lateral Loads

QUANTITIES

Bridge Removal, Location A Structure Excavation (Bridge) Structure Backfill (Bridge) Structure Backfill (Bridge)	Lump 1235 180	m 3
(Lightweight Aggregate) NPS 3 Supply Line (Bridge) Furnish Piling (Class 625C) (Alt X) Drive Piling (Class 625C) (Alt X) Drive Piling (Class 400C) (Alt X) Drive Piling (Class 400C) (Alt X)		m m ea
Furnish Cast-In-Steel-Shell Concret Piling (610 mm) Drive Cast-In-Steel-Shell Concrete	e 2200	m
Pile (610 mm) Prestressing Cast-In-Place Concrete Structural Concrete, Bridge Footing Structural Concrete, Bridge	Lump	m 3
	430 47 72 413 900	m ² m
Bar Reinforcing (Epoxy Coated) Bridge Slope Paving (Masonry Block) Minor Concrete (Curb) Miscellaneous Metal (Bridge) Chain Link Railing (Type 7) Concrete Barrier (Type 25 Modified) Concrete Barrier (Type 26 Modified)	5660 269	m² m³ kg m

		ATOA	ADDREVIALIONS
1	GENERAL PLAN	AIOB	SYMBOLS
2	INDEX TO PLANS	A62B	LIMITS OF PAYMENT FOR
3	DECK_CONTOURS		EXCAVATION AND BACKFILL
4	FOUNDATION PLAN ABUTMENT I LAYOUT		BRIDGE SURCHARGE AND WALL
6	ABUTMENT 3 LAYOUT	A62C	LIMITS OF PAYMENT FOR
7	ABUTMENT PILE LAYOUT		EXCAVATION AND BACKFILL BRIDGE
234567890	ABUTMENT DETAILS NO.1 ABUTMENT DETAILS NO.2	B0-1	BRIDGE DETAILS
ıŏ	RETAINING WALL DETAILS NO.I	BO-3	BRIDGE DETAILS
İİ	RETAINING WALL DETAILS NO.2 RETAINING WALL DETAILS NO.3	B0-5	BRIDGE DETAILS
12 13	BENT DETAILS NO. I	BO-13	BRIDGE DETAILS
14	BENT DETAILS NO. 2	B2-6	PILE DETAILS CLASS 400C
i 5 i 6	BENT DETAILS NO.3 TYPICAL SECTION	02 0	AND CLASS 625C
17	GIRDER LAYOUT	B3-1	RETAINING WALL TYPE I
18	GIRDER REINFORCEMENT	D3-1	H=1200 THROUGH H=9100 mm
19 20	DECK DRAIN LAYOUT DECK DRAIN TYPE D-2 MODIFIED	B3-8	
21	JOINT SEAL DETAILS		RETAINING WALL DETAILS NO. I
22	JOINT SEAL ASSEMBLY (MAXIMUM MOVEMENT	B7-1	BOX GIRDER DETAILS
23	RATING=100 mm) UTILITY DETAILS	B7-6	DECK DRAINS TYPES D-1 AND D-2
24	STRUCTURE APPROACH DRAINAGE DETAILS	B7-10	UTILITY OPENING BOX GIRDER
25	STRUCTURE APPROACH TYPE N(14D) MOD SLOPE PAVING - FULL SLOPE	B7-II	UTILITY DETAILS
26 27	LOG OF TEST BORINGS NO. I	B8-5	CAST-IN-PLACE PRESTRESSED
28	LOG OF TEST BORINGS NO.2		GIRDER DETAILS
29 30 31	LOG OF TEST BORINGS NO. 3	BII-52	CHAIN LINK RAILING TYPE 7
3U 31	LOG OF TEST BORINGS NO.4 LOG OF TEST BORINGS NO.5	BII-53	CONCRETE BARRIER TYPE 25
32 33	LOG OF TEST BORINGS NO.6	BII-54	CONCRETE BARRIER TYPE 26
33 34	LOG OF TEST BORINGS NO.7 LOG OF TEST BORINGS NO.8	BI4-3	COMMUNICATION AND SPRINKLER
24	LOG OF TEST BORTINGS NO. 6		CONTROL CONDUITS (CONDUIT LESS
			THEN SIZE 103)
		BI4-4	WATER SUPPLY LINE (BRIDGE) (PIPE
			SIZES LESS THAN NPS 4)
		B14-5	WATER SUPPLY LINE (DETAILS)
		- · · · •	(PIPE SIZES LESS THEN NPS 4)

(-	Standard Plan	Sheet	No
1 1	310110010 11011	311001	110.
$\overline{}$	——Detail No.		

STANDARD PLANS DATED JULY 1999

ABBREVIATIONS

AIOA

STATE OF **CALIFORNIA** DETAILS DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION QUANTITIES ORIGINAL SCALE IN MILLIMETERS 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

DIVISION OF STRUCTURES STRUCTURE DESIGN

ILE => dpm2_214.dgn

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Return to Section 2 Table of Contents

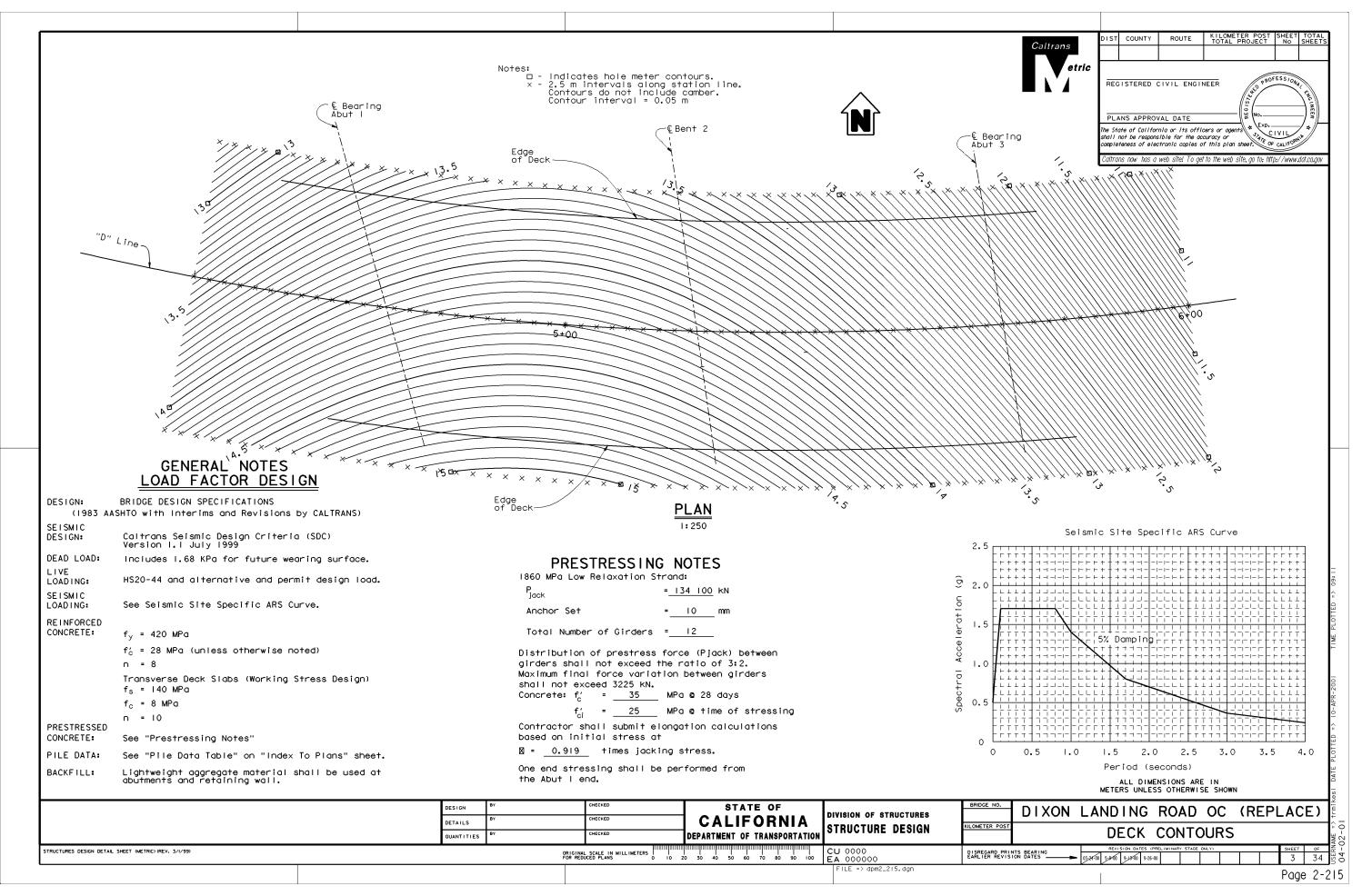
DIXON LANDING ROAD OC (REPLACE) KILOMETER POS INDEX TO PLANS DISREGARD PRINTS BEARING EARLIER REVISION DATES __ 2 34 5

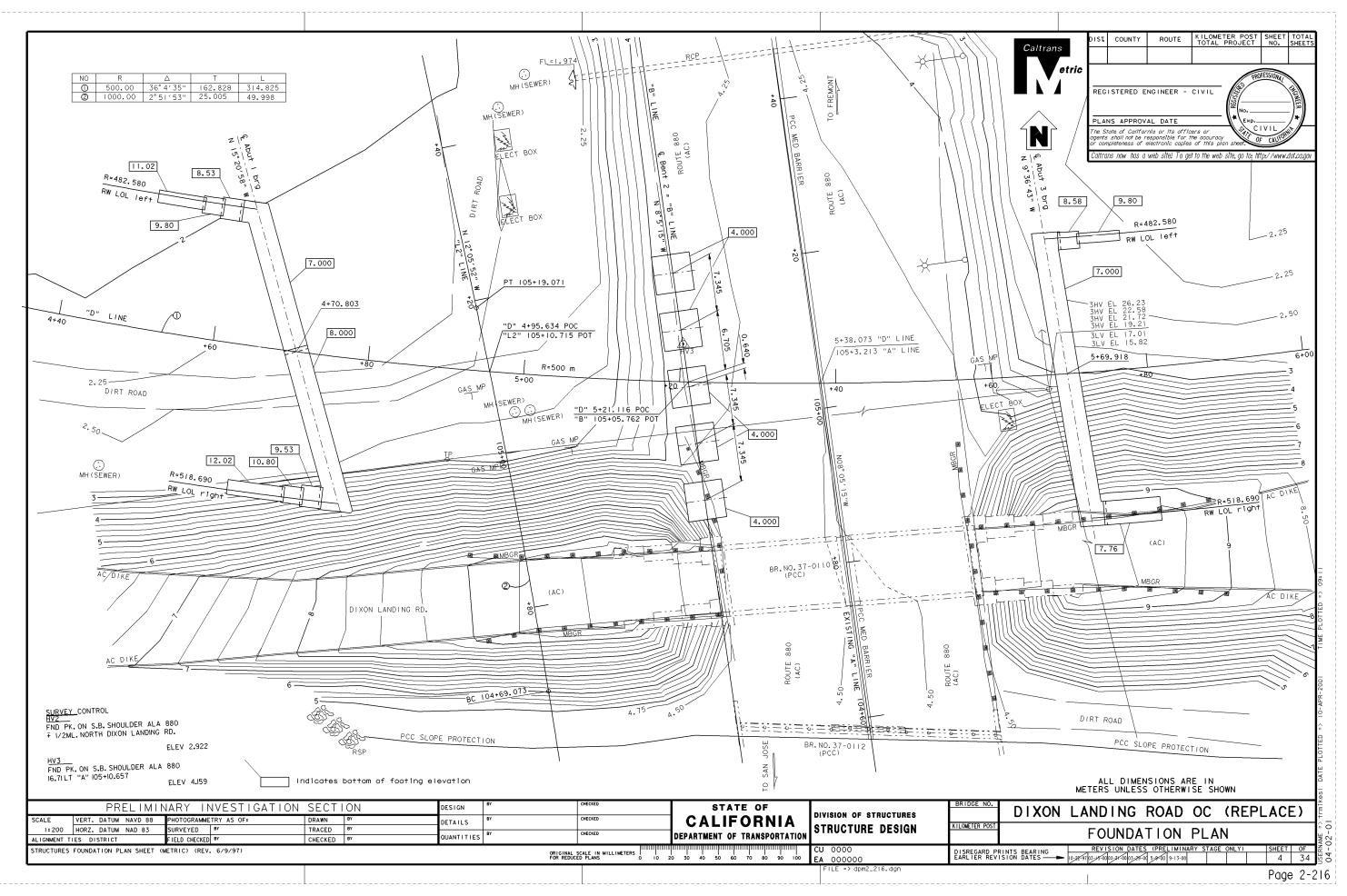
DESIGN

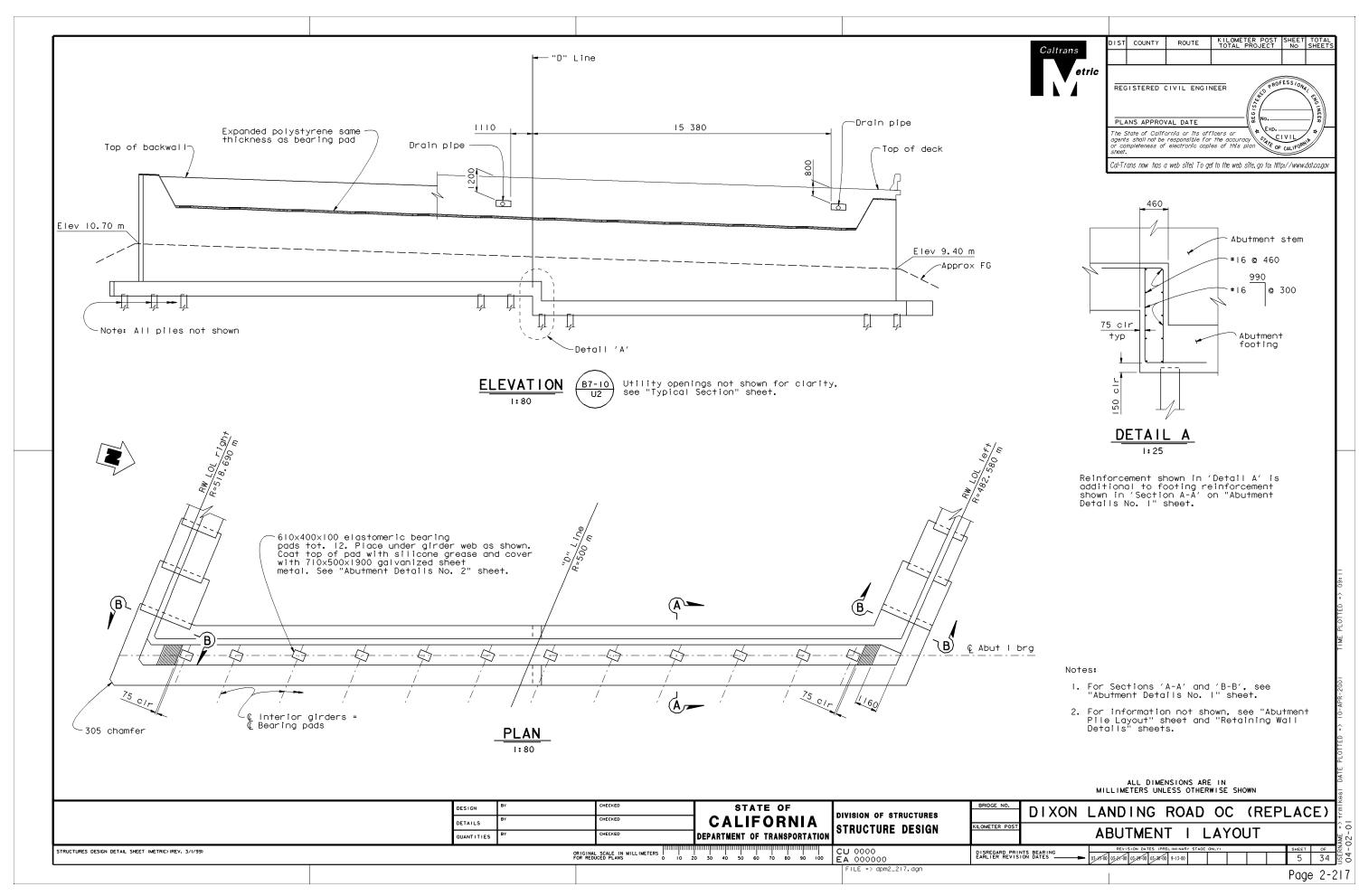
INDEX TO PLANS

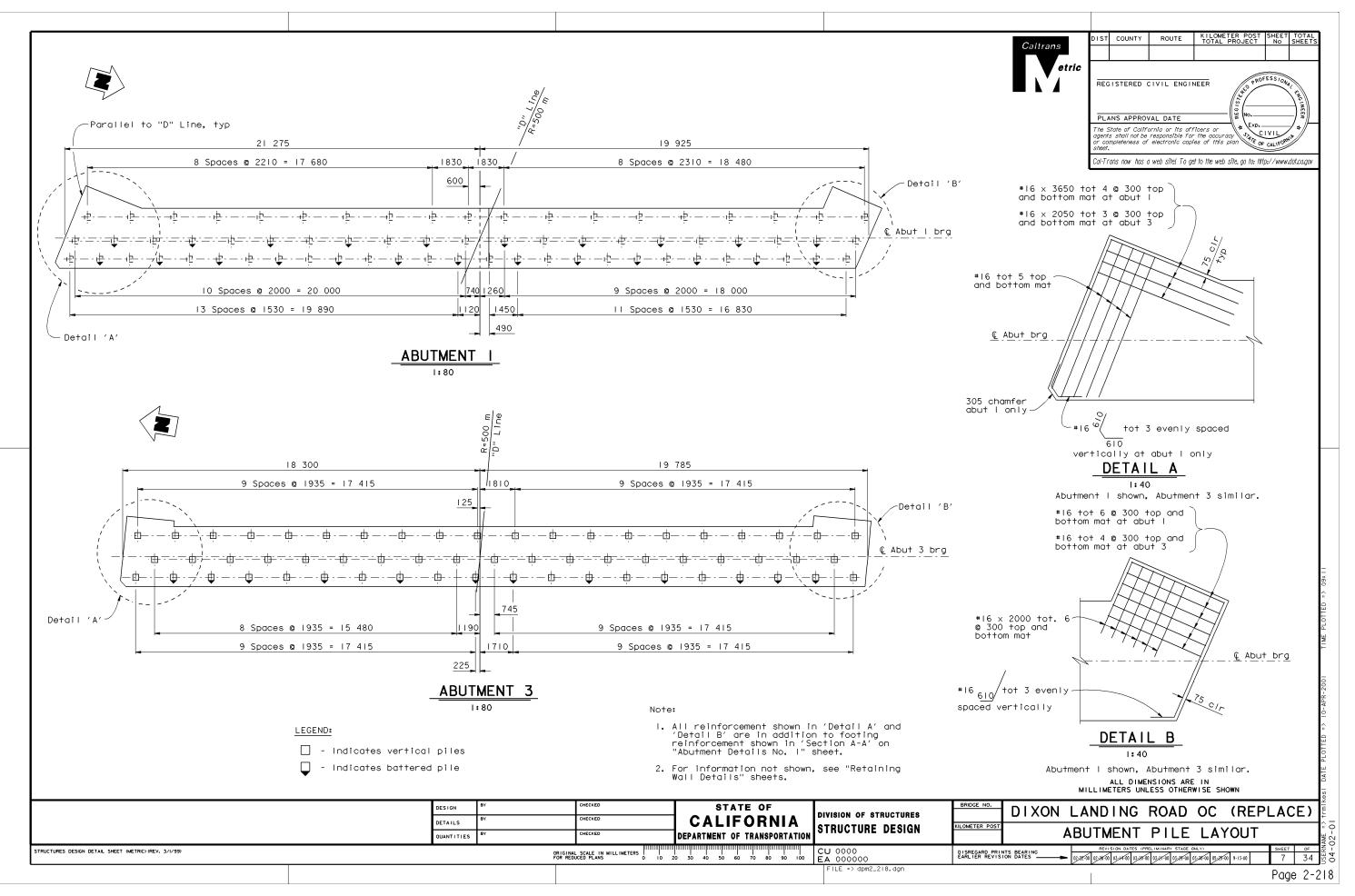
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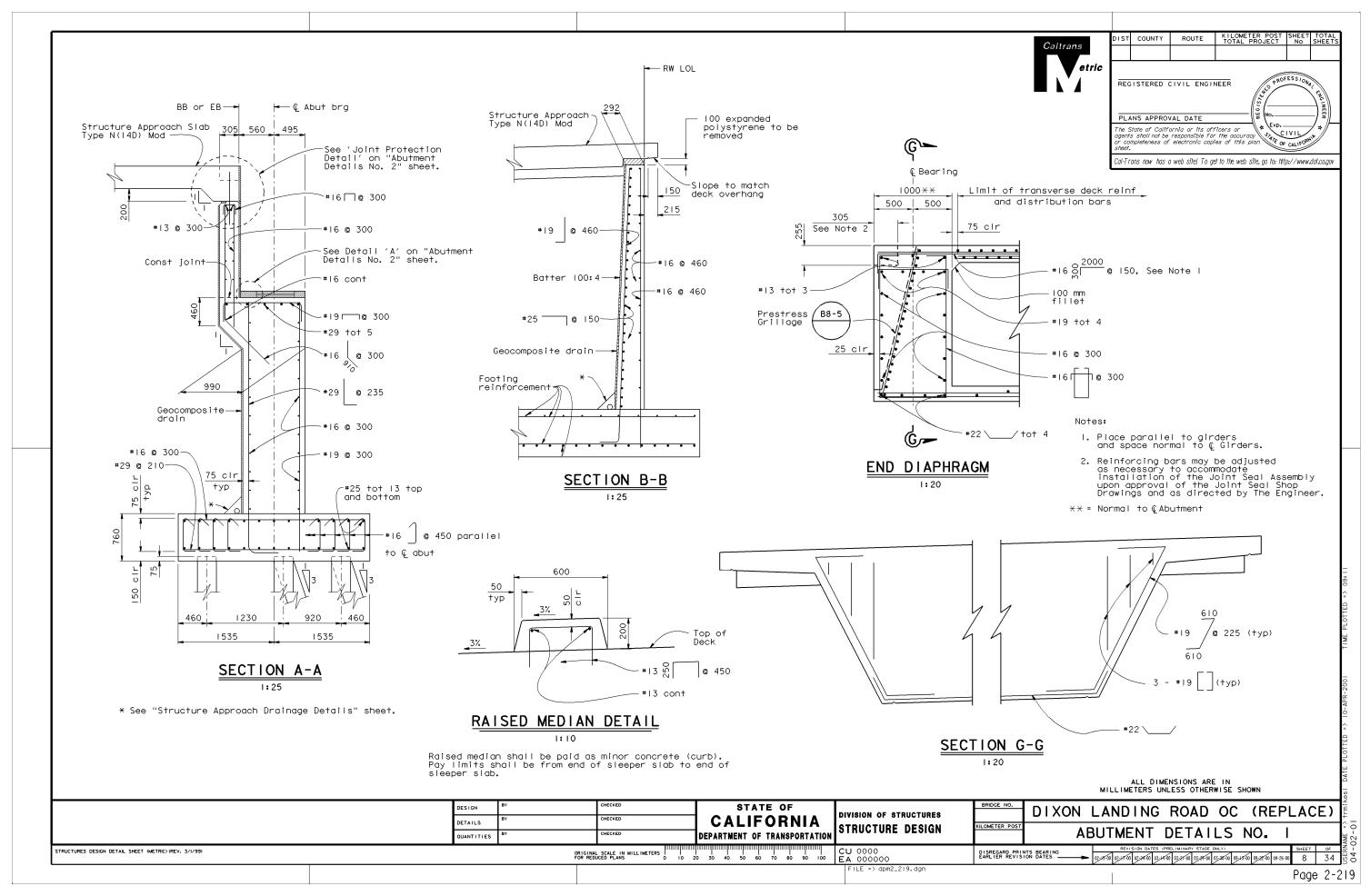
SHEET NO.

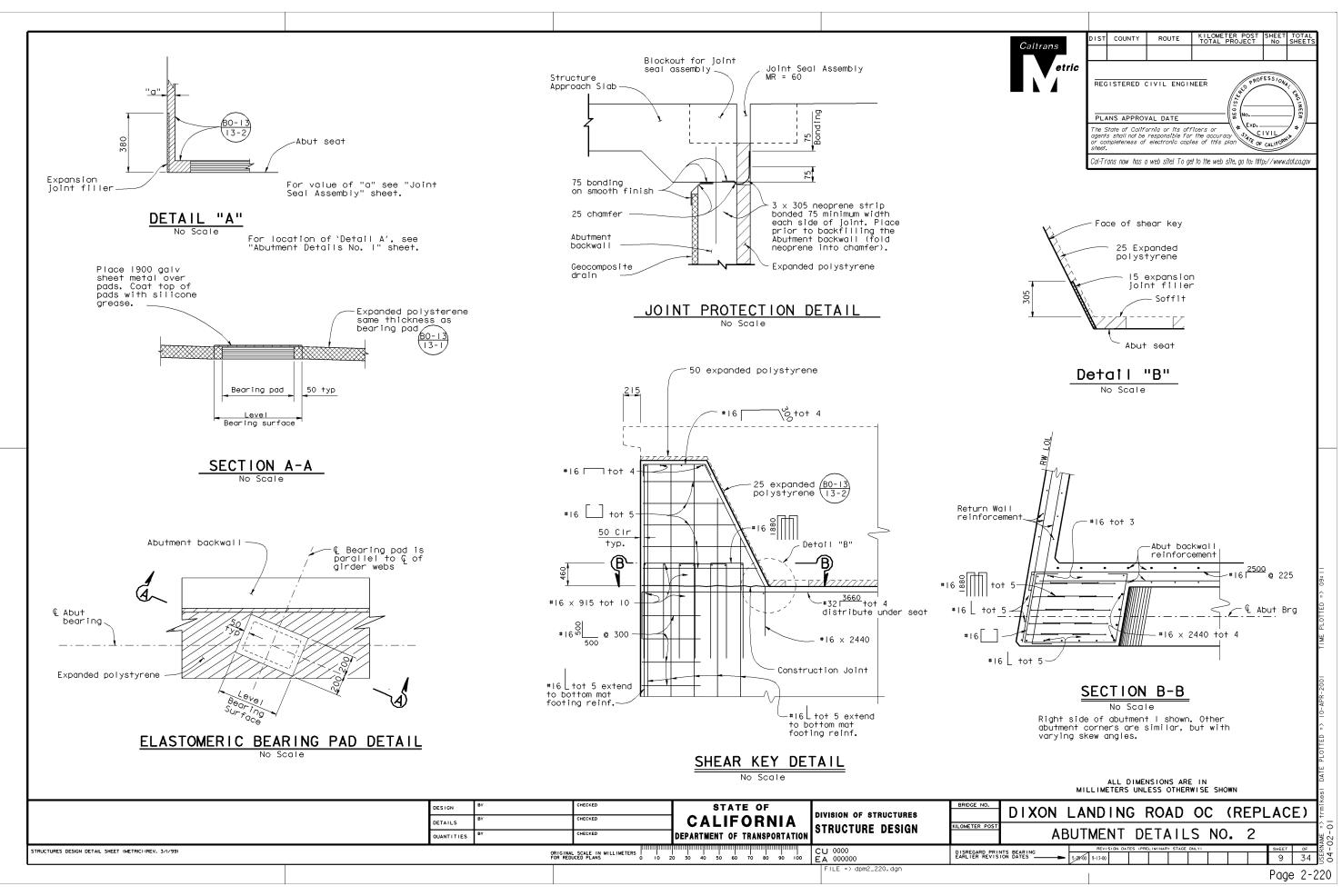


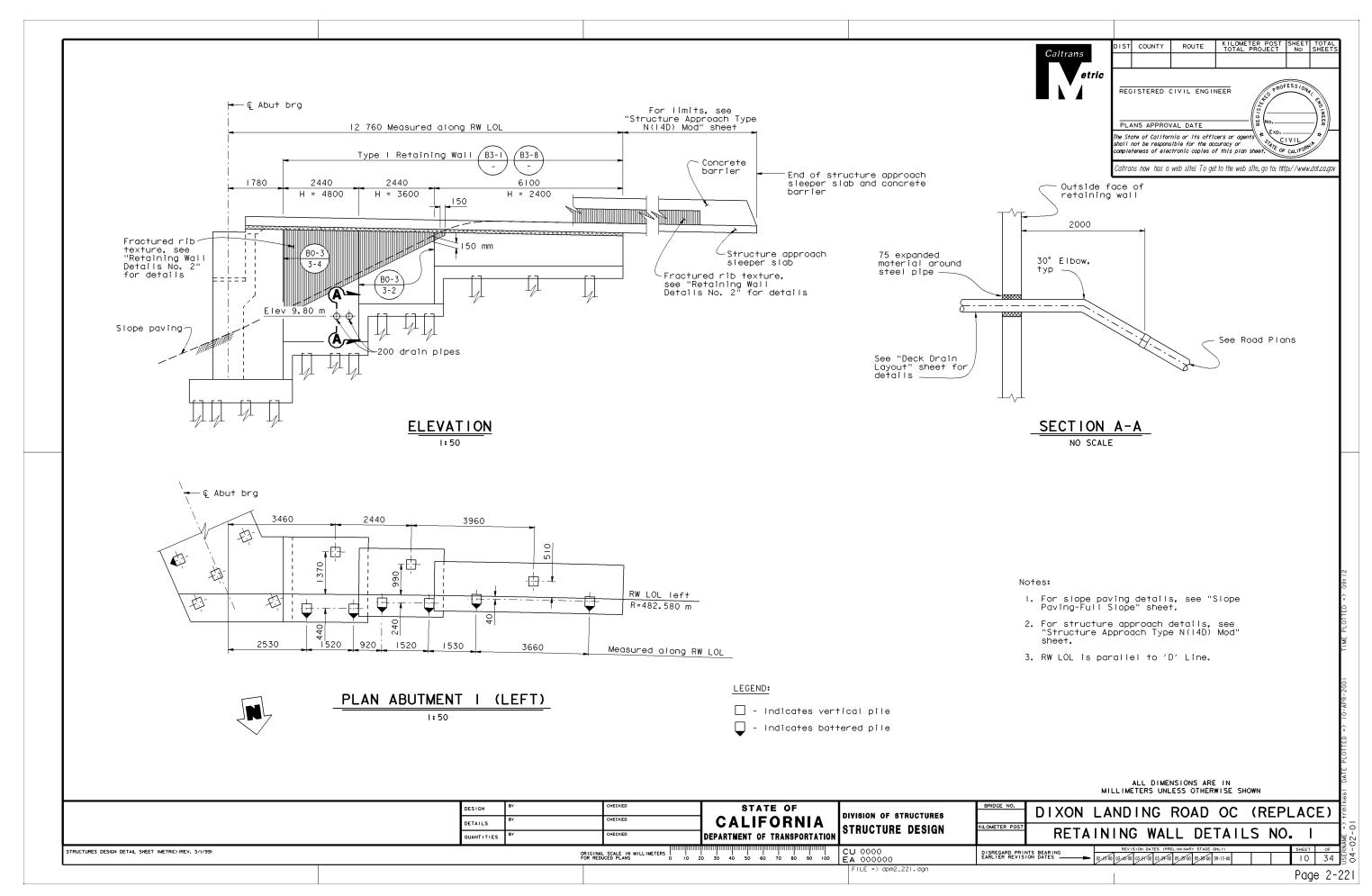


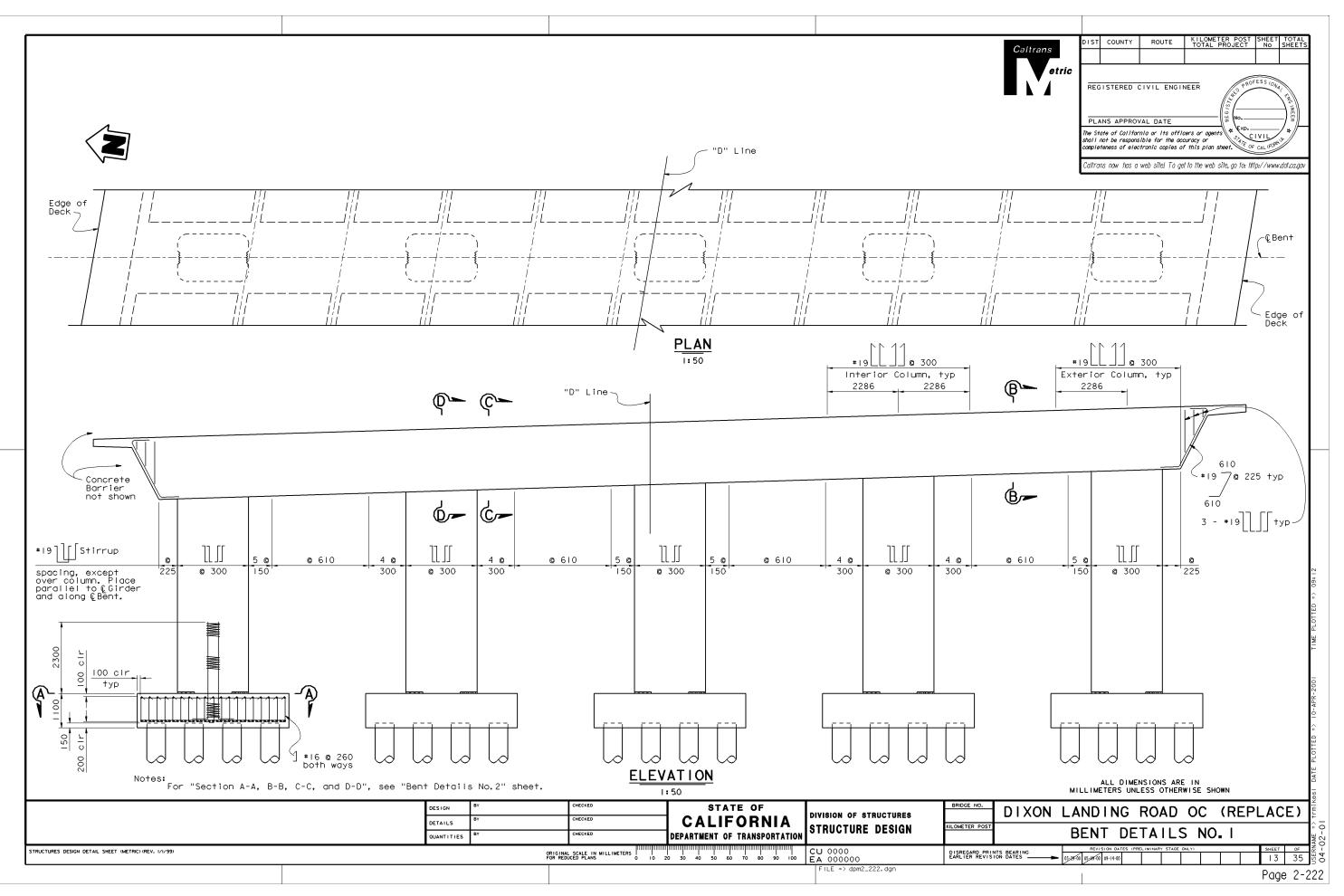


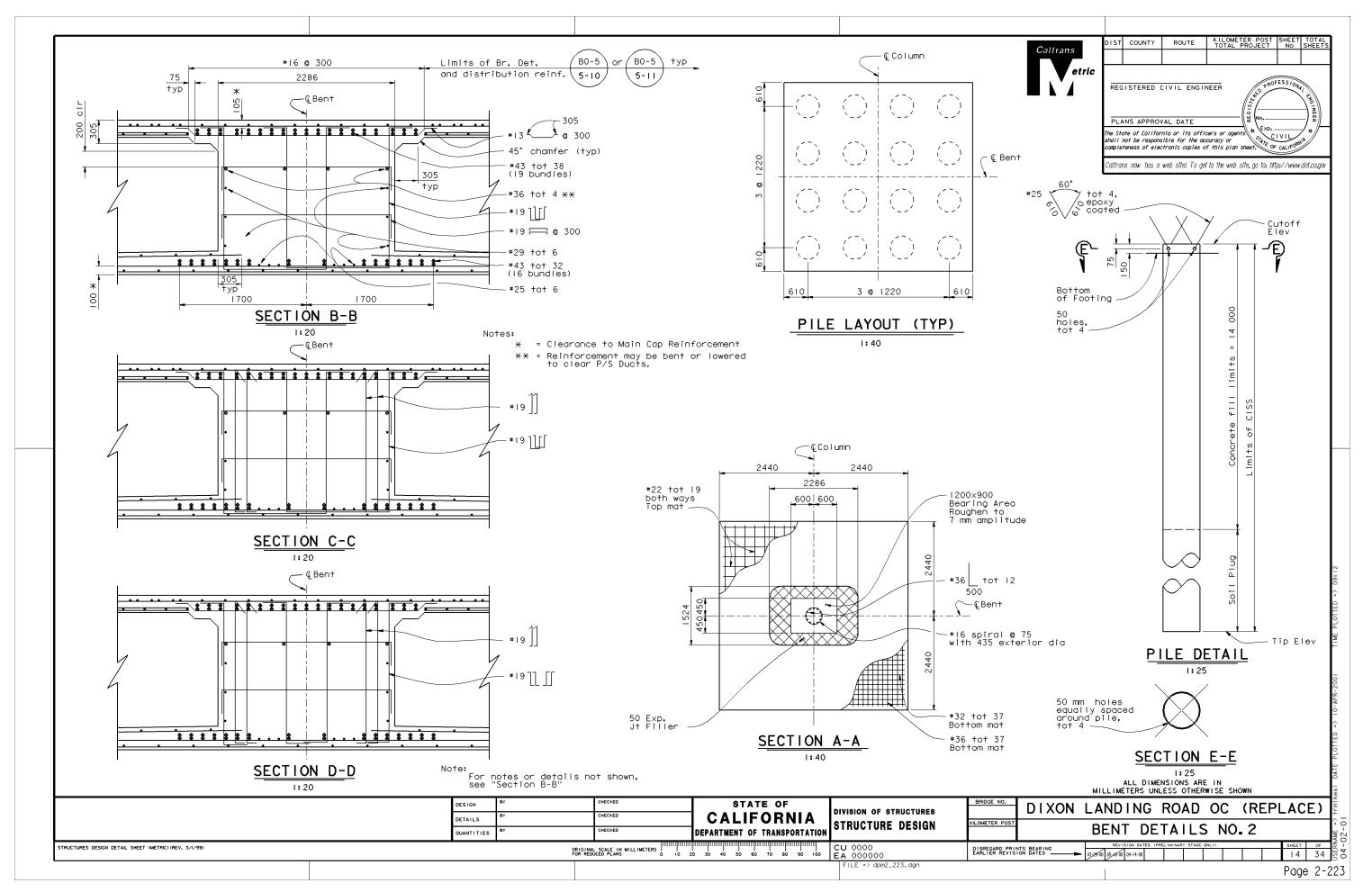


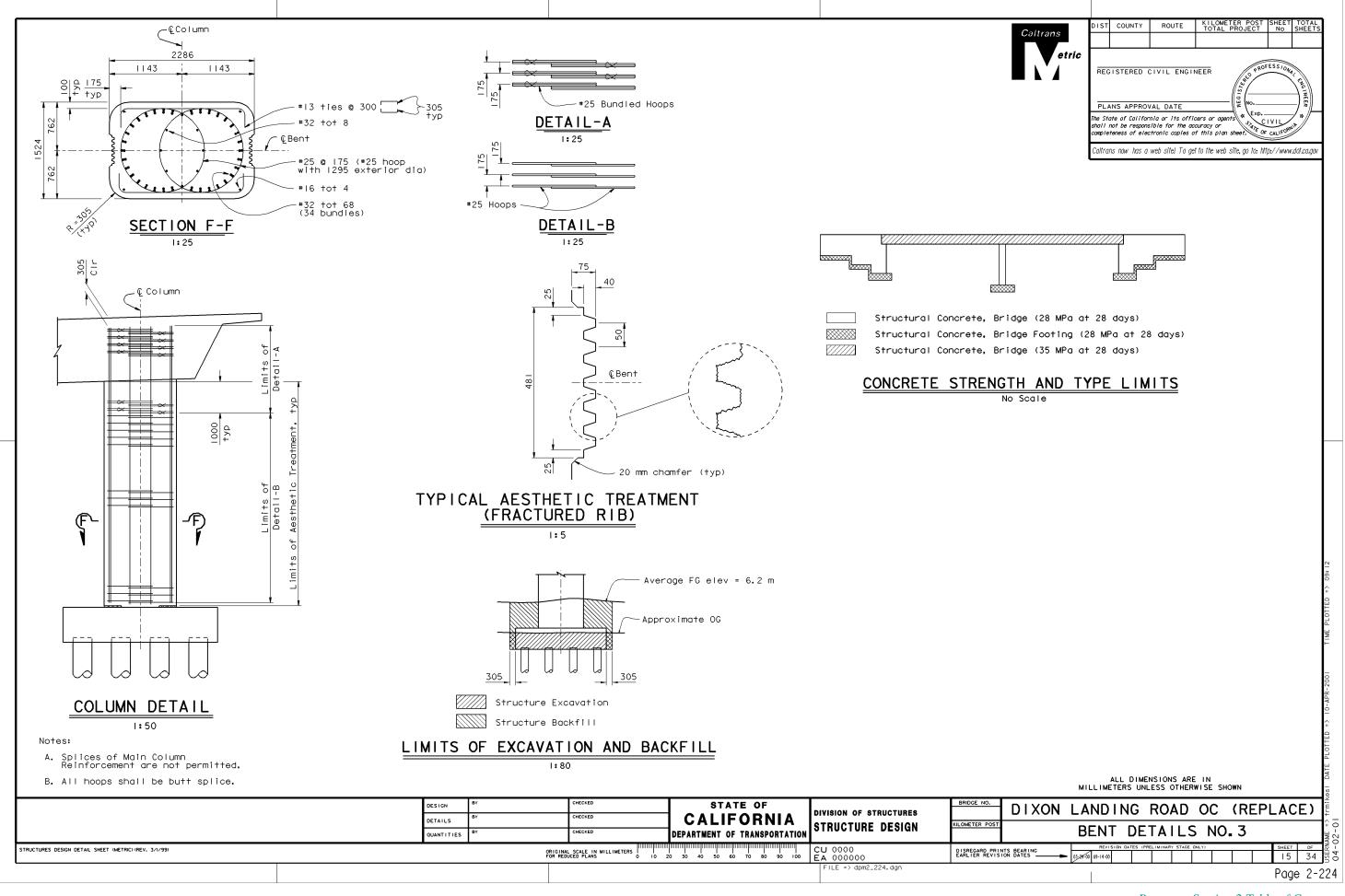


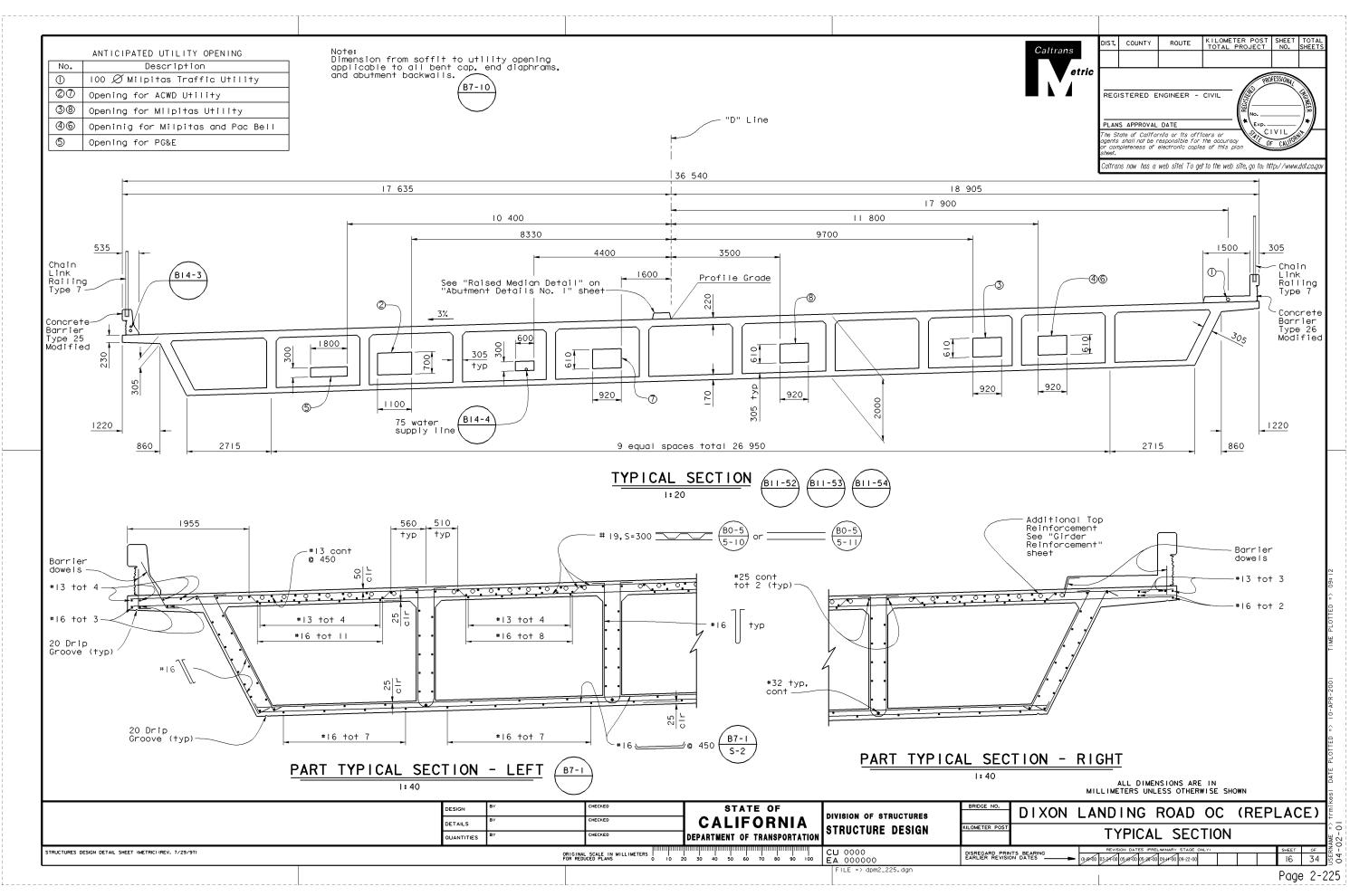


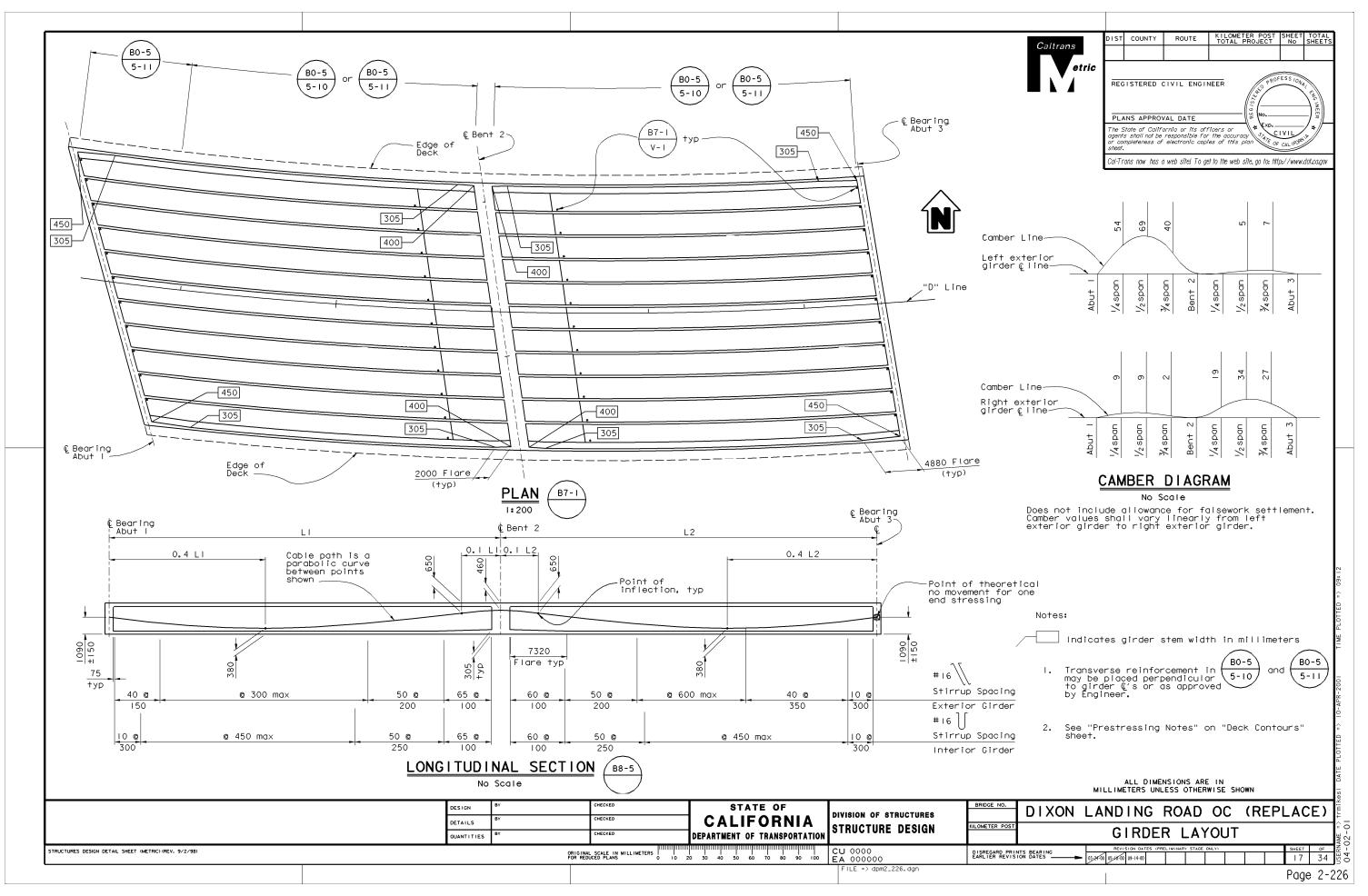


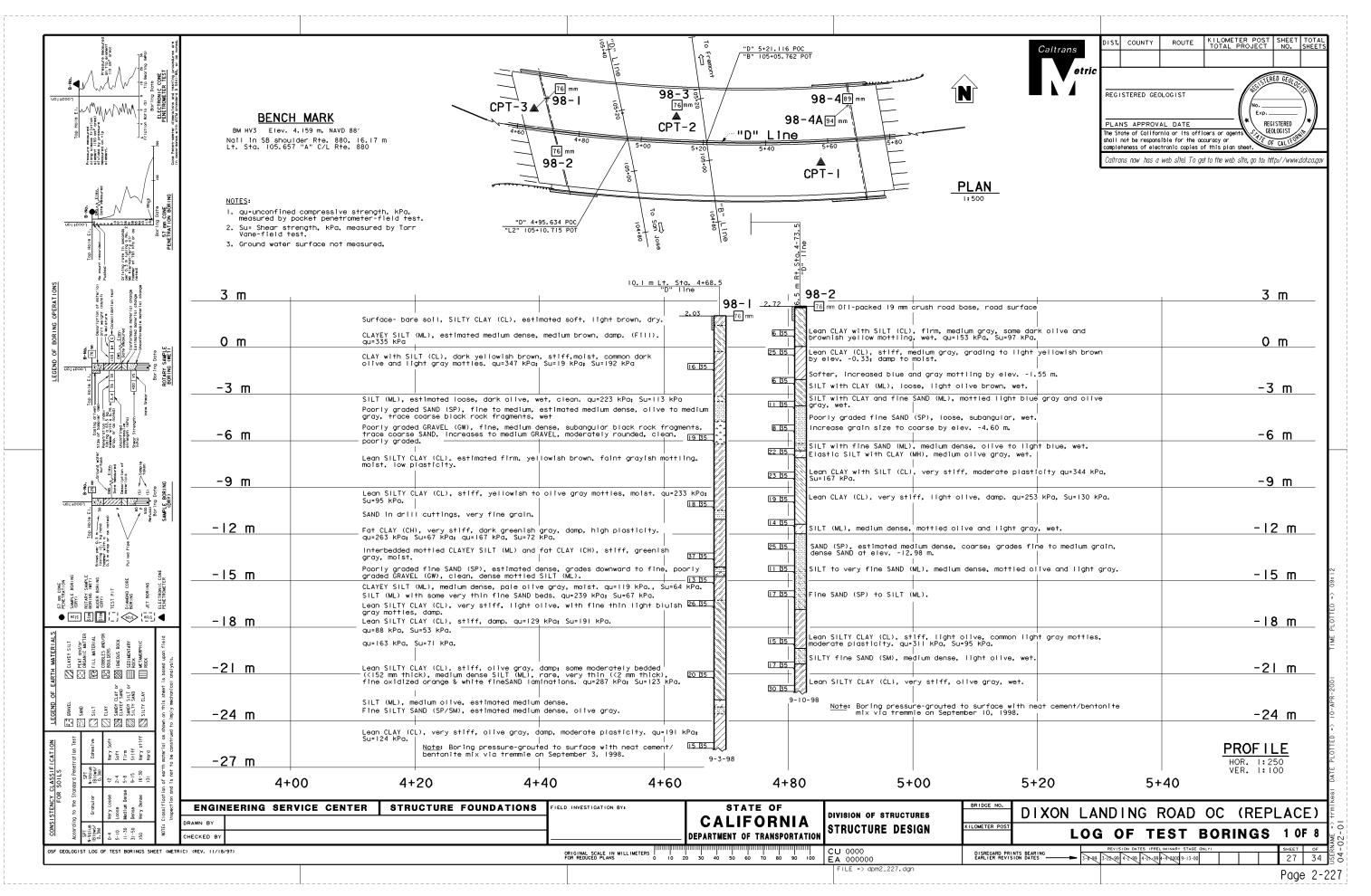
















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2-2.25 Cross Sections (Roadway)

Cross sections are no longer being considered part of the contract documents for Caltrans contracts. They are considered supplemental information included for the convenience of bidders and the Resident Engineer.

Where sufficient information is included in the plans via typical cross sections, profile gradient information, earthwork tabulations, superelevation diagrams, contour grading plans, pavement elevations, or combinations thereof, cross sections will not normally be made available to bidders.

Where cross sections were prepared to assist in the design of a project, bidders will be notified in the "Notice to Contractors" that such cross sections will be available for inspection through the District Office of the district in which the project is located. Copies of the cross sections will be made available to the bidders at the bidder's expense through the District Office.



Notes



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2-3 AS BUILT PLANS

2-3.1 GENERAL

"As Built" plans are the original project plan sheets which have been updated showing construction phase changes. "As Built" plans may be used as base information to prepare proposed project plans and as such should reflect all changes made during construction. Refer to "Metric Plan Dimensioning" in Section 2-1.3 of this manual.

Except for certain projects that do not have a State representative on construction, districts will be responsible for all "As Built" road plans, and the Office of Structures Design will be responsible for all "As Built" structure plans.

Immediately after a contract is awarded, Headquarters Microfilm Services unit will microfilm the original project plans and distribute the originals and microfilm as follows:

- 1. The original project plan sheet of all road plans (full size prints of the electronic bid set of roadway plans) will be forwarded to the district for record purposes.
- 2. The original project plan sheets of all sheets with "Structure" signature blocks will be forwarded to the Office of Structures Design.
- 3. The original microfilm of the plans (in roll form) will go to the Department's security file.

All electronic files in DES-OE for a particular project are deleted immediately after the District and/or Structures has verified receipt of the complete and correct electronic project files as advertised from DES-OE. The original electronic files may be retained in the District or Structures to be used for "As Built" plans.

The district shall maintain the set of original road plan sheets. Prints shall be made of each sheet of the original plans and furnished to the Resident Engineer by the district.

Each sheet of the prints, which are to be used for "As Builts", should be clearly identified as such. All sheets upon which changes are made must contain the name of the Resident Engineer or structures representative. Most districts use rubber stamps for "As Built" identification.

Field changes shall be made to prints by the Resident Engineer, and afterwards transferred to the original plan sheets in the district office so that they then become the "As Built" originals.

2-3.2 Preparation Procedures (Roadway)

Each sheet of the original project plans must be identified as "As Built" when data is transferred from the prints, and the name of the Resident Engineer or structures representative included thereon.

Changes shall be transferred to the original project plan sheets in red ink if manually drafted and in contrasting (slant or italics) text if computer drafted. When the electronic file is used to record changes during construction, revisions are noted by lining out the original information shown on various levels and inserting the "As Built" information on Level 62. The electronic signature and seal of the responsible registered engineer (Resident Engineer or Construction Engineer) is placed in the file on Level 62. The changes shall be transferred in such manner that they will produce good quality microfilm. Original data that is superseded shall be lined out and still remain legible. Do not eradicate original figures or make corrections over them. All lettering must be clear and legible. Lettering shall conform to Section 1-2.2 of this manual. Extensive changes that cannot be made clearly on the original plan sheet should be made on a new supplemental sheet. The new sheet shall be signed by the responsible registered engineer (Resident Engineer or Construction Engineer) and included with the "As Built" originals. All supplemental sheets shall be direct reading and of a quality which will produce good microfilm.





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In order to attain uniformity in final road plans, the following data should be shown on "As Built" plans:

- 1. Contract order number when the change is made under this procedure.
 - 2. Revision in alignment and right of way.
 - 3. Grade revisions in excess of 30 mm.
- 4. Changes in length, size, flow line elevations, and station of culverts. When alternate types of culverts are permitted, show which alternate was used.
 - 5. Drainage changes.
 - 6. Location of sewers, conduits, and other features.
- 7. Location of monuments, bench marks, freeway fences, or gates added or revised during the contract.
 - 8. Revision of typical sections.
- 9. Change in pavement lanes, tapers, ramps, frontage roads, road connections, driveways, sidewalks, islands, and median openings.
 - 10. Curb and gutter changes.
- 11. Electrical conduits, pull boxes, and service points.
- 12. Revision in location of utility crossings made during the contract.

Do not show the following on "As Built" plans:

- 1. Construction quantities.
- 2. Property fences.
- 3. Miscellaneous small features, such as guide posts, which are readily changed by maintenance forces.

When a project is completed, the district shall forward a print of the "As Built" file of the road plans to Headquarters Microfilm Services. A microfilm set of the "As Built" plans is made for Department archives. Forward all sheets, including those with no construction changes. The "As Built" plans shall be forwarded as soon as possible after completion of the contract. The prints from which the "As Built" changes were made shall become the district's copy of the plans until such time as the microfilm (aperture cards) and the original "As Built" plans (if requested by the district) are returned from Microfilm Services. The prints can then be destroyed.

2-3.3 Preparation Procedures (Bridges and Structures)

For information concerning these procedures, see Section 3-05-3 of the Construction Manual.

2-3.4 Projects Not On State Highways

For information concerning this topic, see Section 3-05-4 of the Construction Manual.





Section 3 - Preliminary Project Development Drawings

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Preliminary Project Development Drawings



3-1 INTRODUCTION

3-1.1 General

This Section deals with various drawings which are prepared during the development of a project. Each drawing has a definite use, which dictates its minimum content. The uses and minimum contents are described and illustrated by examples.

Frequently, the same basic drawing can be used to meet the needs of several specific drawings by the addition of appropriate notes, titles, and a minimum of delineation. Suggestions along these lines are included in the discussion of the various preliminary project development drawings which follow.

3-1.2 Maps

A map is a graphic representation to a definite scale of the existing features of the earth's surface. These features consist of essentially two things - relief and planimetry.

Relief is normally shown by contours or spot elevations. A map showing only relief is a "hypsographic map".

Planimetry is a representation of man made culture and natural features. A map showing only planimetric features (not relief) is a "planimetry map". A map depicting both relief and planimetry is "topographic map".

A map showing primarily the extent of property ownership, areas, definition of boundaries, and corners is a "cadastral map". In the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) such maps are commonly referred to as right of way maps.

Maps serve as means of locating, recording, and referring to planimetric, hypsographic, or topographic features. They are a medium for studying, planning, and designing improvements or replacements to existing facilities.

3-1.3 Photogrammetric Maps

On all projects, consideration should be given to maps produced by photogrammetric methods.

In the California Department of Transportation, these maps are used for design, planning, and specialized projects.

TABLE 3-1				
PURPOSE	SCALE	CONTOUR INTERVAL		
Design	1:200 1:500 1:1000	0.25 m 0.5 m 1 m		
Planning	1:2000 1:5000	2 m 5 m		
Specialized Projects	1:100 1:5000	0.25 m 5 m +		

Photogrammetric map scales and contours intervals vary widely. Table 3-1 indicates the most commonly used scales and contours intervals on maps.

Photogrammetric map content may also differ as indicated in Section 3-1.2. Features, such as cultural (man made), hypsographic (contours and elevation information), hydrographic (water), vegetation (trees, brush orchards, etc.), etc., may be omitted or added depending on the particular map requirements.





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Photogrammetric maps may be utilized for reports, working drawings, project plans, etc.

For further information concerning the use of photogrammetric maps contact your District Photogrammetry Coordinator or the Office of Geometronics.

Standard Plan A10B and the Caltrans CADD Cell Library contain the standard symbols used for design mapping by photogrammetric methods.

For a sample of a Photogrammetric Map, see Figure 3-1.3A at the end of this Section.

3-1.4 Working Drawings

A working drawing is a picture or sketch depicting in graphic form the studies, trials, and designs of a project. Working drawings are generally produced by computer automated drafting machines, or by means of instruments and to various degrees of accuracy according to their intended uses. Generally, a working drawing serves as an intermediate process or tool in arriving at a final product. Examples of working drawing are geometric approval drawings and bridge site maps.

3-1.5 Plans

A plan is a working drawing showing a design in its final form. Project plans are the product of all the preliminary planning and designing which previously appeared on various maps and drawings.

Project plans are discussed in Section 2 of this manual.

3-2 MAPS AND EXHIBITS -SPECIFIC DATA

3-2.1 General

Preliminary project development drawings are typically developed at a scale of 1:2000 or smaller. They are used extensively to show the relationship of a project to the surrounding road and street system and to study various alternate geometric designs for a project.

There are numerous sources of mapping for use in preparing project development drawings. Frequently, the same base map can be used to develop several of the drawings described in this Section. This requires careful selection of the base map.

Transportation System Information Program personnel maintain the County Road System mapping. These are planimetric maps. Duplicates of these maps can be used as base mapping for several of the drawings discussed in this Section.

3-2.2 Route Adoption Map

(1) General

The purpose of the Route Adoption Map is to document the location and designation of a highway route that has been approved by the California Transportation Commission (CTC). A more in depth discussion of the policies and standards regarding Route Adoptions can be found in Chapter 23 of the Project Development Procedures Manual.

The following map formats are used in the selection or designation of highway routes by the California CTC:

- (a) freeway or a controlled access highway
- (b) conventional highway
- (c) route redesignation

(2) Format

(a) The form for the title and certificate for the four example formats are shown in Figures 3-2.2A through 3-2.2D at the end of this Section. Files of the examples in dgn format will be available on the intranet at http://onramp.dot.ca.gov/hq/design/prjdevp/index.htm. For freeway adoptions, the phrase "A FREEWAY" is added to the title block, and the wording "and declared a freeway " is added to the CTC Executive Director's certification. For controlled access highway adoptions, the phrase "A CONTROLLED ACCESS HIGHWAY" is added to the title block, and the phrase "and declared a controlled access highway" is added to the certification.

For conventional highway adoptions no special designation need be added to the title block or the certification.





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Adoption maps of traversable highways are show with the appropriate designation as discussed above.

A route redesignation map does not require either certification or signature blocks. The title will reflect the route to be redesignated. The date the CTC redesignates the route will be added to the map by the State and Local Project Development Program.

(b) The original map shall be 279 mm x 762 mm (11" x 30"). Where CADD preparation is not utilized, the map may be prepared on mylar film. Preparation of the base map will follow standard mapping practice, showing the usual geographical features, for example: rivers, lakes, railroads, streets, and roads. The major arterials in the corridor and most streets in proximity to the proposed route should be shown in urban areas. In rural areas all existing public roads or streets are to be delineated. Private roads are not to be shown in any case.

A roadway can be a "public highway" even though it is not an official "county road" or "city street". One of the factors to be considered in determining if a roadway is a public highway is whether it is being maintained at public expense; another is whether it is open for public use, regardless of who pays for maintenance. It is not necessary that the roadway be paved to be considered a public highway. Another test that can be applied is whether the roadway serves more than one of the ownership's not adjacent to the adopted route. District files should clearly document the facts upon which the determination is based.

- (c) Existing freeways, and expressways with two or more lanes are shown by three parallel lines. A divided, multilane facility may be shown using four parallel lines. Freeway interchange geometrics are not drawn unless an existing facility is shown for clarity.
- (d) The existing State highway is shown by two or more parallel lines and further identified by an attendant phrase, "Existing State Highway". Local streets may be drawn using a single or a double line, depending on the scale of the map.
- (e) The route adoption limits in the title should refer to delineated features, for example: streets, roads, and rivers. Reference to either

unincorporated towns or communities by name only or to incorporated city limit lines subject to change should be avoided. When either end of the route adoption limits is identical to a previous adoption, the description at such coincidental points should be identical when possible.

- (f) When the adoption covers many kilometers and the map scale approaches 1:60000, consideration should be given to using two or more map sections.
- (g) The map drafting style to be used for all route locations include:
 - A heavy solid line showing the location of the proposed State highway and identified by the phrase "Location of State Highway".
 - The designation of the termini for the location of the highway as "Beginning of Adoption" and "End of Adoption".
 - The identification of the present State highway shown by parallel open lines, as "existing State highway".
 - A solid dashed line showing the location of an adopted, unconstructed freeway and labeled with the date of the freeway adoption.
 - An open dashed line showing the proposed location for another State highway concurrently being considered for adoption.

(3) Area of Interest Map

This is a 216 mm x 279 mm (8 1/2" x 11") reproducible of a District, county, or city map showing all State highways and major local roads when pertinent. In bold, large lettering the note "Project Location" shall be added with a large arrow pointing to the location of the project. The location of the requested route alignment should be in the central portion of the map.

For a sample of the "Area of Interest Map", see Figure 3-2.3A at the end of the section.

(4) Processing

The original map and Area of Interest Map should be transmitted in a rigid map tube to avoid damage during mail handling. A dgn file should also be submitted for the CTC Report.





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3-2.3 Strip Map

This is one of the most important maps developed for a project. It graphically shows the basic highway alignment and interchange locations. The following data is required:

(1) Plan

The map should show the freeway lanes, crossroads, separation structures, interchanges including the complete interchange pattern, and frontage roads. The local road pattern and prominent geographical features should be shown. Sufficient local street names at the interchanges and adjacent to the freeway should be shown to orient the drawings. A north arrow shall be provided, and shall generally be oriented to point to the right or up.

(2) Profiles

The freeway profile with its ground line shall be included. If the separate roadways have independent profiles which are substantially different, both shall be shown. Profiles of ramps, crossroads, and frontage roads are not required.

(3) Typical Section

A skeleton geometric typical section of the freeway only is to be included. The typical section shall show the number of lanes, median and shoulder widths.

(4) Traffic

All traffic movements for the design year with the AM and PM peaks and ADT shall be shown by means of traffic diagrams. Indicate the design year or year of traffic count.

Map scales should be kept in the 1: 2000 to 1: 7500 range. The date of preparation and subsequent revisions must be shown. Special original drawings are not required. The technique discussed in the introduction relating to uses of existing map sources should be considered and used whenever possible.

3-2.4 Freeway/Controlled Access Highway Agreement Exhibit

The purpose of the freeway agreement exhibit or a controlled access highway agreement exhibit is to document the agreement between the Department and a local agency on how and where local streets and roads will be connected to the controlled access facility. The exhibit shows the location of interchanges, separations, road closures, local roads, local streets, pedestrian crossing structures, and nonmotorized facilities (within the right of way). A more in depth discussion of the policies and standards regarding freeway agreements or controlled access highway agreements can be found in Chapter 24 of the Project Development Procedures Manual.

The freeway agreement and controlled access highway agreement exhibit are a reproducible map that is 279 mm wide by a length which varies depending on the limits of the agreement and the scale of the map. The scale of the map can vary from approximately 1:1000 to 1:10000. The length of the exhibit shall be sufficient to show at least one adjacent interchange or intersection on each side of the limits of the agreement or preferably should extend to the limits of the city or county, if practical. Thus the length of the exhibit should be some multiple of 216 mm and allow the title block to appear when the exhibit is folded.

The ability to clearly read information contained on the map should be the determining factor when selecting the appropriate scale, text size and number of sheets used for the exhibits. A graphic scale should be used on all exhibits as they may be in effect for a long period of time. By including a graphic scale this document can be reduced or enlarged without the loss of dimensional information. General text sizes are found in the CADD Users Manual of Instruction. Traffic data, cross sections and profiles are not shown on the agreement exhibits.





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The strip map or other available mapping, such as described in the introduction of this Section may be used as a base for the exhibit. This can be accomplished by making a duplicate from the original strip map on photosensitive polyester base film and eradicating unnecessary information. An alternate method consists of making a composite drawing using the "cut and paste technique" on a print of the strip map and obtaining a duplicate made on mylar film.

For examples of the symbol map used for the Freeway Agreement Exhibit and the geometric map used for the Freeway Agreement Exhibit, see Figures 3-2.4A, 3-2.4B and 3-2.4C at the end of this Section. Files of the examples in dgn format will be available on the intranet at http://onramp.dot.ca.gov/hq/design/prjdevp/index.htm.

3-2.5 New Public Road Connection Request

(1) Area of Interest Map

This is a 216 mm x 279 mm (8 1/2" x 11") reproducible of a District, county, or city map showing all State highways and major local roads when pertinent. In bold, large lettering the note "Location of Requested Connection" shall be added with a large arrow pointing to the location of the requested connection. The location of the requested connection should be in the central portion of the map.

For a sample of a New Public Road Connection Area of Interest Map, see Figure 3-2.5A at the end of this Section.

(2) Strip Map

A reduced copy that is 216 mm x 279 mm (8 1/2" x 11") of the proposed Freeway Agreement Exhibit or Controlled Access Highway Agreement is included in the CTC Report.

(3) Wall Display Detail Map (if requested by Design Program)

The data required is a skeleton outline of all roadways to scale showing the requested connection. The line weight and lettering (20 mm minimum height) shall be such as to be easily read at a distance of 10 m. No traffic figures, profiles, or typical sections are to be shown. The vicinity and strip maps attached to the request to the CTC and the wall exhibit map used at the CTC presentation are prepared by the District. Reproducibles of the drawings required for CTC exhibits should all be of the same type. In other words, all reproducibles should be vellum or mylar transparencies, not a mixture of both.

The north arrow shall point either up or to the right. Sign route shall be shown on all State highways.

Wall maps can be made from enlargements of report (PSR or PR) attachments if consideration is given to the fact that wall maps have to be readable from 10 m.

Base maps selected for exhibits should have a minimum of extraneous notes and details.

A large block with the appropriate note, such as "Location of Requested Connection", shall appear on all maps with an arrow or lead line pointing to the location.

All maps and exhibits prepared for the CTC shall have the date the map was valid indicated thereon.

Other procedural information may be found in the Project Development Procedures Manual.

3-2.6 PUC Exhibits

(1) General

Certain exhibits are required by the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) whenever new railroad grade crossings are proposed, or an existing grade crossing is to be altered or abandoned. These exhibits are prepared in the district and forwarded to the Railroad Agreement Branch, MS# 9-2/9G, Division of Engineering Services for preparation of a notice or application to the PUC. These drawings shall clearly show the location and the work affecting the railroad.

Pertinent dimensions within <u>railroad</u> right of way shall be shown in dual units with metric units being primary (soft conversion) and english units in parenthesis. All other dimensioning on the plans shall be shown in metric only. Examples of pertinent dimensions would be right of way widths, horizontal and vertical clearances, rail elevations and track layout dimensioning.





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The exhibits for the PUC application consist of the following:

- Exhibit A A cover letter giving general information and specific data related to the grade crossing. Exhibit A also includes a listing of other attached exhibits.
- Exhibit B- Two drawings, one of the drawings contains a location map and a vicinity map, the other drawing contains a strip map of the proposed project.
- Exhibit C A drawing which shows the plan, some topography, profiles and typical sections of the proposed improvements. If more than one crossing is involved, one Exhibit B will suffice, but a separate Exhibit C must be prepared for each crossing.
- Exhibit D A narrative of the legal description of the easements required for the subject crossing.

For an existing crossing to be abandoned, the only drawing exhibit required is Exhibit B.

Exhibits are not required for minor alterations to existing crossings.

For all new crossings which are being separated, all documents to the Railroad from the District and Structures shall be submitted by Railroad Agreements Branch. Each railroad has specific requirements and Railroad Agreements Branch makes sure that these requirements are met before the submittal. Initially the submittal package shall include the Structure General Plan, Strip map, Location and Vicinity Maps.

Once the Engineering plans have been approved by the Railroad, the sketch of the required easement and a legal description is submitted to the Railroad by the Railroad Agreements Branch. It should be noted that all documents to the Railroad should be submitted through the Division of Engineering Services, Railroad Agreements Branch.

Reproducibles of the Exhibit B and C drawings should be vellum or mylar transparencies. The sheet size is to be 216 mm x 279 mm or 279 mm width by any convenient length so that it can be readily folded and attached to the application. A 559 mm x 914 mm sheet is acceptable when conditions do not conveniently permit preparation of the 279 mm width.

(2) Exhibit B

The first drawing of Exhibit B shall contain the following:

- (a) Location Map The location map is a small scale State map showing the county in which the crossing is located. The county lines are to be outlined for the county in which the crossing is located. A location arrow shall be shown. The location map is shown on the same sheet as the vicinity map.
- (b) Vicinity Map This map is a small scale map showing the crossing in relation to nearby towns, city, other political subdivisions, and major cultural features. Usually a letter size map of the county showing towns, major land lines, such as township or rancho lines, etc. and major highways will suffice. The crossing location should be shown by means of a large bold arrow. The vicinity map is shown on the same sheet as the location map.

The second drawing of Exhibit B shall contain the following:

Strip Map - This map is basically a portion of the project map or title sheet. The scale should be about 1: 12 000 or 1: 24 000 and the map should cover an area within a radius of 1 to 2 km from the crossing. The strip map shows the relationship of the crossing to existing roads, railroads, and crossings. The PUC and the US. Department of Transportation crossing numbers for the subject crossing(s) shall be shown. The PUC number of the nearest crossing on each side of the new grade crossing shall be shown. (Not required if this is an existing crossing to be altered or abandoned.)

For new crossings, the strip map shall show the present traveled way of the State highway now being used by traffic which will later use the new crossing.

For an existing crossing to be abandoned, the strip map should clearly show the route that traffic now using the crossing will be required to travel after abandonment. The PUC crossing number should also be shown.





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(3) Exhibit C

- (a) New Crossings (at grade crossing or separated grade crossing) This exhibit shall contain the following:
 - Plan Generally at a scale of 1: 200 to 1: 500.
 For separated grade crossings, a copy of the Structure General Plan would be appropriate for use as the plan portion of the exhibit. Plan coverage for at grade crossings should extend about 120 m each side of the crossing on the railroad and 60 m on the highway. For at grade crossings, the proposed crossing protection devices are to be shown.
 - Profiles A separate profile for the railroad and for the highway. The railroad profile should show the railroad stationing, assumed if necessary, datum elevation, existing top of rail grades and rates, proposed rail grades, proposed PI's and VC's and the centerline of the highway crossing with station and elevation. The highway profile should show stationing, datum elevation, ground line, grade line with rates, PI's, and VC's, each rail by symbol with its elevation, and the station of each rail or track centerline.
 - Typical Section The geometric section of the highway at the crossing. Structural elements need not be shown. The typical section may be normal to the highway or the railroad. The statement that "Construction will be PUC Standard No. 3, of PUC General Order 72A, or equal" shall be added.
 - Proposed Easements The proposed easement should be superimposed on the Structure
 General Plan portion of the exhibit for a separated
 grade crossing. For at grade crossings, the proposed easement should be shown on the plan
 view of the exhibit.

- (b) Existing Crossing to be Altered The exhibit shall contain:
 - Plan Same plan for new crossing. In addition, the location of the existing and the proposed protection shall be shown. Also, where additional lanes are to be constructed at the crossing site, it is necessary to clearly indicate whether the additional lanes are to be constructed throughout the highway project.
 - Profile Same as profile for new crossing, as applicable.
 - Typical Section. Same as typical section for new crossing.
 - PUC Crossing Number Should be shown either in the title or on the plan.
 - Existing and Proposed Easements Existing and proposed easements should be superimposed on the Structure General Plan portion of the exhibit for a separated grade crossing. For at grade crossings, the existing and proposed easement should be shown on the plan view of the exhibit.
- (c) Existing Crossing to be Abandoned An exhibit C is not required.

3-3 BRIDGE SITE MAPS

This Section 3-3 is under revision and will be updated at a later date.



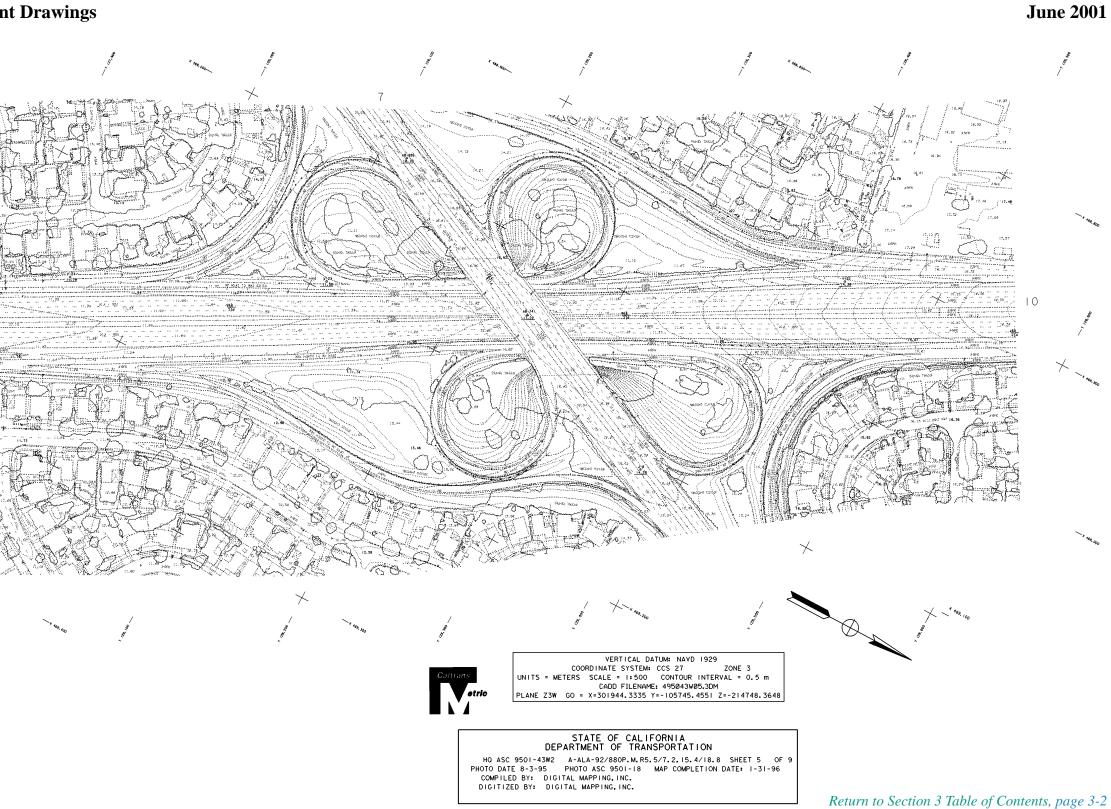
Notes



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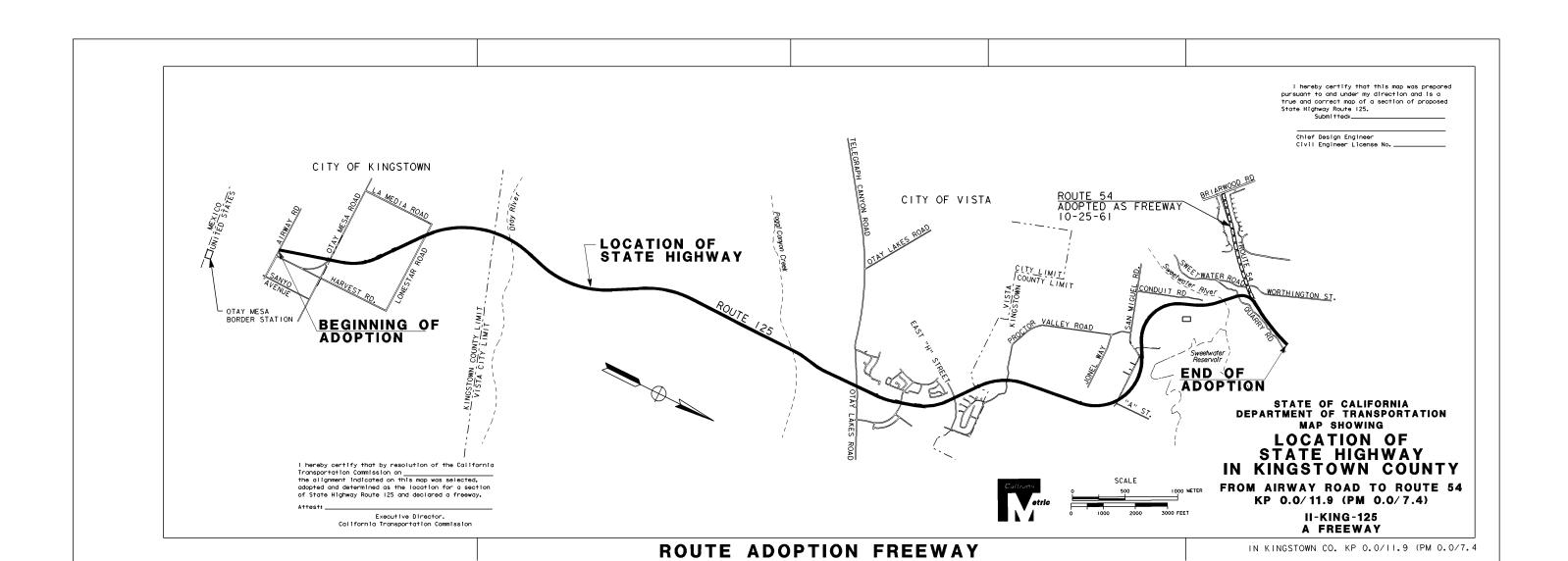


PHOTOGRAMMETRIC MAP

Figure 3-1.3A

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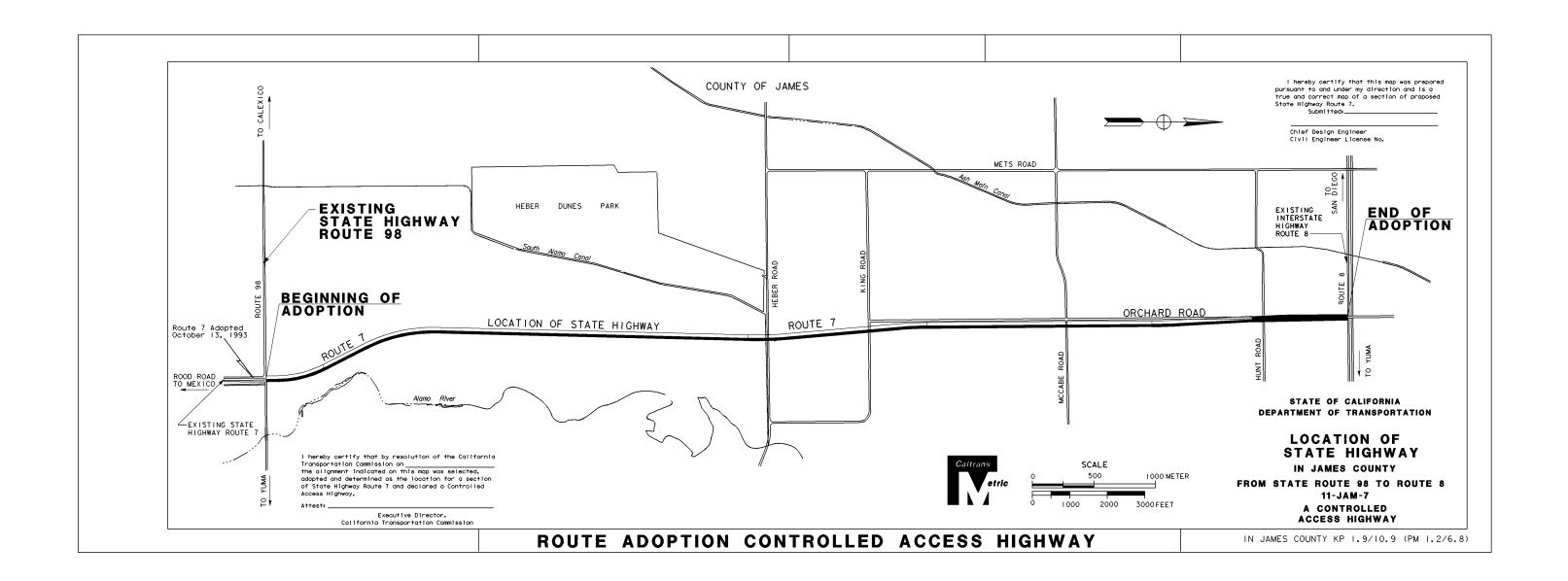
Section 3 - Preliminary Project Development Drawings





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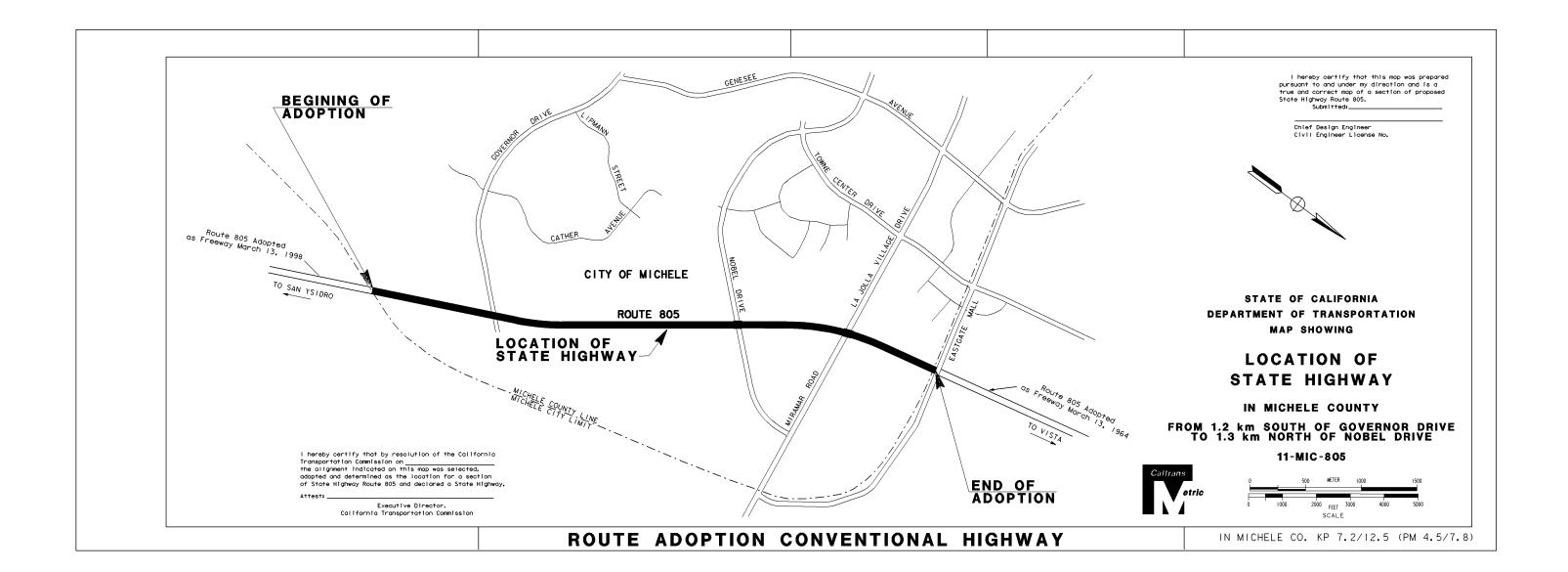
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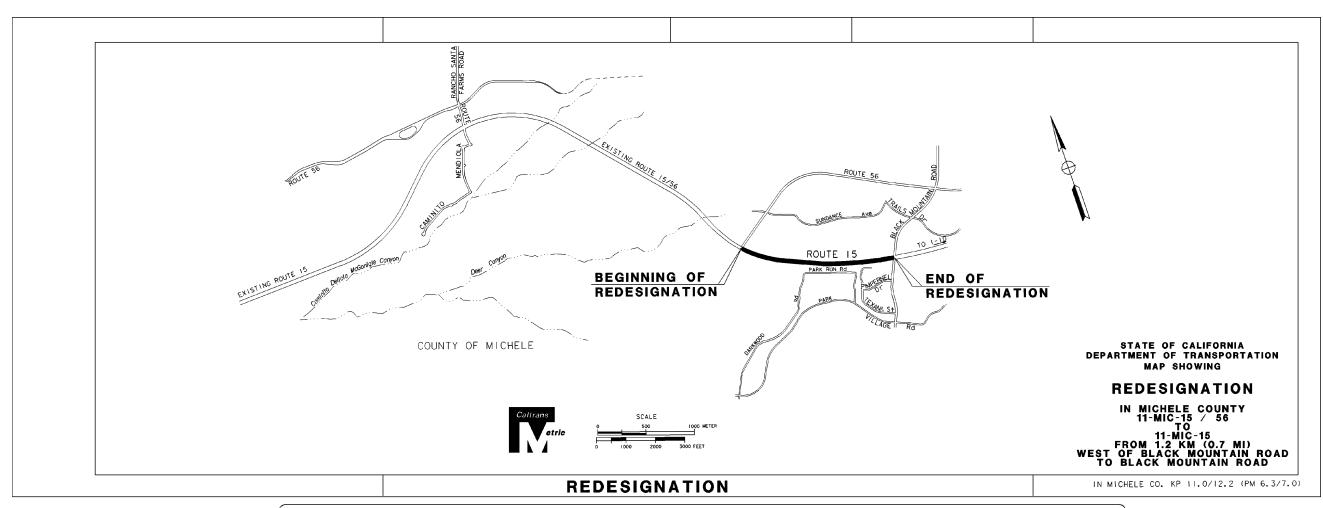
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Explanation of this Example Redesignation:

Route 56 currently joins Route 15 at Caminito-Mendiola Road. It is designated as Route 15/56 from Caminito-Mendiola Road to Black Mountain Road. At this point existing Route 56 branches from Route 15 in a northerly direction along Black Mountain Road. A new alignment is proposed for Route 56 where it will branch to the north approximately 1.2 kilometers west of the existing connection of Black Mountain Road and Route 15/56. The exhibit shows the redesignation of this section of Route 15/56 to Route 15 from 1.2 kilometers west of Black Mountain Road to the Black Mountain Road/Route 15 connection.

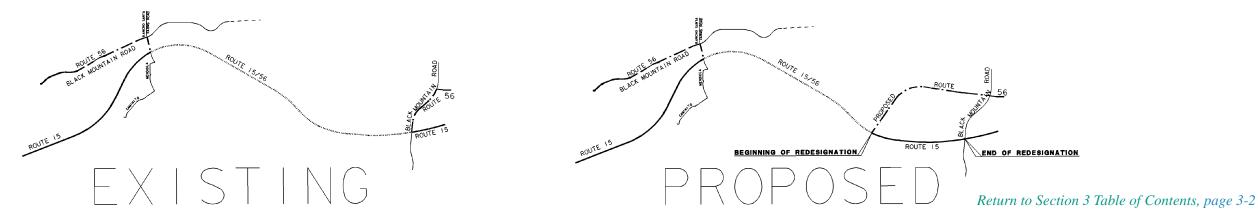
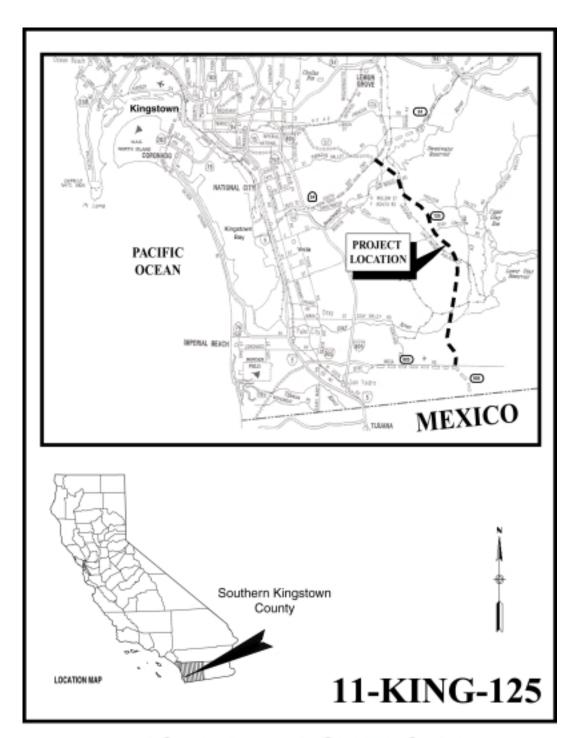


Figure 3-2.2D



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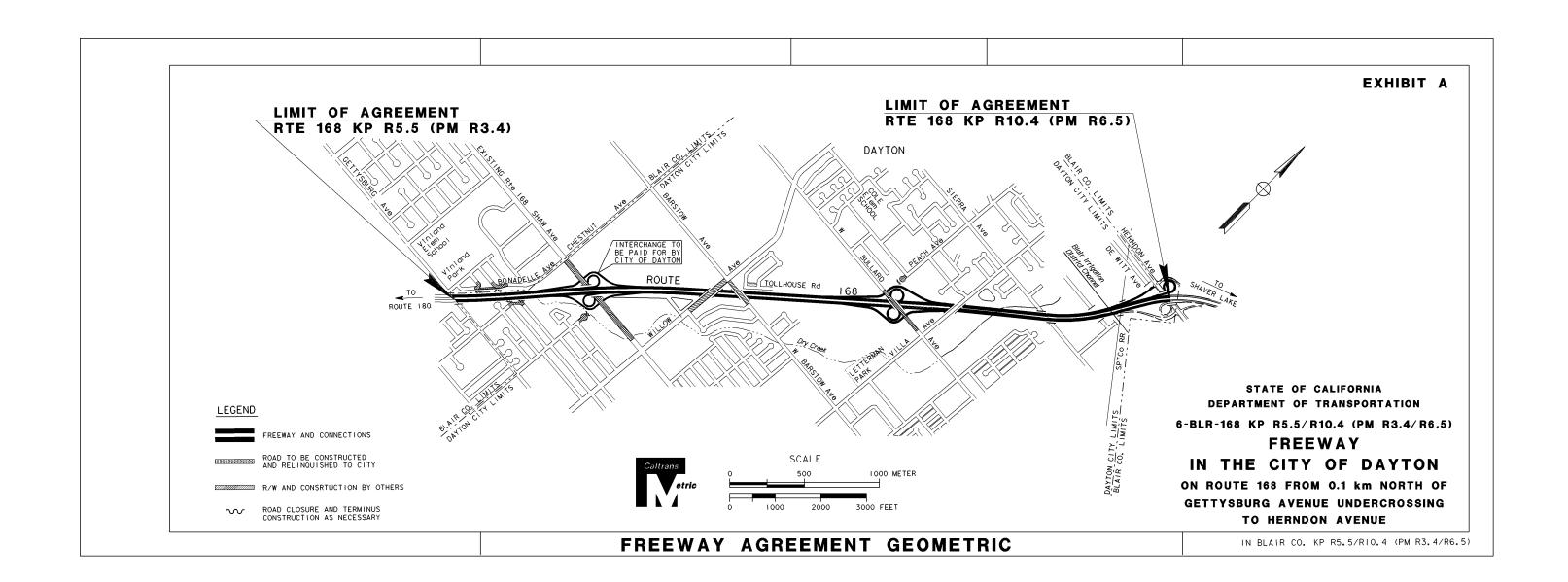


ROUTE ADOPTION AREA OF INTEREST MAP

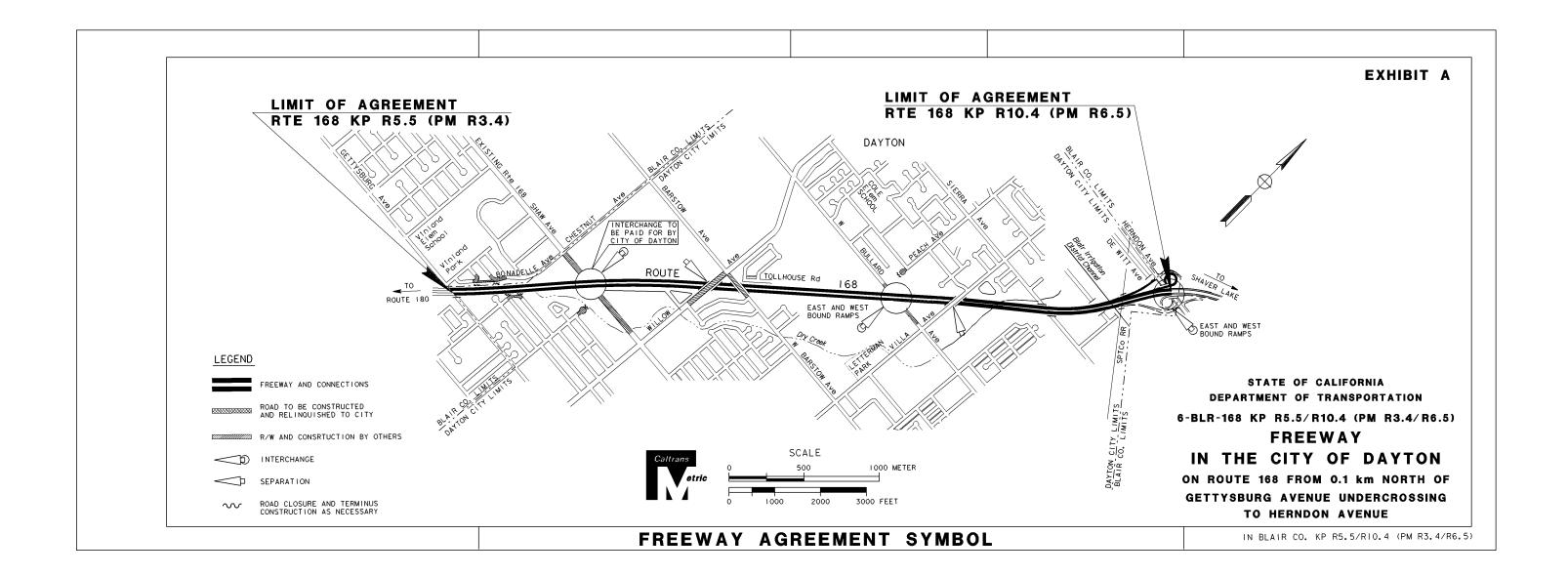
Figure 3-2.3A



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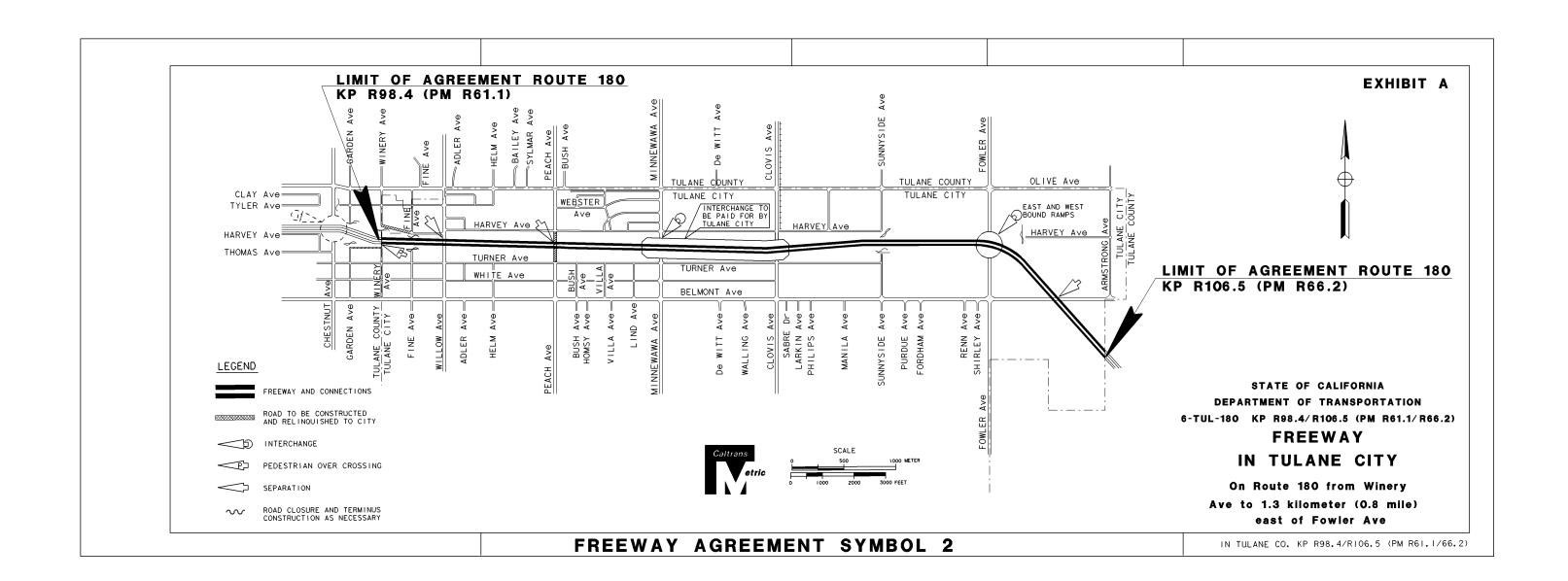






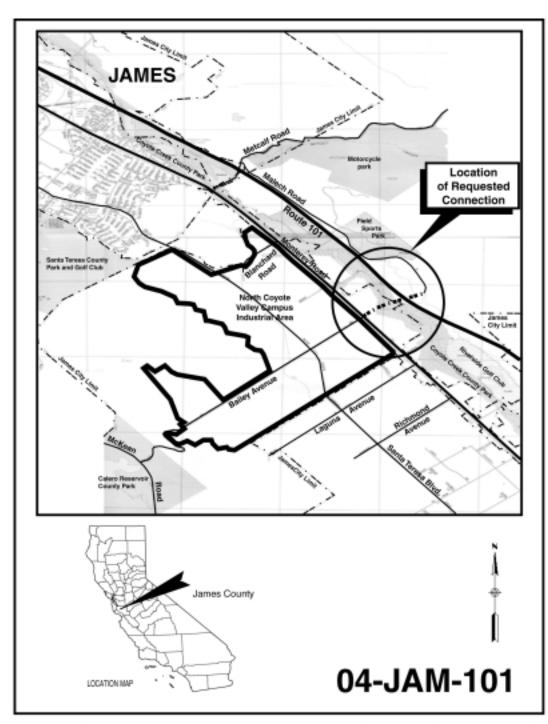


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NEW PUBLIC ROAD CONNECTION AREA OF INTEREST MAP

Figure 3-2.5A

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Right of Way Engineering Mapping



This Section 4 is under revision and will be updated at a later date.





Section 5 - Ergonomics

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Ergonomics



5-1 INTRODUCTION

Ergonomics? What is it?

Ergonomics is the study of the relationship between humans and machines. It is utilized as an applied science of designing and arranging things people use so that people and things interact most efficiently and safely. This Section will assist you in setting up your workstation and work habits ergonomically correct to prevent pain and injury, in particular injuries associated with the computer. These injuries are called cumulative trauma disorder injuries (CTDs) or repetitive motion injuries (RMIs).

There are many contributing factors to getting CTDs. Improper hand position and lack of exercise are two of the more common ones. There are several tips in this Section to correct the hand positions and various other offenders that can cause you pain. Your comfort and preventing CTDs is the focus of this Section. Work with your supervisors, coworkers, and Health and Safety Coordinators to get you and your workstation in good ergonomic shape.

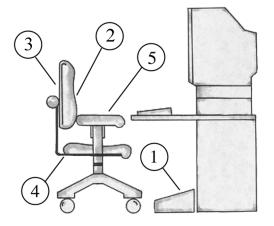
5-2 CHAIR AND WORKSTATION GUIDELINES

There are health benefits to keeping your chair and workstation adjusted to the type of work you are doing. All of the adjustments help place the body in a neutral and comfortable position while working. This simply adds up to good posture and work habits that keep you from developing painful cumulative trauma disorders.

The types of chairs and workstations adjustments vary considerably. Become familiar with how your chair and workstation adjust. You may need assistance. The following are recommendations.

5-2.1 Adjusting Your Chair

- 1) Adjust your chair to a comfortable position with your feet on the floor or on a foot rest.
- (2) Adjust your backrest height to a comfortable position for your spine by adjusting the lumbar (lower back) support.
- (3) Adjust your backrest to tilt in or out to support your body in an approximately upright position (readjust for different tasks such as keying, reading, or writing.)
- 4) Set your seat pan angle slightly tilted down to avoid pressure on the backs of your knees or thighs.
- (5) Adjust the armrests to support your arms in a relaxed position.







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5-2.2 Adjusting Your Workstation

- 1. Position the monitor at an appropriate reading distance for eye comfort. This is usually with your eyes at or just below the top of the screen. Bifocals adjust the screen to read through the upper or lower part of your glasses keeping a comfortable position.
- 2. Place documents at about the same distance and height as your monitor.
- 3. Adjust your work surface to elbow level for keying. (Other work surfaces adjusted to read or write without slumping forward.
- 4. Adjust your workstation height and depth to make adequate room for your legs.
- 5. Place your mouse at elbow height keeping your wrist relatively straight. It should be close enough to use without reaching or stretching.
- 6. Position your keyboard to a height and angle where you are comfortable and your wrists are in a neutral (approximately straight) position.
- 7. Move your hands and arms freely while keying. Rest on a wrist only between keying.

5-2.3 Proper Body Posture

- 1. Keep your head balanced over your shoulders and hips.
- 2. Relax your fingers in curved position while keying. Padded wrist rests should only be used to rest your hands between keying.
- 3. Float your hand and arm freely over the keys to keep a neutral hand and wrist position.
- 4. Your hand and arm should move freely over the keyboard with your wrists in a relatively straight position.
- 5. Support your feet comfortably on the floor or on a foot rest in front of the knees.
- 6. Position your knees at the same level or slightly lower than your hips.
- 7. Place your elbows comfortably at your sides with your forearms horizontal.
- 8. Support your spine in a slightly arched position with the back of the chair.

5-2.4 Work Materials

A well organized and properly arranged workstation can help prevent muscle strain while improving your efficiency.

- 1. If you frequently use a telephone while at your workstation, ask about a headset. Cradling a receiver on the shoulder contributes to muscle strain and nerve damage.
- 2. Source documents should be at the same height, angle, and distance from eyes as the computer screen to avoid repeated head turning and frequent refocusing. A document holder can be attached to the side of the monitor to keep documents next to the screen and free desk space.
- 3. Keep frequently used materials and equipment in easy reach, within 14 to 18 inches.
- 4. Stand up to reach items above shoulder reach or behind you.
- 5. Maintain adequate leg clearance and good posture.

5-3 LIGHTING

Simple lighting adjustments can help you minimize glare and reduce eyestrain and headaches. Glare can come from a light source, such as a lighting fixture or the sun, or from a bright surface, such as a mirror, light-colored work surfaces, or light-colored clothing (e.g., white clothes). It is any uncomfortably bright light within a person's normal field of vision.

- 1. Lower the total (ambient) light levels whenever possible to reduce glare on your computer screen, i.e. remove or turn off some overhead lighting.
- 2. Avoid placing your monitor directly under cabinet task lights.
- 3. Position your screen at a right angle to the window producing glare. Also avoid lighting coming over your shoulder directly above or behind you.
- 4. Close your shades, curtains, or blinds as outside light levels change during the day.
- 5. Tilt your computer screen slightly down so that light does not reflect back into your eyes.





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- 6. Position your equipment to have ceiling lights off to the side.
 - 7. Position task lights directly on your documents.
- 8. Adjust your monitor display contrast and brightness to improve viewing comfort.
- 9. Clean your screen periodically to maximize clarity. Characters on your screen should be clear and free from noticeable flicker.
- 10. Use a hood if necessary to shelter the screen from undesirable lighting.
- 11. In some situations, nothing else can be done except to use a glare screen. Polarized glass is the best and most costly, polarized film is the next best, and mesh screens are the least desirable because they reduce image quality.

5-4 VISION CARE

Sustained focus on computer monitor may cause visual and other discomfort. Be alert for the following symptoms: eye fatigue, dry itchy eyes, blurred vision, and/or headaches.

Possible Causes:

- 1. Overhead lights and bright windows may produce glare.
 - 2. Monitor screen is too close or too far from eyes.
- 3. Poor display quality, i.e., brightness and contrast need adjustment.
- 4. Focusing on the monitor for extended periods of time without a break.

Prevention Tips:

- 1. The top of your screen should be adjusted to eye level to slightly below eye level.
- 2. Place your screen at the appropriate reading distance for your eyes.
- 3. A document holder should be used to place the documents at approximately the same height as the monitor.
- 4. High contrast and low brightness is the best setting on your monitor for visual clarity.

- 5. Regularly clean your monitor screen.
- 6. Frequently change focus from your work to an object at least 20 feet away.
- 7. Have your eyes examined regularly by a licensed optometrist or ophthalmologist. It is recommended yearly.
- 8. You should do the exercises below frequently and slowly at your workstation.

Eye Exercises:

- 1. Blinking Blink frequently to moisten and relax your eyes.
- 2. Eye and Temple Massage Using your fingertips, gently massage the bony area around each eye using short circular motions. Do the same for the area around your temples.

5-5 WORK HABITS

Even the best posture and the most ergonomically correct workstation won't prevent muscular stress and fatigue if you sit for several hours in one position. Breaks from computer work can help keep your eyes, mind and body refreshed and energized.

- 1. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) recommends taking a short break every couple hours of uninterrupted work. (Check with your supervisor for your break schedule).
- 2. Experts also suggest brief, frequent "microbreaks." These breaks are defined as time spent doing something other than work on a computer. They don't have to involve leaving your workstation. Suggestions include moving around, stretching, doing non-computer tasks, and refocusing your eyes.

The timing of such microbreaks is more important than the length. To be the most effective, a break should be taken before the onset of fatigue, rather than recuperating from it.

See pages 5-5 thru 5-9 for examples of exercises for intermittent breaks from computer work.





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5-6 CUMULATIVE TRAUMA DISORDERS

Cumulative Trauma Disorders (CTDs) are caused by repeated motions, excessive force, vibration, exposure to cold, awkward positions and over exertion. The arms and hands are especially vulnerable. The disorders can involve nerves, blood vessels or tendons, which connect muscles to bones. The following are examples of CTDs:

Carpal Tunnel syndrome: A nerve disorder resulting from pressure on the median nerve where it passes from the forearm through the carpal tunnel in the wrist and into the hand. When irritated, the sheaths that surround the tendons in the narrow tunnel can swell and press against the nerve. Symptoms include pain, numbness and tingling in the first three fingers and the base of the thumb. The symptoms often are worst at night. Surgery may be necessary but, only as the last option.

Tendinitis: Inflammation of a tendon from repeated tensing. With further exertion, some fibers that make up the tendon can fray or tear, and at the tendon may become thick and bumpy. Without rest and sufficient time for healing, the tendon may be permanently weakened.

Tenosynovitis: Swelling of the sheath surrounding a tendon, which contains a lubricant called synovial fluid. Repeated motions may stimulate the sheath to produce excess fluid, which accumulates and causes pain in the sheath.

Thoracic outlet syndrome: Compression of the nerves and blood vessels between the neck and shoulder. Symptoms include numbness in the fingers and tingling in the arm.

Ulnar neuritis: A nerve inflammation that results from pressure on the ulnar nerve over time, including leaning on the elbow on hard or sharp surfaces for long periods. Symptoms include tingling and numbness in the small finger and ring finger.

5-7 CARPALTUNNEL SYNDROME SYMPTOMS

- 1. Swollen feeling of the fingers, yet no physical evidence of swelling.
 - 2. Numbness in the thumb or hand.
 - 3. Tingling in the thumb or hand.
 - 4. Pain in the fingers or hand.
 - 5. General arm and hand weakness.
 - 6. Burning sensation in the hand and arm.
 - 7. Loss of muscle strength at the base of the thumb.
- 8. Dry, shiny palms and clumsiness of the affected hand.
 - 9. Changes in sensation and power to squeeze things.

If you are experiencing any of these symptoms, your workstation should be evaluated by you and a person trained in office ergonomics. Ask your supervisor and/or department's Health and Safety Coordinator for assistance.

5-8 WHEN IT HURTS

Quick fixes for you workstation. Sometimes we have muscle stress or pain in specific areas. The following are quick solutions.

Neck: Is your computer monitor too low? Raise it using a monitor stand, the CPU, telephone books or other stable objects so that your eyes are level with or slightly below the top of the screen. Do you wear bifocals? Lower your screen so that the screen is visible in the reading part of your glasses and you are not slouching. Are you working with your neck bent forward? Consider a slant board for reading and writing. Do you use a telephone frequently? Use a headset.

Shoulders: Is your work surface too high? Raise your chair height and use a foot rest if your feet don't touch the floor. Your keyboard should be a little lower than your elbows when your arms are relaxed at your side. Do you reach out a lot? Bring objects closer to your body (within 18 inches), or move forward or stand up to reach. You can move your chair under your keyboard or use a keyboard tray. If you use a mouse, bring it close to your body.





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Elbow: Do you have a forceful grip when using your mouse or other tools? Relax your hand over your mouse and gently click. Use a pen sleeve, gripper or foam from a soft plastic hair curler to extend the grip on your pen or pencil.

Wrist/Hand: Avoid forceful gripping. Keep wrists straight for typing or tool use, i.e., not bent forward, backward or sideways. Do your work lightly and gently, don't pound. Rest your hands between keying or writing.

Thumb: Use pen sleeves and grips. Use electric staplers and avoid pinch type staple removers (also see instructions for elbow problems.)

Upper Back: Avoid long reaches (see instructions for shoulder problems.) Avoid slouching and make sure you have good lumbar support. Recheck your upright posture every 20-30 minutes after standing and stretching. If your chair has armrests that are too low or too far away from your body, wrap foam or a cervical collar (available at drug stores) around them to widen and raise the armrest.

Lower Back: Sit with knees at or slightly below hip level with feet supported. (You may need a small pillow at your belt line or lower back.) Stand and stretch every 20-30 minutes. If you're standing while working, get a block of wood or a small stool and put one foot on the stool, then alternate with the other foot. Rocking side to side also decreases low back pain.

Eye Strain: Position the computer screen so that the least light falls directly on it. If fluorescent lights are causing the glare and you can't reposition the screen, have every other bulb removed or even whole banks that are direct offenders. A glare screen or a screen hood can be used. Temporary hoods can be made from cardboard to eliminate the glare. Use mini blinds or other adjustable window coverings to control the amount of daylight entering your office at various times of the day.

5-8.1 Reporting Injuries / Illnesses

Cumulative Trauma Disorder (CTD) symptoms or any other illness or injury you think is work related should be reported to your supervisor. Early reporting results in more successful treatment of these symptoms with nonsurgical interventions.

5-9 GENERAL BENEFITS OF EXERCISE AND GOOD NUTRITION

Exercise should be an integral part of every ergonomics program especially general exercise, such as walking, running, bicycling or swimming. Stretch and strengthen exercises are also critical to preventing ergonomic injuries. This doesn't minimize the need for ergonomically correct workstations. The combination of good ergonomics, exercise and good nutrition is a very successful combination in preventing cumulative trauma injuries.

Benefits:

- Increased circulation
- Improved general health
- Increased alertness and concentration
- Improved posture by increasing body awareness
- Improved potential to prevent and/or eliminate muscle and join pain
- Improved potential to prevent cumulative trauma disorders

5-9.1 Eye Exercises

Cup Them

- 1. Cup your hands and place them lightly over your closed eyes.
- 2. Hold for a minute, while breathing deeply in and out.
 - 3. Slowly uncover your eyes.

Roll Them

- 1. Close your eyes and slowly roll your eyeballs clockwise all the way around. Repeat three times.
- 2. Now slowly roll them all the way around counterclockwise. Repeat three times.

Look Away

- 1. Every 1/2 hour, look away from the computer screen.
 - 2. Focus on an object at least 20 feet away.
- 3. Look back at the screen, then look away and focus again.
 - 4. Repeat three times.





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5-9.2 Stretching Exercises

Be sure you have enough room before stretching and always stretch gently using controlled movements. If you experience discomfort or pain, discontinue and consult a health care professional. If under care, check with your health care professional prior to doing these exercises.

Hand, Elbow and Shoulder

While sitting or standing:

- 1. Gently push elbows back with arms parallel to the floor.
- 2. Push palms forward while extending arms.
 - 3. Spread fingers apart.
 - 4. Repeat three times.



Shoulders

While sitting or standing:

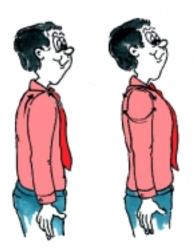
- 1. Push elbows back.
- 2. Hold for five seconds.
- 3. Repeat three times.



Shoulders

While sitting or standing:

- 1. Relax shoulders.
- 2. Roll them forward five times.
- 3. Roll them backward five times.
- 4. Repeat as needed.





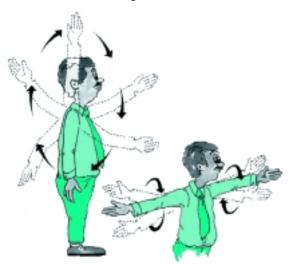


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Shoulders

- 1. Stand and stretch arms out.
- 2. Do small gentle arm circles.
- 3. Repeat five times.
- 4. Advance to larger arm circles.



Triceps

While sitting or standing:

- 1. Bring one arm in front and bend elbow while placing hand over opposite shoulder.
- 2. Gently push elbow toward chest about twenty seconds.
 - 3. Repeat with the other arm.
 - 4. Repeat as needed.



Legs

- 1. With back supported by the chair, extend leg.
 - 2. Flex and point foot.
 - 3. Repeat with other leg.
 - 4. Repeat as needed.



Legs

- 1. With back supported by the chair and one foot on the ground, use both hands to gently pull knee forward to chest.
 - 2. Hold for five seconds.
 - 3. Alternate legs.
 - 4. Repeat three times.







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Neck

- 1. Place right hand on the head.
- 2. Let neck gently stretch toward the shoulder.
- 3. Hold stretch for about twenty seconds.
- 4. Repeat three times



Neck

- 1. Turn head and look over your shoulder slowly and gently.
 - 2. Hold for five seconds.
 - 3. Repeat three times.



Lower Back

- 1. Push chair a full arm stretch from desk.
- 2. Lean forward and touch the floor.
- 3. Return to sitting position.
- 4. Repeat as needed.



Lower Back

- 1. Stand with hands supporting the low back.
- 2. Gently arch your back.
- 3. Hold for five seconds.
- 4. Repeat as needed.







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Upper Back and Shoulders

- 1. Move one arm overhead and then the other in a climbing motion.
 - 2. Repeat five times.



Upper Back and Shoulders

- 1. With right elbow up and bent, circle shoulder forward and then backward.
 - 2. Repeat five times.
 - 3. Repeat with left side.





Notes



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